

**BIRMINGHAM
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

ELEVENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART III.



THE
M A N U S C R I P T S

OF THE
CORPORATIONS OF SOUTHAMPTON AND KING'S LYNN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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INTRODUCTION.

CONSISTING of (a.) Books, (b.) Charters and Letters Patent, (c.) Deeds, Municipal and Private, (d.) Letters and Loose Memoranda, and (e.) Rolls and Miscellaneous Documents, the manuscripts belonging to the Corporation of Southampton, like the muniments of several of our other provincial municipalities, have been recovered from extreme confusion, and reduced to order at the instance of the Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

(a.) *Books*.—Of the 504 MS. volumes belonging to the Corporation, the most deserving of consideration are—(1) *The Oak Book*, exhibiting on 60 vellum leaves, in penmanship of the time of Edward the Second, the ancient Laws, Ordinances, and Customs of the town of Southampton; (2) *The Black Book*, otherwise styled *Liber Niger nigro carbone notatus*, otherwise styled *Niger Papyrus*, [otherwise styled *The Blak Papyr*, a large folio of Municipal Remembrances, that was used for the enrolment of acknowledgments of deeds from the 16th of Richard the Second to the 12th year of Elizabeth; (3.) A curious treatise in English verse *On The Philosopher's Stone and Aurum Potabile*, the manuscript being the performance of a fifteenth century copyist; (4.) the *Book of Remembrances of the Town of Southampton*, from the year of grace 1445 to the time of James the First, containing a characteristic memorandum of the pious observances with which the people of the borough returned thanks in the 2nd year of Henry the Seventh for the birth of the sovereign's first-born son; (5) the *Liber de Finibus ville Suthampton* from 1489 to 1593 A.D., affording particulars of the costs and charges incurred by the town for Queen Elizabeth's entertainment in 1569 A.D.; (6) the *Book of Oaths, Ordinances, and Burgesses's Admissions* from 1496 to 1794 A.D., affording in its records of admissions numerous *data* that may be serviceable to the future biographers of the more memorable of the eminent persons who during that period condescended to accept the franchise of the borough; (7) the *Book of Remembrances* from 1591 to 1689 A.D.; and (8) the imperfect series of

Assembly Books, that afford many curious illustrations of the social life of the borough in the seventeenth century. Of the minor minutes of these last-mentioned folios few are more startling than the orders given to churwomen (*sic.*), to place themselves in regular service, if they would escape whipping. For instance, on 28th April 1615, "Mary Quinton a churwoman was this daie sent for to this house and charged to gett herselfe into service presentlie uppon payne of a whippinge." On the same day, two other churwomen were ordered "at their peril" to place themselves in domestic service within the next month. In the ensuing report extracts are given from all the afore-mentioned books. Notice is also taken in the same report of (1) the folio of the Letters that passed between John Flamsteed of the Greenwich Observatory and his friend William Molyneux, the Dublin mathematician, from 2nd September 1681 to 10th May 1690, and (2) the Letter Book of Samuel Molyneux, of Trinity College, Dublin, containing copies of letters interchanged by Samuel Molyneux and his scientific friends between 9th January 1707 and 19th December 1709.

(b.) *Charters and Letters Patent*.—Opening with a charter dated by King John to his burgesses of Southampton in the first year of his reign, the collection of Charters and Letters Patent comprises fifty-eight several writings, one of the more interesting of them being the Letters Patent of the Exemplification (13 Feb., 2 Henry V.) of the enrolment, on the roll of the last parliament, of the petition of the burgesses of Southampton to the King for a diminution of their burdens, together with the sovereign's reply to the prayer.

(c.) *Deeds, Municipal and Private*.—Consisting, for the most part, of documents of strictly local significance and interest, that may be serviceable to future historians of the borough, and will not fail to afford some measure of entertainment to the Hampshire antiquaries, but have no claim to be rated with important historical evidences, the large assemblage of writings, catalogued under "Deeds, Municipal and Private," comprises matters of higher moment and value in (1) the Indenture of the Agreement, made on 13 July, 13 Edward III., between Edward the Black Prince of the one part and Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, of the other part, for the safe keeping of the town of Southampton, with lists of the men-at-arms and archers under the Earl's command at Southampton, from the 25th of July to the 25th of August in that year; (2) the Indenture of the Agreement, made 31st December, 42 Edward III., at Farnham, in the diocese of Win-

chester, between William of Wykeham of the one part, and the Mayor and the Community of Southampton of the other part, for the observance of ordinances and agreements for cessation from business in the said town during the fairs held yearly at St. Giles's Hill, near the City of Winchester; (3) the Indenture of a curious agreement, by way of a marriage settlement, made on 10 May, 2 Henry IV., between William Lelham "dominum de Grove" and his wife Cecilia of the one part, and John Benet of Oxford, cook, of the other part, in anticipation of the marriage of William Lelham (son and heir of the aforesaid William) with Juliana, daughter of the said John Benet; and (4) the remarkable Letters of Evidence, dated by John Ingler, Mayor of New Salisbury, on 2 December, 18 Edward IV., touching the testament of the late William Nycoll, sometime burgess and merchant of Southampton, and setting forth the circumstances under which the said William Nycoll's hand was used fraudulently for the sealing of a certain deed of enfeoffment, and certain letters of attorney for livery of seisin, when he was so completely *in extremis* that "his wittes were passed away and mynde allso so that he nother herd sey spake nor made any signe or tokene thereto to knowleiche"; it being alleged in the same Letters of Evidence that this fraud was committed by certain persons conspiring to compass the disinherison of the testator's niece 'Alice,' "the whiche was weddyd to a bondeman at Twyford."

(d.) *Letters and Loose Memoranda*.—It is for the writings, catalogued under this heading in the ensuing report, that the Southampton MSS. are especially deserving of the consideration of historical students. Opening with letters dated under the sign manual and signet of Henry the Sixth, the goodly show of privy seals, sign manuals, and bills prepared for the sovereign's signature, described in the earlier pages of the catalogue, comprises seven writings under the sign manual and signet of Edward the Fourth, eight writings of the same kind by Richard the Third, one by Henry the Seventh, five by Henry the Eighth, and one by Edward the Sixth, in all, twenty-three sign manuals. The letters so dated by Richard will not fail to arrest and hold the attention of readers. Beginning with letters, dated before Richard's accession to the throne, to the Mayor of Southampton, this remarkable assemblage of epistles by a sovereign, whose sign manuals are not plentiful, comprises an epistle dated to the Mayor, Sheriff, and Aldermen of Southampton on the 13th of October in the first year of the sovereign's reign, and running in these words.

“Trusty and welbelowed, we grete you wele, and let you wit that the Duc of Buckingham is tratorously turned upon us contrary to the deutie of his liegeaunce and entendith thutter destruccion of us, you, and alle othre our trewe subgiettes that have taken oure part, whose traiterus entent we with Goddes grace entend briefly to resist and subdue. Pray you hertly therefore and naithles upon your leigeaunce charge you that with as many as ye may reise and make in defensible array on horsbak ye do sende to be with us at our Citie of Coventre the xxii day of this present moneth withouten faile in any wise as ye tendre our honnour and your owne wele, and we shall soo see to you for your reward and charges, as ye shall hold you right wele content. Yeven under our signet at our Citie of Lincoln the xiii day of Octobre.” The series of Richard’s epistles to the people of Southampton closes with the letters for the seizure of seditious bills and the arrest of seditious speakers, dated under his sign manual and signet to the Mayor and his brethren of the town on 5th April 1485, and running in these words:—“Trusty and Welbiloved We grete you wele, And wher it is soo that diverses sedicious and evil disposed personnes both in our citie of London and elliswhere within this our Reame enforced thaymself dailly to sowe sede of noyse and dislaundre ayenst our persoune and ayenst many of the lordes and estates of our landes, to abuse the multitude of our subgiettes, and averte thaire myndes from us if they coude by any mean attaigne to that thaire mischevous entent and pourpos, somme by setting up of billes, some by messages and sending furth of fals and abhominable languages and lyes, somme by bold and presumptuous open speche and comitacioun oon with othre, Wherethurgh the innocent people, which wold lyve in rest and peax and truly under our obeisance, as thay ought to doo, be greatly abused and oftentimes put in daunger of their lifes, landes, and goodes as ofte as thay folowe the steppis and advises of the said sedicious and myschevous personnes to our great hevynesse and pitie, For remedie whereof and to thentent the trouth openly declared shuld repress al such fals and continued invencions, We now of late called us the Maire and Aldremen of our Citie of London, togidre with the moost sadde and discrete personnes of the same citie in great nombre being present, many of the Lordes spirituel and temporall of our land and the substance of al our houshold to whom We largely shewed our trewe entente and mynde in al suche thinges as the said noyse and disclaundre ronне upon, in

such wise as We doubt not, al wele disposed persounes were and bee right wele content with, Wher we also at the same tyme yave straitly in charge aswele to the said Maire as to al othre our officers servantes and feithful subgettes Whersover they be that from hensforth as often as they finde any persoune speking of us or any othre lord or estate of this our land othwise than is according to honour, trouth, and peax and restfulnesse of this oure Reame, or telling of talys and tidinges Wherby the people myght bee stirred to commocions and unlawful assembles, or any strife and debate aryse betwix lord and lord or us any of the lordes and estates of this our land, thay take and arreste the same persoune unto to the tyme he have brought forth hym or thaym of whom he understode that that soo is spoken and soo proceeding from oon to othre unto the tyme the furst auctor and maker of the said sedicious speche and language be taken attached and punisshed according to his defautes, and that Whosoever furst fynde any sedicious bille sette up in any place he take it down and without redyng or shewyng the same to any othre persoune bring it furthwith to us, or somme of the Lordes or othre of our Counsail, all which direccions, charges, and commandements, so by us taken and geven by our mouth in our Citie of London, We notifie unto you by these our lettres to thentent that ye shewe the same within al the places of your jurisdiccoun, and see ther the due execucioun of the same from tyme to tyme, as ye wol eschewe our grevous indignacioun and answer to as at your extreme perelles. Yeven undre our signet in our Citie of London the vth day of Aprile." Amongst the one hundred and twenty-seven more or less noteworthy writings described in this catalogue after the notices of the royal letters, the searcher of the Southampton archives comes upon epistles by Nicholas Holmage [*alias* Holmegge], W. Clerk, and Richard Gryme, Mayors of Southampton in the time of Henry the Sixth, and letters from Lords of the Council *temp.* Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles the First. That the Southampton archives have proved so rich in historic letters is the more remarkable, because no inhabitant of the town was aware of the existence of these particular writings, until they came to light during the inspection that was made of the muniments of the borough by the inspector of the Commission.

(*e.*) *Rolls and Miscellaneous Documents.*—With a single exception, the Southampton Rolls are comparatively unimportant ;

but the single exception, the Roll of the Account of John Bentham, steward of the town, from Michaelmas, 7 Henry VI., to Michaelmas, 8 Henry VI., is a record to be examined no less carefully by general students of our social history than by annalists of the particular community to which it pertains.

Though it preserves no bundles of personal correspondence, and is poor in respect to several kinds of manuscripts, for which some collections of municipal writings are chiefly valuable, the King's Lynn muniment-room possesses in its Hall Books (beginning with the famous Red Register, 35 Edw. I. to 19. Ric. II.), and in certain of its Letters Patent and corporate indentures, a body of evidences that should be examined by students who would observe the constitutional growth and social life of the boroughs of medieval England. It has also in its Chamberlain's Accounts and Trinity Gild Rolls, an assemblage of records that are of inferior moment to students, only because successive antiquaries have done so much more for the sufficient exhibition of their most interesting particulars. That the Hall Books have hitherto missed the proper share of attention is the more surprising, because in a well known letter which was published so long since as 1832, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the late Mr. Hudson Gurney gave our constitutional historians to understand that it would be worth their while to examine the volumes of which he spoke at second hand. The epistle which showed that at least on two occasions in Henry the Sixth's reign the parliamentary burgesses of Bishop's Lynn were chosen by a committee of twelve men of the borough, created no appetite for a larger measure of information respecting the electoral usages of the Norfolk town; and the length of the period is only now ascertained, during which the burgesses of parliament for Lynn appear from the records of the corporation to have been usually, if not invariably, chosen by a committee of twelve persons, and also to set forth the extent of the much longer period during which the ordinary freemen of the borough, the burgesses at large as they were disdainfully designated in the seventeenth century, had no direct voice in choosing the parliamentary representatives of their municipality. From an entry in the Red Register, it appears that on 9th October, 48 Edw. III., a committee of twelve burgesses made choice of Robert Bathe

and John Waryn, to attend the parliament as the representatives of Bishop's Lynn. Two years later (50 Edw. III.), John Dockyngg and Thomas (his surname has vanished from the defaced record) were in like manner selected for parliamentary service by a committee of twelve persons, appointed to choose two fit and proper burgesses to attend the King's parliament. Henceforth to Henry the Eighth's time, all the persons, whose elections to serve the borough as burgesses of parliament are recorded in the extant archives of the municipality, were chosen for that purpose by a committee of twelve individuals, taken from the ruling body of the borough, whether that body consisted (as it did till the eighth year of Henry the Fifth) of twenty-four jurats, or of the "twenty-four" jurats and a subordinate council of "twenty-seven" burgesses chosen yearly from the nine constabularies of the town (viz., three representatives for each constabulary), in accordance with the concessions made in 8 Hen. V. to the burgesses of Lynn by their lord, the Bishop of Norwich. The precise year of the last of these elections of parliamentary burgesses made by a committee of twelve does not appear. But, though burgesses of parliament for the borough were so chosen in the 1st and 3rd years of Henry VIII., the practice of electing parliamentary representatives by a committee appointed for the purpose was nearing its end. On 31st March, 14 Hen. VIII., instead of being elected by a committee, Mr. Thomas Miller and Mr. Bewshere were chosen to serve the borough in parliament by a majority of "the twenty-four" and "the twenty-seven;" and from this date the searcher of the Hall Books comes upon no evidence of a revival of a usage, that seems to have been the invariable method of making elections of this kind from the time of Edward the Third, and may have originated in the 7th year of Edward II., when a congregation of the burgesses appointed a committee of twenty-six persons to elect twelve of the more sufficient individuals of the community, to make provision in respect to all business touching the borough in the King's parliament and elsewhere.

The practice of electing parliamentary representatives by a committee having thus come to an end in the time of Henry the Eighth, elections of that kind were henceforth, till the middle of the seventeenth century, made by the ruling burgesses at congregations, specially summoned for the purpose. This change of electoral practice was followed at a brief interval by the charter dated on 27th June, 16 Henry VIII., for the reconstitution

of the borough, a measure that, abolishing the ancient council of "the twenty-four" jurats and the subordinate council of "the twenty-seven" representatives of the constabularies, replaced them with a court of twelve aldermen and a court of eighteen common councilmen. Thus reconstituted the municipal assembly, or "this House" as it is usually styled in the Hall Books, kept the right of electing burgesses of parliament in its own hands no less tenaciously and exclusively, than "the House" of "the twenty-four" and "the twenty-seven" had held the same privilege, to the exclusion of the inferior burgesses from participation in the power of choosing the parliamentary representatives of the community. None the less for the reconstitution of the borough were the burgesses at large, viz., the freemen who were neither aldermen nor common councilmen, shut out from the parliamentary franchise. Chosen by "the House," taking their wages at various rates from "the House," and holding communication on parliamentary matters with "the House" and no other body of the townspeople, the members of parliament for the borough regarded themselves as responsible only to "the House" and as in no way under an obligation to consider the wishes or to study the feelings of the burgesses, who were not "of the House." That this state of things lasted to the revolutionary period of the 17th century appears from the abundant testimony of the Hall Books. But that the "burgesses at large" not only asserted their right to vote at the elections of their parliamentary representatives, but exercised the right in 1640, is shown by the Order of the Commons House of Parliament, dated 15th Oct. 1642, which required the mayor, aldermen, and common council of King's Lynn to "pay and allowe out of the towne stocke as formerly unto John Percevall and Thomas Toll their burgesses, for this present parliament, as lardge an allowance per diem as they heretofore allowed any of their aldermen that hath bene burgesses in parliament for that towne, *notwithstanding the freemen of the towne had their voyces in the choice of the said John Percivall and Tho. Toll to be their burgesses for this present parliament.*" During the years, that intervened between the election of these last-named parliamentary burgesses and the choice of members for the first parliament to meet after Charles the Second's restoration, the question of the right of the "burgesses at large" to vote at such elections was a source of much contention amongst the keener politicians of the borough.

From the wording of a municipal order (8 September, 1649) touching the election, it seems that the burgesses-at-large took part in the choice of the Earl of Salisbury to be a parliamentary burgess for King's Lynn; for whilst the order represents that "the House" granted the Earl the freedom of the burgh, it adds that "the cominalty of the burgh hath elected him a burgess of the parliamentt of England." But in August, 1656, General John Desbrow and Major-General Phillip Skippon were chosen burgesses of parliament for the borough by the municipal "house," without the co-operation of the mere freemen; and on the 11th of the next month it was ordered by the mayor, aldermen, and common council "that Mr. John Horsnell of London be sent unto by this house as their solicitor in this behalfe to attende upon the Committee of Previiledges at Westminster to make good this house's auncient custom of electing of burgesses to set in parliament, and that an abbreviate of the records be sent up to him in order to his prosecution of the same." That the decision of the Committee of Privileges favoured the claims of the house may be inferred from successive entries in the Hall Books. In the several ensuing elections that preceded the King's restoration the freemen at large seem to have had no share. On 19th Dec., 1656, Sir John Thorowgood was chosen to be a burgess of parliament by "this house." In like manner on the 3rd of Jan. 1658, Mr. Toll and Captain Griffith Lloyd were chosen burgesses of parliament for King's Lynn by the "mayor, aldermen, and common council," though "several burgesses of this burrough of the commons at large" appeared at the town-hall and requested that they might be allowed to take part in the election. On this occasion, after considering the claims and arguments of the petitioners, and before proceeding to the election of the members who were in due course chosen, the governing body of the corporation came to a recorded judgment "that the right of election of the said burgesses is at present in this house according to the aforesaid order" (viz., the Order of the Committee of Privileges and the Parliament). But on 16th April, 1660, yielding to another demonstration of sentiment on the part of the "burgesses at large," the House decided that, for the present election, and without prejudice in coming time to the ancient right and custom of the Assembly, the mere freemen should be permitted to vote; the record of this remarkable concession running in the Hall Book in these words, "Whereas Mr. Mayor hath this day caused a Common Hall to be warned in order to the elec-

tion of burgesses to serve in parliament to be houlden at Westminster and severall of the members of the House being mett together in this House, divers of the free burgesses of this burgh came and requested that they might be admitted to elect burgesses as their right, which being taken into consideration this house doth think fitt for the present satisfaction of the people to suffer the commons to elect, and to wave the election in this house for this present election." Having thus yielded to popular feeling for a single turn, the ruling body of the corporation never again ventured to exclude the mere freemen from proceedings for the choice of parliamentary burgesses. The practical effect of this tardy concession, which implied the existence of a dormant right in the populace who had for successive centuries been prevented from exercising it, was that the freemen at large were admitted to the franchise without any parliamentary enactment for their enfranchisement.

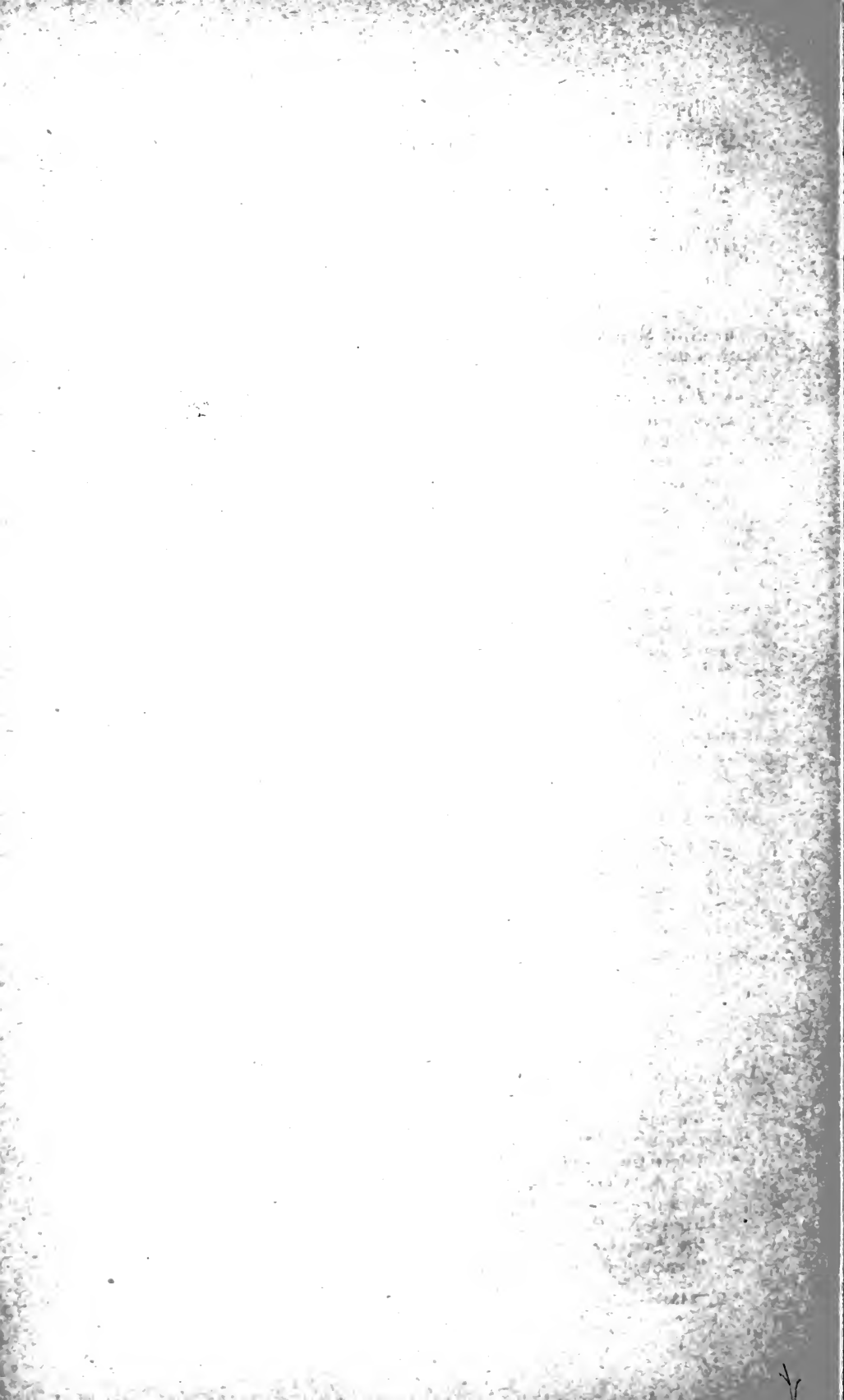
In their orders and other memoranda, touching the payment of members of parliament, the King's Lynn Hall Books preserve several matters to be considered by social historians. Changing with the gradual depreciation of current money, the wages paid to burgesses of parliament for the borough rose from two to five shillings a day to each burgess, for each day spent either in attendance on the parliament, or in travelling to or fro between the parliament or the borough; and in a few cases the municipal allowance to a burgess of parliament was as much as ten shillings a day. On his election to represent the borough in parliament, Sir Robert Hitcham, Anne of Denmark's attorney-general and judge of the county-palatine of Ely, undertook to serve the borough gratuitously; in consideration of which tender care for their pecuniary resources the corporation, on the occasion of his passing through the town on his way to Ely in July 1610, entertained lawyer handsomely and gave him a gratuity of twenty pounds. Four years later the Mayor of Lynn, by a municipal order dated 20th June, 1614, was "allowed for his burgis wages for every day wherein he served this last parliament the sum of tenne shillinges per day," it being noted in the memorandum that "he went from hence the first of Aprill last and returned the xi of June next following." In December 1620, on the election of Mr. Mattheve Clark and Mr. John Wallis, two aldermen of the corporation, to serve as parliamentary burgesses, it was ordered with the same excessive or at least unusual liberality "that either of the said burgesses shall have for their wages

tenne shillings for every day of the said parliament and for every day of their travaill outward and homeward." It does not appear whether the exceptional magnitude of these three allowances was due to exceptional circumstances. Anyhow, though the House of Commons in 1642 ordered the Mayor, aldermen, and common council of King's Lynn to pay their then burgesses, Messrs. John Percevall and Thomas Toll, "as lardge an allowance per diem as they have heretofore allowed any of their aldermen that have been burgesses of parliament for that towne," the municipal house had no regard for the munificence, shown to the Mayor in 1614, and to Messrs. Clark and Wallis in 1620, in ordering the wages of Messrs. Percevall and Toll, who each received five shillings a day and no more for parliamentary service from the borough treasurer.

A curious and instructive view of the dissensions and rivalries, that troubled the inhabitants of Lynn (Bishops Lenn as the borough was then styled) in the fifteenth century, is afforded by the *Inspeximus* dated 25th Nov., 14 Henry IV. (*vide* pp. 191 to 194) of a memorandum touching certain decrees, made by Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor upon certain discords and controversies between divers of the *Potentiores* of Bishop's Lenn of the one part and the Mayor, burgesses, and community of the other part, respecting certain oppressions and extortions committed by the said "*potentiores*" on the said Mayor, burgesses, and community. From this remarkable record it may be seen how the inhabitants of the little borough were not only historically divisible, but were sharply and hardly divided into three several orders, styled respectively the *Potentiores*, the *Mediocres*, and the *Inferiores non Burgenses*, and how these three classes were so rigidly defined, and their respective members so precisely catalogued, that it was known to every man of them, and to all his acquaintance, to which of the three orders he belonged. Further information respecting the feuds and discords, that stirred the rival classes in the same period of the borough's history, may be gathered (*vide* pp. 195 to 203) from the *Exemplification*, dated 2 June, 4 Henry V., of a certain instrument for the revocation of divers new ordinances and constitutions, and for the re-establishment of the ancient constitutions and customs, for the election of officers in the town of Bishops Lenn. Devised and established in the interest of municipal peace though they were, the new ordinances and constitutions made matters so much worse, and especially so by rendering

quarrels fiercer and spites more rancorous, that in the opinion of the townspeople, or at least in the judgment of the prevailing party of the borough, it was needful to abolish them utterly, in order to recover the town from evils that threatened it with quick destruction. A few years later (8 Henry V., *vide* pp. 245, 246) a better remedy for the insolence of the jurats, and the passionate discontent of the poorer burgesses and other inferior inhabitants of the town, was devised by the Bishop of Norwich, when he established the annually elected common-council of "the twenty-seven," in order that, in respect to taxes for the sovereign and talliages for local charges and necessities, the populace of the nine constabularies should not be left completely at the mercy of the jurats, who were invariably drawn from the overbearing Potentiores. If they were not wholly wanting in the virtues, it is manifest from earlier records of the community that the Potentiores were not wholly exempt from the failings, of a dominant class. It indicates the spirit in which they dealt with the meaner freemen and the unenfranchised residents of their town, that in the 33rd year of Edward the First, they were at pains to procure Letters Patent under the great seal of "Pardon and Release" (*vide* p. 187) "to the burgesses of Lenn, in respect to all trespass, &c. said to have been done by them in assessing divers talliages on the community of the said town, without the unanimous consent of the same community, and in levying the same talliages from the poor and but moderately endowed men of the same community, and other great sums under colour of certain common fines, heretofore made by them for divers causes, beyond the sums to which the same fines extended themselves, and in converting to their own use, and not to the advantage of the said community, nor to the corporation of the same town, a great part of the same talliages and other different sums of money formerly levied in the same town, as well by occasion of the aforesaid fines as by occasion of murage granted unto them " by the Crown. In the composition made a few years later (October, 3 Edward II.), between the Bishop of Norwich of the one part and the Mayor and community of the town of Lenne of the other part, it was especially provided, for the correction of the extortionate disposition of the Potentiores and for the fairer treatment of the Mediocres of the community and of the Inferiores *non* Burgesses of the town, that the mayor and community should henceforth cease to exact from the poorer people of the place such immoderate "taskes and

tallyages unleeful and unresonable grevous," as had heretofore been put "by the grete men of the towne aforesaid upon the mene peple and the povere to their oppression and hyndryng." The Potentiores having shown themselves thus greedy and rapacious, it was well alike for them and their victims, when the Bishop, as Lord of Bishop's Lenne, empowered the more numerous but feeble folk to vote yearly for the twenty-seven representatives, without whose concurrence the hitherto unbridled jurats should henceforth be powerless to settle the assessments of such taxes as tenths and fifteenths, or of sums to be levied within the borough for repairs of houses, walls, bridges, watercourses, and other local charges.



HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Southampton muniments were found by the present inspector in a state of disorder, which caused him (after working for some time upon them) to represent to the local authorities, that the difficulty of examining so large an assemblage of records would be greatly diminished by preliminary measures for their needful arrangement. Taking the same view of the case, and accepting the suggestion in the spirit that animated them in every stage of a business, which occasioned them no little inconvenience, the Town Council forthwith invited me to put the writings in order at the charge of the Corporation, and, assigning to my use the large committee room, adjoining their Council Chamber, lost no time in fitting it with an enormous table, made of planks and tressels, strong enough to bear the weight of a large and heavy pile of books and unbound documents, whilst it at the same time afforded sufficient space for sorting the multifarious evidences. Fortunately no large proportion of the manuscripts had been injured by damp or rodentia; and as most of the records had been preserved in closely fitting cases, the labour of reducing them to order was attended with no excessive discomfort from dust and dirt. Comparatively free from mould and rot, the miscellaneous writings were upon the whole a cleanly and well-kept body of muniments, but their confusion was so complete that six weeks were spent in sorting and labelling the books and unbound documents, before I could dispense for awhile with the services of clerk and porter, and returning to the ways of ordinary official labour could enter on the inspection of the—

- (a.) *Books,*
- (b.) *Charters and Letters Patent,*
- (c.) *Deeds, Municipal and Private,*
- (d.) *Letters and Loose Memoranda,*
- (e.) *Rolls and Miscellaneous Documents,*

described in the ensuing catalogues.

(a.) BOOKS.

I.—List of Books in the Southampton Muniment Room.

Vols.

- (1.) Edward II. The Book of Laws, Ordinances, and Customs of the Town of Southampton, known in the annals of the borough as "The Oak Book," containing at the present time sixty vellum leaves, clog-covered. Of this highly interesting book the Reverend Silvester Davies (M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. James's, Enfield Highway), in his well-designed and carefully executed "History of Southampton: Partly from the MS. of Dr. Speed, in the the Southampton Archives," (1883), remarks, "The
"earliest version of the ordinances of the Guild Merchant

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- “ is to be found in an ancient and curious volume, which
 “ is one of the most interesting of the town records. It
 “ is a small quarto on vellum, bound in oak covers, one
 “ being much longer than the other, and having a square
 “ hole in the lower part to put the hand through while
 “ using the volume. On the outside are a couple of
 “ merchants’ marks. The ordinances commence at the
 “ top of folio 10, and are written continuously without any
 “ break to the fifth line of folio 20, the heading of each
 “ bring in rubric. The handwriting is apparently that
 “ of the first part of the fourteenth century. Prefixed
 “ to the ordinances, on folio 9, is the guildsman’s or
 “ burgess’s oath, in which mention is made of a mayor, a
 “ title which does not occur in the ordinances themselves.
 “ The oath which is in rubric and in a larger hand than
 “ the rest appears to be of the same age. The ordinances
 “ are of various dates, some of them probably belonging
 “ to the earliest period of the Guild. This book was
 “ noticed by the late Mr. Thomas Wright in Winchester
 “ volume Brit. Archæol. Assoc., 1846, where is also a
 “ drawing of the covers by Mr. Fairholt. A table of
 “ contents is to be found in the Record Commissioners’
 “ Report”
- (2.) Edward III. to Richard II. Calendar of Letters Patent
 dated in or between the reigns of the said kings - 1
- (3.) Richard II. to Elizabeth. “The Black Book” of the Town
 of Southampton. Further particulars of this volume
 appear on subsequent pages of this catalogue - 1
- (4.) 15th Century. Treatise in English Verse on the Philoso-
 pher’s Stone and Aurum Potabile, in twelve chapters,
 with a Preface, and concluding “Recapitulacio totius
 “ operis.” Further particulars of this volume appear on
 a subsequent page of this catalogue - 1
- (5.) Henry VI. to Elizabeth. Brokage Books: Yearly Ac-
 counts of Receivers of Toll and Dues at the Bar-gate:—
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|---|---|
| Temp. Henry VI. | - | Three books | - | 3 |
| „ Edward IV. | - | Seven books | - | 7 |
| „ Henry VII. | - | Three books | - | 3 |
| „ Henry VIII. | - | Eight books | - | 8 |
| „ Edward VI. | - | Four books | - | 4 |
| „ Mary | - | Four books | - | 4 |
| „ Elizabeth | - | Three books | - | 3 |
- Twenty-seven dateless and otherwise
 defective books of the fifteenth and
 sixteenth centuries - - - 27
-
- 59 - 59
-
- (6.) Henry VI. to George III. Port Books: Yearly Accounts
 of Water-Bailiffs and Receivers of Petty Customs of the
 Port of Southampton:—
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|---|----|
| Temp. Henry VI. | - | Sixteen books | - | 16 |
| „ Edward IV. | - | Three books | - | 3 |
| „ Henry VII. | - | Five books | - | 5 |
| „ Henry VIII. | - | Fifteen books | - | 15 |
| „ Edward VI. | - | Four books | - | 4 |

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<i>Temp.</i> Mary	-	Four books	-	4
„ Elizabeth	-	Thirty-seven books	-	37
Thirteen dateless and otherwise defective books of the sixteenth century	-			13
<i>Temp.</i> Charles I.	-	Two books	-	2
„ George II.	-	Four books	-	4
„ George III.	-	Three books	-	3

106 - 106

(7.) Henry VI. to Charles II. Stewards' Books: Yearly Accounts of Receipts into and Disbursements from the Town treasury:—

<i>Temp.</i> Henry VI.	-	Nine books	-	9
„ Edward IV.	-	Nine books	-	9
„ Richard III.	-	Two books	-	2
„ Henry VII.	-	Seven books	-	7
„ Henry VIII.	-	Fifteen books	-	15
„ Mary	-	Two books	-	2
„ Elizabeth	-	Seven books	-	7
„ Charles I.	-	One book	-	1
„ Charles II.	-	One book	-	1

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(8.) Edward IV. to George III. Town Court Books:—

<i>Temp.</i> Edward IV.	Four dateless and otherwise defective books	-	-	4
Town Court Book	1482-3 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1566 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1572-3 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1589-91 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1603-13 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1618-26 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1621 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1631 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1637-46 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1638-50 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1651-61 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1662-68 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1677-94 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1694-1701 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1695-1707 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1708-30 A.D.	-	-	1
„	„ 1731-66 A.D.	-	-	1

21 - 21

- (9.) 1445 A.D. to James I. Book of Remembrances of the Town of Southampton - - - 1
- (10.) 1455 A.D. Terrier of the Tenements, &c. within the walls of the town of Southampton - - - 1
- (11.) 1473-8 A.D. Book of Oaths and Ordinances of the town of Southampton - - - 1
- (12.) 1482 A.D. Assize of Bread Book - - - 1

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	Vols.
(13.) 1488 to 1597 A.D. Book of Remembrances of the town of Suthampton. Used in later time (1708-56 A.D.) as an Admiralty Court Book - - - - -	1
(14.) 1489 to 1593 A.D. Liber de finibus ville Suthampton. The Book of fines, perquisites, forfeitures, and casualties - - - - -	1
(14.) 1495 A.D. Terrier of the town of Suthampton - - - - -	1
(15.) 1496 to 1554. Four Weighing-books of 1496, 1533, 1545, and 1554 A.D. - - - - -	4
(16.) 1496 to 1704. Book of Oaths and Ordinances of the town of Suthampton: With burgesses' admissions - - - - -	1
(17.) 16 th Century. Book of common forms and precedents for the convenience and use of legal draughtsmen - - - - -	1
(18.) 1517 to 1592 A.D. The Boke of Remembrances of the town of Suthampton - - - - -	1
(18.) 1525-98 A.D. Liber Debitorum ville Suthampton: Book of debts of the town of Suthampton - - - - -	1
(19.) 1535 to 1782. Mayors' Books of receipts and disbursments: Yearly Accounts of 1535-6, 1541-2, 1562-3, 1566-7, 1574-5, 1580-1, 1581-2, 1603-4, 1610-11, 1616-17, 1631-2, 1633-4, 1634-5, 1636-7, 1638-9, 1645-6, 1647-8, 1654-5, 1658-9, 1660-1, 1661-2, 1662-3, 1669-70, 1671-2, 1674-5, 1679-80, 1704-5, 1707-8, 1708-9, 1709-10, 1710-11, 1712-13, 1717-18, 1721-2, 1723-4, 1724-5, 1727-8, 1730-1, 1731-2, 1734-5, 1737-8, 1738-9, 1744-5, 1746-7, 1752-3, 1757-8, 1760-1, 1763-4, 1766-7, 1767-8, 1768-9, 1769-70, 1771-2, 1772-3, 1773-4, 1774-5, 1776-7, 1777-8, 1781-2 A.D. - - - - -	59
(20.) 1544 to 1589 A.D. Ten Muster-Books of 1544, 1555, 1567, 1579, 1583 and 1589 A.D. - - - - -	10
(21.) 1552 to 1580 A.D. Seven Linen-Hall Account-books of 1552-5, 1556, 1557, 1560, 1564, 1569, 1580 A.D. - - - - -	7
(22.) 1550 to 1796. Imperfect series of Court Leet (Cutted Thorn) books - - - - -	100
(22.) 1554 to 1584 A.D. Nine Woollen-Hall Account books of 1554-5, 1569-70, 1570-1, 1572, 1574, 1574-5, 1575-6, 1581-2, 1583-4 - - - - -	9
(23.) 1559 A.D. Assize of Bread book - - - - -	1
(24.) 1559 to 1567 A.D. "Stall-and-Art" and "Presentments" book - - - - -	1
(25.) 1576 to 1586 A.D. Robert Knaplocke's "Liber Instrumentorum," i.e. Book of legal evidences - - - - -	1
(26.) 1575 to 1586 A.D. Four Mayors' Books: of yearly remembrances, with examinations and depositions - - - - -	4
(27.) 1576-7 A.D. Book of examinations, informations, and depositions - - - - -	1
(28.) 1582 A.D. City of Winchester Pied Poudre Court book - - - - -	1
(29.) 1590 A.D. Book of depositions - - - - -	1
(30.) 1591 to 1689 A.D. Book of Remembrances of the town of Suthampton: With records of orders and proceedings in municipal assemblies - - - - -	1
(31.) 1592-4 A.D. Book of examinations, recognizances, and depositions - - - - -	1
(32.) 1592 to 1617 A.D. Liber Debitorum ville Suthampton: Audit Accounts book of the town of Suthampton - - - - -	1

		Vols.	MSS. OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.
(33.)	1596 A.D. Assize of Bread book	-	-
(34.)	1601-2 A.D. Book of examinations, informations, and depositions	-	1
(35.)	1602-3 A.D. Assembly Book : of orders and proceedings in municipal assemblies	-	1
(36.)	1606-7 A.D. Assembly Book : of orders and proceedings in municipal assemblies	-	1
(37.)	1609 to 1705 A.D. Book of Apprentices : a register of the poor children bound apprentices by the Mayor, aldermen, and assistants of the town of Southampton	-	1
(38.)	1609 to 1737 A.D. Book of Apprentices ; a register of "all persons bound Apprentices in the town of Southampton"	-	1
(39.)	1613 to 1725 A.D. Register of the Free Commoners of the town of Southampton	-	1
(40.)	1617 A.D. Survey of the lands and tenements of the corporation of the town of Southampton	-	1
(41.)	1619 to 1635 A.D. Sessions of Peace Book	-	1
(42.)	1622 to 1643 A.D. Book of examinations, informations, and depositions	-	1
(43.)	1625 to 1702 A.D. Grants from the Crown for termes of yeares ; in two parts. Part I. from 1625 to 1685 A.D., and Part II. from 1685 to 1702 A.D.	-	1
(44.)	1632 to 1648 A.D. Book of Recognizances of the town of Southampton	-	1
(45.)	1638 to 1666 A.D. Town of Southampton "Lease-Ledger"	-	1
(46.)	1642 to 1678 A.D. Assembly-Book : Book of orders and minutes of proceedings in municipal assemblies	-	1
(47.)	1643 A.D. Book of Accounts of the estate of the late John Parkinson, Esq., "Felo-de-se"	-	1
(48.)	1643 A.D. Terrier of the town of Southampton	-	1
(49.)	1646 to 1672 A.D. Liber Debitorum ville Southampton ; Book of the debts of the town of Southampton	-	1
(50.)	1647 to 1652 A.D. Assessments Book	-	1
(51.)	1648 to 1663 A.D. Book of examinations, informations, and depositions	-	1
(52.)	1661 A.D. Book of subscriptions and contributions in aid of the King	-	1
(53.)	1663 to 1668 A.D. Book of examinations, informations, and depositions	-	1
(54.)	1666-7 A.D. Alehouse Recognizances book	-	1
(55.)	1669 to 1689 A.D. Book of examinations and recognizances, and of proceedings at Sessions of Peace	-	1
(56.)	1679 to 1734 A.D. Book of Orders and minutes of proceedings of municipal assemblies	-	1
(57.)	1681-8 A.D. Book of [the correspondence of John Flamsteed and William Molyneux	-	1
(58.)	1681 A.D. Translation from Latin into English, by William Molyneux for his father's use, of Evangelista Torricellio's treatise "Of the Motion of Heavy Bodys, naturally falling and projected"	-	1
(59.)	1694 A.D. Assize of Bread book	-	1
(60.)	----- Translation into English, by William Molyneux, of Galileo's Dialogues	-	1
(61.)	18th Century. Book of extents and particulars of manors in the county of Cornwall	-	1

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	(62.) 18th Century. Dr. Bulkeley's Treatise of Trees and their Culture - - - - -	1
	(63.) 1703 to 1721 A.D. Book of oaths and ordinances of the town of Southampton: With records of Burgesses' Admissions to the franchise of the town, and of minutes of proceedings in municipal assemblies - - -	1
	(64.) 1704 A.D. Notes and materials for the History of Ireland - - - - -	1
	(65.) 1707 to 1709 A.D. Letter-book of Samuel Molyneux, the son of William Molyneux, the mathematician - -	1
	(66.) 1711 to 1747 A.D. Register of parochial settlements. -	1
	(67.) 1721 A.D. Copy of the testament (with codicil) of Dorothy Lady Capell, Baroness-Dowager of Tewkesbury, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in London, on 21 June, 1721 A.D. - - - - -	1
	(68.) 1723-4 A.D. Cash-book of the Corporation of Southampton - - - - -	1
	(69.) 1725 A.D. County Stock and County Treasurer's accounts book - - - - -	1
	(70.) 1728 to 1755 A.D. Book of examinations and depositions - - - - -	1
	(71.) 1729 to 1748 A.D. Sessions of Peace (Orders) Book -	1
	(72.) 1734 A.D. Southampton Chartulary; Book of the charters of the town, copied and made into a book by order of Recorder - - - - -	1
	(73.) 1734 to 1766 A.D. Assembly Book; of orders and minutes of proceedings in municipal assemblies - - -	1
	(74.) George III. Dr. Speed's "History and Antiquities of Southampton," used by the Reverend Silvester Davies in his recently published "History of Southampton," and described in the Preface to that comprehensive and carefully executed book - - - - -	1
	(75.) 1765 A.D. Book of common forms and precedents, for the convenience and use of legal draughtsmen - -	1
	(76.) 1776 to 1782 A.D. Rental of the Corporation of the town of Southampton - - - - -	1
	(77.) 1779 to 1781 A.D. Rental of the Corporation of the town of Southampton - - - - -	1
	(78.) 1783 to 1796 A.D. Town of Southampton "Market Rental Book" - - - - -	1
	(79.) 1792 to 1803 A.D. Town of Southampton Quit-Rent book - - - - -	1
	(80.) 1808 to 1848 A.D. Town of Southampton "Market Rental Book" - - - - -	1
	Total number of volumes - - - - -	504

II.—Notes respecting, and Extracts from, the most noteworthy books.

(1.) Edward II. Book of Laws, Ordinances, and Customs of the Town of Southampton, known in the annals of the borough as "The Oak Book," containing at the present time sixty vellum leaves, clog-covered. Resembling in several particulars the far more perfect and exemplary Little Domesday Books of the Borough of Ipswich, this

volume (comprises with divers inconsiderable memoranda of comparatively recent penmanship) the following matters:—

(a.) List (imperfect) of the boroughs of England, with particulars touching the dates of their respective charters of incorporation.

(b.) The Oath (French) administered to and sworn by the “Meyre Baillif e bones gentz” of the town.

(c.) The Laws and Usages (French) of the town, in seventy-seven chapters; each chapter being headed with red letters, setting forth concisely the subject of the chapter.

(d.) The List of Dues and Customs on merchandize coming into the town by sea or land.

(e.) Copy of the Deed of Concord, dated 3 Edward III., between the Mayor and Community of the city of New Sarum of the one part and the Mayor and Community of the town of Suthampton of the other part, for the determination of controversy respecting tolls and customs.

(f.) Table of Rates, for regulating the price of bread.

(g.) Copy of the Charter of Inspeximus (of the charter dated by King John in the 9th year of his reign and also of the charter dated by Henry the Third in the 16th year of his reign, “de libertatibus Wynton’ ecclesie”), dated by Nicholas bishop of Winchester A.D. 1268.

(h.) Copy of record of the proceedings, with verdict for the plaintiff, in the cause (6 Edward II.) of John le Cowper of Farnham, a tenant of the Bishop of Winchester, v. John Shirlee, William Foghel and William Basyngrom the younger, of the town of Southampton, for unlawful seizing for payment of toll unlawfully demanded as due to the said town “unum coreum bouum precii vnius denarii ipsius Johannis le Couper.”

(i.) Collection of Maritime cases and legal decisions touching ships and seamen, headed “Ceo est la Chartre Doylyroun de Jugemens du Meer.”

(j.) Copy of the Charter, dated by Edward the Third in the 2nd year of his reign, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Edward the Second’s Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation, of Edward the First’s Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation, of the Charter of concessions dated by Henry the Third at Winchester on the 20th of June in the 37th year of his reign “Deo et beate Marie et Sancto Johanni Baptiste et Fratribus Hospitalis Jerusalem.”

(k.) Copy of the Letters Patent, dated 28 June 29 Edward III., of the Burgesses of the town of Southampton, of power for ten years to levy one penny from every pound, one half-penny from every ten shillings, and one farthing from every five shillings, of goods imported into or exported from the said town, the revenue from the said grant to be applied to the works for completing the enclosure of the town, for its greater security.

(l.) Copy of a Concord and Agreement, made 24 Henry III., between the Burgesses of Suthampton and the Burgesses of Portesmothe.

(m.) Copy of the Inquisition taken and made, 38 Henry III., by twenty-four lawful men, before Sir Ernaldus de Bosco, the said King’s Justice “de Foresta,”—“qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod hec est meta et divisa inter forestam de la Beri et villam domini Regis Suthampton, scilicet, de Ponte de Acardy sicut via extendit se per cruce versus Aquilonem usque Cuthorn et de Cuttethorn usque ad Burleston, Et de Burleston usque ad Fursewelle, et de Fursewelle sicut descendit in Ychene infra quas metas et divisas libertatis Ville domini Regis Suthampton canonici Sancti [Juliani?] . . . et tenent quemdam boscum qui vocatur Porteswode ex concessione Ricardi

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quondam Regis Anglie i liberam et puram et perpetuam elimosinam, Et est et bosco pro quo bosco et terra que vocatur Kyngeslond dominus Rex predictus remisit de firma sua Ville Suthampton imperpetuum centum solidos."

A notion of the literary style of "The Laws and Usages," by far the most important and interesting of the several matters of the volume, may be gained from the following transcript of the first four of the seventy-seven chapters.

"1. Coment le Alderman Seneschal Chapellayn Eskevyns Usser seront esluys en Gilde. En primes chief que de la Gilde Marchaundz soient eslus e establis, un Alderman, un Seneschal, un Chapelayn e iii. eskevyns e un Usser, Et est assavoyr que celui que serra Seneschal, Et le Alderman doitz avoir un Sergaunt aler nyer devaunt ly, le Seneschal un autre Sergauntz e les deuz eskevyns un Sergauntz, Et les autr' deus eskevyns un sergaunt e le Chapeleyn auera seon Clerik.

(2.) Quant la Gilde serra nul entre eux ne vendra si ne seit par le Alderman. Quant la Gilde serra nul de la Gilde ne doit mener nul estrange, si il ne soit requis par le Alderman ou le Seneschal, Et le Alderman doitz avoir un Sergaunt aler nyer devaunt ly, le Seneschal un autre Sergauntz e les deuz eskevyns un Sergauntz, Et les autr' deus eskevyns un sergaunt e le Chapeleyn auera seon Clerik.

(3.) De ceo que le Alderman auera mizt tauntoi la Gilde y serra. Et quaut la Gilde serra le Alderman doit avoir chescun muytz tauntz come la Gilde sietz ii. galouns de vin Et deus chaundeles e le Seneschal autresy e les iii. eskevyns e le Chapelayn chescun de eus un galoundd e vyn de une chaundele e le Usser un galoun de vyn.

(4.) Que les Meseaus auerount de la Gilde tantu' y serra. Et quaut la Gilde serra les Meseaus de la Maudelyne auerount del Aumune de Gildeyns ii cestres de la ceruoyse. Et les Malades de la Maysun Deu e de Seintz Julian auerount deus cestyers de cervose. Et les Freires menors auerount ii cestres de cervoyse e un cestr' de vyn. Et iii. cestres de cervoyse serrount donetz a poveres la ou la Gilde sera.

The entries of this volume, which the Hampshire archæologists would do well to edit, are by various hands, and were made at different times; the earliest of the entries, the Copy of "The Laws and Usages," being of a penmanship that justifies the reporter in assigning it to some clerk of the earlier time of the 14th century.

(2.) 16 Richard II. to 12 Elizabeth. The Black Book, otherwise styled the "Liber Niger nigro carbone notatus," otherwise styled the "Niger Papyrus," otherwise styled "The Blak Papyr" of the town of Southampton; a large folio register containing 144 leaves of unusually thick paper, the last thirty-two of which are blank. Used from the 16th year of Richard II. to the 12th year of Elizabeth as a Book of Record for the enrolment of acknowledgments of deeds, this well preserved volume (covered with black flexible leather), together with writings of conveyance and quitclaim, and other legal instruments and writings of record, comprises the following matters:—

(a.) 16 Richard II. Ordinances by the Mayor and Community, "quod quilibet burgensis ac alius commorans infra libertatem ville Southampton seu commoraturus respondebit versus alienigenas ac extraneos in placitis pedis pulverosati non obstante aliqua libertate prius habita seu possessa in placitis debiti pro aliquibus rebus vel merci-

monii venditis seu emptis infra libertatem predictam. Et quod inter indigenos seu infra libertatem ville commorantes ac burgenses placita terminentur in Curia Regia ville secundum consuetudinem ante hac usitatam."

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(b.) 1 Henry V. Ordinance by the Maior, Bailiffs, and Community, "quod omnes meretrices commune Hospicium in Estrete tenentes a dicto Vico omnino ammoverentur; Et quod nec ipse nec aliqui alie huiusmodi vite mulieres ad aliquod tenementum sive cotagium in eodem vico inhabitandum aut tenendum aliquialiter de cetero admitterentur et precipue propter continenciam dictum vicum pertranseuncium sive ad ecclesias beate Marie Sancte Trinitatis ac Sancti Andree peregre proficiscendum conservandam quam quidem ordinationem supradictam imperpetuum tenendam ac observandam in nigro papiro eiusdem ville fecerunt irrotulari ut de recordo hic in futuro videatur esse permanend."

(c.) 17 October 22 Edward III. Ordinances by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Community of the town of Suthampton, for the amendment of proceedings in the Town Court—Cestassavere.

Que apres ascun accion de dette affirme en le comyn courte de mesme le vile envers ascun home demeurant deinz mesme le vile que le processe sera tielle,—Em primes le defendant serra somone et apres en le procheyne court il auera un essoyn sil voet et apres en le procheyn courte il auera un defaute saunz rien perdre, Et apres sil ne vient un Attachment. Et sil trove un home destre son plegge sur mesme latachement sil face defaute le proime jour il serra amercie ii. *d.* le seconde jour iii. *d.* le tierce jour vi. *d.* le quarte jour viii. le quinte jour x. *d.* le vi jour xii. *d.* et issint apres achescun courte sil fait defaute il serra amercye a xii. *d.* jesqz il veigne et respoyne al pleyntif et auxi en mesme le manere lissues serront retournees apres vn distresse agarde envers le defendant sicome est dit dez amercimentes avaunt ditz si le sargent retourne le defendant sufficient.

Item est assentu et accorde mesme le jour que apres ceo que ascun issue est ioine entre lez pleyntiffs et defendantes en mesme le courte que si le pleyntif ne voile suer . . . effects pur auer son jurre deinz trois moys proscheyn apres lissue ioine que le pleintif perdera son accion pur mesme le temps.

Item est assentu et accorde mesme le jour que apres ceo que ascun issue est ioine come est avaunt ditz auxibien en le comyn court come en le courte de pee poudres si le summe en demande soit declare a x. marces ou deinz que le Sargent auera pur faire son retourne del panelle forsq xii. *d.*

Et si le summe en demande soit declare ouster x. marces come a x. li. xx. marces xx. li ou ouster, Donqz le Sargent auera pur faire son retourne del panelle forsqz ii. *s.*

Item est assentu et acorde que en un plee de trespas le defendant pledera al Issue et tiendra son ley si les damages soient declares a xl. *s.* ou ouster et priera que le pleyntif soiet examyne si ces damages atteygnent a xl. *s.* ou ouster par reson de mesme trespas, Et si le pleyntif refuse le examynacion donqz le defendant ferra son ley, Et si le pleyntif sur son serement sur un liver dit qil est en damage a xl. *s.* ou ouster donqz lissue serra trie par pais.

Item est assentu et acorde mesme le jour que le Clerk del ville prendra de chescun Burgeys pur faire ou pur entrer son declaracion si le summe en demande soit declare a x. marces ou deinz forsqz xii. *d.* Et si le summe en demaunde soit declare a x. li. xx. marces xx. li. ou ouster il prendra pur faire ou pur son entre del declaracion de mesme le plee forsqz ii. *s.* Et des estraungers ou Foreyns il prendra sicome ils poient agrees.

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Item est acorde et assentu mesme le jour que quaunt un estraunger ou Foreyn afferme ascun accion en le comen courte ou en le courte de pee poudres il gagera al Sargent que doit son affire de mesme le pleynt en nawn' de plegge iii. *d.*

(*d.*) 9 December 22 Edward IV. "Hit is agreid assentid and by a comen accorde concludid in fourme folowyng that is to say emonge other, A Pavyour to be ordeyned to dwell in a house of the Towne price of xiii. *s.* iii. *d.* rent free, and to have yerely a gowne to this entent, that he shalle with a Sargent of the same towne doo serche the pavement of the seid towne and also to pave in alle places nedefulle withyn the seid towne and doo all thyng that longeth to that office withyn the seid towne takyng for his wages for his labour as it is used , Provided alwey that the Stone and alle maner thyng to the seid pavement belongyng be ordeyned by hym or theym afore woos house the pavement shalle be noyouse or nedefulle of reparacion."

(*e.*) 16 Richard II. Enrolment of Probate of the will (testamentum) of Richard Mey the elder of the town of Suthampton burgess, dated 8 July 1392 A.D., running in these words,— "In dei nomine amen Ego " Ricardus Mey senior burgensis ville Suthampton condo testamentum " meum in hunc modum, In primis lego animam meam deo ac corpus " meum ad sepeliendum in Cimiterio Sancte Marie Suthampton " predicte ville per disposicionem executorum meorum, Item lego " Agnete uxori mee omnia terras ac tenementa mea que vel quas habeo " infra libertatem ville Suthampton supradicte habendum ac tenendum " omnia predicta terras ac tenementa prefate Agneti uxori mee usque " ad terminum vite sue, Et post decessum vero ejusdem Agnetis volo " ac concedo quod omnia terre ac tenementa predicta cum suis perti- " nenciis integre remaneant ac revertantur Ricardo Mey juniore ac Ra- " nulpho Mey capellano filiis meis habendum ac tenendum omnia pre- " dicta terras ac tenementa prefato Ricardo Mey juniore ac Radulpho " usque ad terminum vite eorum seu uni eorum diucius viventi tantum, " Et post vero decessum eorum volo quod omnia predicta terre ac " tenementa cum suis pertinentiis integre vendantur per executores " meos vel per executores executorum meorum, ac pecunia inde reddita " distribuatur pro anima mea ac animabus omnium fidelium defuncto- " rum secundum disposicionem executorum predictorum, Item lego " Ranulpho Mey filio meo predicto unum Basnet unam loricam unum " par cirotecarum de plate ac unum aphorum argenteum secundum " meliorem,—Item lego Ricardo Mey juniore filio meo sexaginta soli- " dos sterlingorum quos michi debet Johannes Patrik de Wynton. " Residuum vero bonorum meorum superius non legatorum lego Agneti " uxori mee debitis meis primo persolutis, Ita quod idem Agnes ordi- " net ac disponat pro anima mea tam in exequiis meis quam in die sepul- " ture mee pro cera ac distribucione pauperum ac in aliis necessariis " faciendis sicut ipsa melius viderit expedire &c."

(*f.*) Henry II. Charter of Licence to have a Gild Merchant, with grant of freedom of toll throughout the realm to the men of Andover.— Henricus dei gratia &c. &c. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse hominibus de Andewra vt habeant gildam mercatorum in Andewra quod sint quieti de Theolonio Passagio consuetudine per totam terram meam sicut Bur- genses Wintonie qui sunt de Gilda mercatorum sunt quieti. Et super hoc nullus eos disturbet iniuste pro consuetudine super x. libras forisfac- ture. Testibus &c. Apud Wyntoniam.

(*g.*) 29 April, 5 Ricardus I. Charter of Licence to have a Gild Merchant, together with freedom from toll throughout the realm, to the men of Andover, " sicut dominus Henricus Rex pater noster eis concessit " ac carta sua confirmavit." Testibus &c. apud Portesm'.

(h.) 8 Henry IV. Petition (French) of the Taylors of Suthampton to the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the said town, together with record of consent of the same Mayor Aldermen and burgesses to the same petition, which in the clauses following the preamble runs in the following words,—“Please a votre tressage discrecion par
 “advys de voz Aldermans prudeshommes et autres voz avaunditz
 “bones burgeis ordeigner et establir en icest present assemblee que
 “nulle aliene Tailloure ne soudier Tailleur Engleis ne autre veignant
 “en Carrike Galeye ou nief des aliens priegne ne tiegne shope meson
 “ne chambre deinz mesme la ville pour tailler ne deinz la Fraunchise
 “dicelle taille robes jepone ne autres garnementz a qi que soient de-
 “vaunt que tielle Tailleur aliene ou soudier Tailleur ad fait fyu et gree
 “ove les mestres de mesme de mestier pour le temps esteauntz sur
 “peyne denprisonement et ceo le primer foitz que soit trove trespas-
 “saunt encountre ceste ordynaunce et le secunde foitz dencorger la
 “peyne de c.s. a leuer par le commaundement de vous ou del mair pour
 “le temps esteauntz par les ministres de dite ville Et
 “auxi que nulle Tailleur estraunge veignant sodeynement de tailler en
 “mesme la ville ne tiegne shope ne chambre de tailler drape saunz
 “conge del Maire et des mestres del dit mestier et tanque il ad feat fyn
 “solons lour discreciouns en manere suis dit. Et &c. &c.”

(i.) 21 Henry VII. Ordinance made in Common Assembly “that
 “fromhensfurth the Mayr of this Towne for the tyme beyng have and
 “resceyve of the Stuard of the Towne or of his depute toward his
 “charges so occupying oon hole yere x. li. to be allowid to the sayd
 “Stuard by the Auditours vpon his accompt, To thintent folowing
 “that is to say that no Mayre for this day forward take upon hym to
 “resceyve or handill any of the Townys money that is to wete he shalle
 “make no fyne except it be at the Audit-hous callyng to hym ij. or iij.
 “of thaldermen or of the discretres at the lest, and the money therof
 “comyng to be put in to the Comen Boxe in the seyd Audithous, Of the
 “which box the seyd Mayre to have oon key and oon of the Aldermen
 “the toder &c. &c.” With further order “that the Blacke Boke be alle
 “weyes kept vnder ii. lokys”; and other regulations touching the
 revenues of the town.

(j.) 8 November 1458 A.D. The will (testamentum) of William Soper, esquire and burgess of the town of Suthampton; by which, after directing that his body shall be buried beneath a certain marble tomb which he has caused to be made “in australi parte corporis ecclesie Fratrum Minorum in villa predicta,” the testator makes divers bequests to pious and charitable uses in which the community of the same town is interested.

(k.) 3 February 1457 A.D. The will (testamentum) of John Estwelle, burgess of the town of Suthampton, whereby, after directing that his body shall be buried in the church of the blessed Mary Virgin near Suthampton (“videlicet in corpore ejusdem ecclesie juxta pulpitum
 “coram Imagine Sancte Crucis”), the testator makes divers bequests to pious and charitable uses.

(l.) 30 October 1462 A.D. The will (testamentum) of John Bedil *alias* Bidell burgess of the town of Suthampton, containing bequests to pious and charitable uses.

(m.) 14 December 1443 A.D. The will (testamentum) of Robert Florice of the town of Suthampton; containing bequests to pious uses.

(n.) 6 December 1486 A.D. Enrolment of the petition made by the Cowpers of the town of Suthampton to the Mayor Aldermen and burgesses of the said town in Common Assembly, and of the consent of the same Mayor Aldermen and burgesses to the prayer of the said petitioners.

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"That no cowper alien sowdiour comying in Carrake Galey or in any
"othr' ship ne non other aswell englisshe as any other estraungier
"resortyng unto the said town from this day forward take nor holde
"howse shop nor chambre within the saide towne, nor within the
"Fraunchies of the same Toune for to make or to use the seid occu-
"pacion and crafte of Coupers Crafte unto the tyme that the same cowper
"be he alien sowdier straungier englysshe or any other what soever
"he be have made fyne and gree with the Mayre for the tyme beyng
"and with the Maisters of the said occupacioun and crafte of Cowpers
"that for the tyme shalbe vpon payn, &c. &c."

(o.) 1 August 1492 A.D. The will (testamentum—Latin in the earlier part, with a lengthy statement in English setting forth minutely the intent and purposes of a principal bequest) of William Gunter of the town of Suthampton, the enrolment of the said will being made during the testator's life and whilst he was Mayor the said town; under this heading "Testamentum Willelmi Gunter irrotulatum tempore ejusdem Willelmi Gunter maioris." Bequeathing "Willelmo Justice unam togam meam penulatam vocatam Crymsyn coloris vocatam Wedding-gowne," the testator bequeaths three tenements in the town of Southampton to his wife Alice for life, with remainder to certain persons in trust, "to thentent that the said Alice my wif shalle finde during her lif in Holy Rode Church in Suthampton aforesaid at the Holy Rode Awter in the same Churche a discrete prest dayly with gode disposicion masse syngyng and other divine service seying and the quere in holy dayes there contynually keepyng in tyme of goddys service doing for the sowlys of me the seid William Gunter my father Moder John Jamys all my frendys sowlys and all cristen sowlys taking for his wagis yerely ix markes lafull money &c. &c." The remainder (a full half) of the will is an elaborate statement of the testator's disposition of the surplus of the issues of the said tenements, for pious and charitable uses.

(p.) 23 March, 11 Henry VII. Tempore Johannis Walssh maioris. "Hereafter followeth a copy of a bonde that the Mayre of Suthampton ballieffes and burgeys and comminaltie be bounden [in] to Philip Arche-duke of Austria and Duk of Burgone.—Omnibus Christi, &c. &c. Johannes Walsshe maior ville Suthampton, Johannes Baydewyn ac Johannes Warde ejusdem ville ballivi necnon burgenses ac communis ville predicte Salutem in domino sempiternam: Cum inter illustrissimum principem supremum dominum nostrum Henricum dei gracia Anglie &c. ex una et serenissimum principem Philippum eadem gracia Austrie &c. ex altera partibus quedam amiciarum intelligenciarum ac mercimonii intercursum mercatorumque comunicacionis ac alia etiam eosdem principes ac subditorum suorum regnorum patriarumque utilitatem concernencia tractatus ac federa de dat' xxiiij die mensis Februarii anno domini millesimo quadingentesimo nonagesimo quinto London' inita conventa conclusa ac finaliter determinata fuere, que quidem tractatus amiciarum et mercimonii intercursum, &c. vidimus ac intelleximus, Ac pro hic insertis haberi volumus, Noveritis nos prefatos Maiorem ballivos burgenses ac communitatem ville supradicte necnon successores nostros maiores ballivos burgenses ac communitatem ville predicte qui pro tempore fuerint, ad requestum ac mandatum prefati domini nostri Regis ac ad suarum literarum nobis in hac parte directarum ac deliberatarum quas pro hic insertis haberi volumus contemplacionem bona fide promissis ac nos ac successores nostros prefato illustrissimo principi Philippo Arche-duci Austrie duci Burgundie &c. ejusque heredibus ac successoribus sub ipotheca ac obligacione omnium bonorum nostrorum presencium ac futurorum obligasse sicque per presentes promittimus ac obligamus quod effectualiter procurabimus instabimus ac quantum in nobis erit

efficiemus, quod idem dominus noster Rex ejusque heredes ac successores omnia ac singula predicta tam amicitiarum quam mercimonii intercursum omniaque singula in eisdem contenta et specificata bene plene et fideliter tenebunt ac perimplebunt, Ac per suos subditos et vassallos quatenus eos concernunt aut imposterum concernent bene ac fideliter facient teneri observari ac perimpleri, Incontinentes que iusticiam ministrabunt seu ministrari facient. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum communitatis ville Suthampton predictae apponi fecimus. Dat' vicesimo tercio die mensis Marcii anno domini supradicto, Et anno regni dicti domini nostri Regis Anglie undecimo.

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(q.) 18 March, 11 Henry VII. Tacked, together with the two following matters, to the leaf of the Black Book, setting forth the enrolment of the afore-copied bond, are these Letters under the King's sign-manual and signet :—Trusty and Welbiloved We grete you well, And where as our Cousin Tharcheduc of Austrie and Duc of Burgoyne hath sent unto us of late the Lord Bever and other grete personages on his solempne ambassade, With his requeste for to have with us our Royaume and subgiettes both amitie intelligence and entrecours of merchandise, Whiche is gretly to our honour seing that the ruptur and discontinuance therof hathe not stand by us, and redoundeth also to the Wele and prouffite of the lieges on either side, We havynge tendre consideracioun to the good and libertie of our subgiettes have bettered and made more vailable to them the said entrecours and passed also those ambassadours booth the amitie intelligence and entrecourse forsaide, And where over this the said Ambassadours have offered instanced and promised to hynde diverse estates and diverse grete townes of thobeissaunce of our said Cousin under the seales and signmanuelles for the inviolable and ferme observynge of that is concluded betweene us and them As by a byll herin closed of the names of the said estates and Townes it appereth more at large, The said Ambassadours for equalitie and stablenesse of the matier that We shold doo in like wise oblige certain estates and Townes of this our Royaume, We therfor remembring wele their reasonable demaunde in that behalve and that ye also be oon of the Townes they mynde to have bounde in this caas, Wol and desire you that under your commune seale annexed by a labele to such writing in perchemyn as this berer shal deliver unto you the copie, ye sende the same soo sealed unto us by the same berer. Geven under our Signet at our Manoir of Shene the xvij day of Marche."

(r.) The form of the bond to be executed by the Mayor and community of Suthampton.

(s.) This schedule of the ambassadors referred to in the King's sign-manual :—The Bishshop of Cambray, the Prince of Symay, Therl Nassou, the lord Ravesteen, the Lord Berres, the lord Berghes, the lord Egmond, the lord Tlybre, the lord Aymery, the lord Molenbais, the Provost of Liege and St. Donas, With the Capitaigne of Bruges, and the Burghmaistres of Gaunt, Ipres, Bruges, Dunkerk, Newport, Anvers, Berghes, Dordraight, Delve, Leyd, Amsterdam, Middelburgh, Zyversee, Vere, Molyne and Bryele.

(t.) 4 May 1487. The Will (testamentum) of Richard Gryme of the town of Suthampton burgess, containing bequests to pious uses.

(u.) 3 May 1495. The Will (testamentum) of John Shropshire, containing bequests to pious and charitable uses.

(v.) 2 September 1471. The Will (testamentum) of John Jamys burgess of the town of Suthampton, containing bequests to pious uses.

(w.) 6 October 1503. The Will (testamentum) of John Browne citizen of New Sarum, containing bequests to pious uses.

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(x.) 18 June 1513. The Will (testamentum) of Robert Bysschoppe of the town of Suthampton burgess and alderman, containing bequests to pious uses.

(y.) — 1549. Depositions by seven several aged men touching the common lands of the town of Suthampton, headed "the Sainges of the Ayntchiant olde men whiche hath byne of the towne of Suthampton consenring the Comens of the same town."

(z.) — 1570. A Notte of all such Charters and other Writtinges with suche bookes of Statutes and other bookes as Richard Godderd latte maior of the towne of Suthampton lefte in the Auditt House at the tyme of his going out of his Maioraltie.

(aa.) 26 September, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. Deed (under this heading "Copia vera feodi libere schole Grammaticalis in villa Suthampton") of grant, release and confirmation of the West Hall in English Street and three tenements in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Pace of the said town esquire, Thomas Mille of the same town gentleman, and William Britton gentleman (one of the executors of the testament and last will of John Capon D.D. deceased), to John Capelin mayor, Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin bailiffs, and to the burgesses of the said town, "pro manutenencia et continuacione schole predicte ac in performacionem et complementum testamenti et ultime voluntatis predicti *Willelmi* Capon defuncti, et ad intencionem quod pueri in eadem schola educandi et erudiendi quotidie imperpetuum orent pro anima ejusdem *Willelmi* Capon." Reciting the substance of a certain deed of bargain and sale dated 20 January, 1 Mary, at the Guildhall of the said town, whereby in consideration of a payment of 100*l.* the aforementioned Mayor (John Capelyn) the bailiffs (Richard Hawkins and Nicholas Capelin) and the burgesses conveyed Westhall and the three other tenements to the aforementioned Thomas Pace, Thomas Mille, and William Britten, the present deed also sets forth the substance of the Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Edward the Sixth on the 4th of June in the 7th year of his reign, for the foundation and institution of a Free Grammar School in the said town under the style and title of the "Libera schola grammaticalis Maioris ballivorum et Burgensium dicte ville et comitatus Southampton." In his remarks upon this instrument in his excellent "History of Southampton" (1883) the Reverend John Silvester Davies, M.A., calls attention to the misdescription at the opening of the deed of Dr. Capon, who is there styled John Capon, whereas his Christian name was William, the name rightly assigned to him in subsequent clauses of the writing.

The absence of chronological order of the foregoing notes points to a similar absence of order in the register, matters having been put on vacant places of leaves chiefly occupied with writings of an earlier date. Perusers of this report will however exaggerate the disorder of the the book, unless they bear in mind that the notes touching testaments in the foregoing list exhibit the dates of execution and not those of probate.

(3.) 15th Century. Treatise in English verse on the Philosopher's Stone and Aurum Potabile, in twelve chapters, with a Preface and concluding "Recapitulacio totius Operis," eleven of the chapters being entitled respectively "Of noble Calsynacioun," "Of Solucioun," "De Separacione," "De Coniunctione," "De Putryfactione," "De Congelacione," "De Cibacione," "De Sublimacione," "De Exaltacione," "De Multiplicacione," "De Projectione." Much defaced and torn, and bearing on the vellum-cover this note by a modern hand, "This a

Treatise upon the Philosopher's Stone in English Verse. I suppose that this book was found in the Friary. It seems to me to be a Translation from Roger Bacon, who was of the Order of Friars Minors, of which order were the Friars in this Town, and it is probable that his great reputation would induce those of his own order particularly to study his writings. In the Preface there is mention of Raymond. When Roger Bacon was imprisoned on suspicion of Witchecraft, one Raymond, a Brother of his order, procured his Release upon his discovering to him the secrets of his occult Philosophy. Perhaps the Raymund here mentioned may be Raymund Lully," referred to by name in the 30th page of the tract. An opinion of the literary style of the treatise may be formed from these opening lines of the Preface,

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" In the begynnynge when thou made all of nowght,
A globose mater and derke undur confusion,
By the begynner marvelously was wrought
Conteynyng all thynges withowte division,
Of whiche thou made in vi daise clere distinction
As Genesis appertly doth record
Then hevyn and erthe perfyteyd wer with thy word,
So throw thy will and power oute of oon mase
Confusid was made all thyng that beyng ys,
But in thy glorye afore as Maker thou was,
Nowys shauld withoute yend be I wys
And purifyde souleys up to thy blyse
Schall come, A principal thys may be oon
For the declareyng of oure stone
For of oon mas was made all thyng
And Ryght so moste hit in oure practike be,
All our secretes of oon Image most spryng
In p[hilosop]hers bookes that for who lyst to see
Oure stone ys called the lesse world oon and thre
Magnesia alsoe of Sulphur and Mercurie
Proporcynate by nature most profitable
But may oon mervelyth and mervelich may
And muse on suche a mervelos thyng."

The reference in the Preface to Raymond is made in the following lines—

" And when thou has made calsinacioun
Encreasyng not wastyng moisture radical
To thy base by ofte subtilacioun
Woll lyghtly flowe as wax appon metall
Then lowse it with thy vegeterboll mesticall
Tyll thou have oyle ther of in colour bryght
Then ys that mesture vysyble unto syght
And oyle hyt ys drawn owte in colour of golde
Or lyke ther to oute of oure fyne rede led
Whych Raymonde seid when he was old
Moch moré then gold wolde stonden styde
For when he was for age nye dede
He made ther of Aurum Potabile
Whych hym revyvyd as menne myght see."

(4.) 1445 A.D. to James I. The Book of Remembrances of the town of Suthampton. A medley of writs, warrants, mayoral accounts, indentures, and lists of municipal officers, with other matters touching the affairs of the corporation and inhabitants of the town, this book

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contains, together with other multifarious memoranda that should be carefully examined by future historians of the community,

(a.) 17 Henry VII. Letter from the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton "to the v. portes for certeyne variaunces betwene this Towne of Suthampton and the same v. poortes"; with answer to the same letter, addressed to the same Mayor bailiffs and burgesses by "youre Lovers the bailif and Jurates of Hastynges."

(b.) Henry VII. Memoranda of arrangements for receiving His Majesty on the occasion of his visit to the town; under the heading "Provision for to resceyve the Kynges Grace."

(c.) 10 December, 1 Edward IV. Precept directed to the Sheriff of the town of Suthampton for payment of *cxxxijl. vis. viiid.* "Johanni Fogge militi thesaurario hospicii nostri vel ejus in hac parte deputato . . . pro expensis hospicii nostri predicti."

(d.) 3 December 1 Edward IV. Precept, dated under the Privy Seal at Westminster, and directed to the Mayor bailiffs sheriff and burgesses of the town of Suthampton, for the payment, out of the fee-farm of the said town, of *cxxviii. vis. iiid.* to Richard Earl of Warrewyk, for considerations set forth in these words, "Wher' Humfrey late Duke of Buk and late Constable of oure Castell of Dovowr dud (*sic.*) the x daye of Jule in the yere of the Reigne of Henry the Sext late in dede and not in righte King of England xxxviiith the same late kyng gave in commaundement to oure right trusty and welbeloved cousin Richard Erle of Warrewyk to occupie and exercise that office and to attende and provide for the sustentacion of the prestes servautes watchemen officers and artificers ther for the saufgard of the same, by force of which commaundement the same Erle occupied that office having the charge of the other officers servautes and other aforeseide contynuelly from the saide x daye of Juyll unto the fourthe daye of Marche in the fyrst yere of oure Reigne, and by oure commaundement occupied and exercised the saide office of Constable of the seide Castelle of Dovorre from the same daye of Marche vnto the vii daye of May the seide first yer of oure Reigne and contynually by alle the tymes founde and had within the same Castelle prestes and servautes wacchemen officers and artificers according to the nombre of them aforetyme had, and for that the seide Erle hath no paiment nor contentacion of or for eny wages for him self in this behalve or for the fyndyng of the saide prestes wacchemen officers and artificers for the seide tymes, We understand that the seide late Duke had for his sustentacion and for the sustentacion of the seid prestes servautes wacchemen officers and artificers amonges other *cliiijl.* by yere of the fe-ferme of the towne of Southampton, &c."

(e.) 7 May, 1 Edward IV. Letters Patent of the grant of the office of Constable of the Castle of Dovor, together with office of Warden of the Cinque Ports, and all powers and privileges pertaining to the same offices, to Richard, Earl of Warwick. Dated at Middelham.

(f.) 20 Richard II. Concordia inter Priorem Sancti Dionisii et Maiorem ac Communitatem ville Suthampton.

(g.) 5 July, 2 Richard III. Writ of Precept and Mandate directed by the King to the Mayor sheriff and bailiffs of the town of Suthampton, for the prohibition of the wearing and bearing of "liveris clothinges consaunces or bagieus" in the said town. Dated under the Signet at the Castle of Scarburgh.

(h.) 2 Richard III. "Fines facte ad opus ville Suthampton tempore Vincencii Tehy maioris ibidem anno regni regis Ricardi III. secundo." Containing a recipe for curing the cancer, inserted in the midst of particulars congruent with the heading of the record, this curious account exhibits the following items "per finem *iiid.* Item for a swerde

left in the courte and brought over to the Audite Hous and afterward sold to Robert Tregolle, and in so moche the lasse for be cause it was of litulle valor.

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"A medecyne for a canker. Take the juce of the rote of a bethewynde other wise callid Wethewynde and a noynte the cankyr therwith ix or x days till he be hole.

"Item receved the xvith day of Janyvere of on' John Galyman taken with a woman in Sent John's parishe—xiid."

(i.) On a later page of the book appear, without a date, the following items of another account of the same reign :—

"Item for a fyne made by Laurens Baker for his wyf because she is endyted at Sessions for a mysgyded woman and she hath fyned here be fore. And nowe in lyke wise vpon this condicion that if she may be founde gilte herafter she shalbe banished owte of Towne with grete shame—xiid.

"Item for a fyne of Agnes Couper in Seint John' parisshe in lyke wyse—xiid.

"Item that Market and his wyf be warned agenst Michaelmasse next cummyng to voyde the towne if they may be founde in any fawlte herafter.

"Item that Agnes the wyf of Thomas Staunton is warned in like wise to voyde if she maye be founde any more fawte.

"Item that John Walys [? and his] wyf voyde in lyke wyse if they be founde any more fawte at the saide fest of Mychelmasse.

"Item that Nicholas de Prese and his wyf voyde in lyke wyse if they may be founde any more fawte."

(j.) 1 Henry VII. The account of the receipts and disbursements of the town during the year of William Gunter's mayoralty. Containing the following entry :—"Per Johannem Godfray senescallum. Also paid unto Thomas Reynold one of the burgeses of parliament the fryday next afore Seint Leonardes day anno primo Regis Henrici VII. by the handes of John Godfray then Steward of Suthampton lxvis. viiid. of the whiche he shuld have fer hymmeselfe and Thomas Overey, burgese of the parlement for theyr wages in parte xls., and xiijs. iiij*d*. to delyver to Edmund Denny our attorney in the Estchequer for the Shirriff Mighelmas pro...., and xiijs. iiij*d*. to delyver unto the same Edmund for his fee due att Mighelmash last past."

(k.) 2 Henry VII. A similar account for the next mayoral year, containing these entries having reference to Prince Arthur's birth.

"A Prynce is borne at Wynchestere. Memorandum, that in Vigilia Sancti Mathei Apostoli videlicet the xxth day of Septembre the iide yere of the reigne of our soveraigne Lorde Kyng Henry the VIIth, One John Burnard yoman of the menys chambre comme unto Suthampton unto the Maire and to his brethern and tolde the tythynges and seid ther is a Prynce borne that nyght next affor at Wynchestre, And that the Kyng commaunded that alle the Curetes prestes and clerkes of the seide town shold goe in prosession and afre syng Te Deum laudamus yn wurshipyng God therfor.

"And for the gode tydynges the said John Burnard had yn reward of the Maire and his bretherne paid by the handes of John Godfray steward of the same day vis. viiid."—Followed in the same account by this entry. "Also the steward John Godfray hath reseveid the xxiiith day of Septembre anno secundo Regis Henrici viii. for a fyne made with John Pyper in estrete for kepyng a Sklosshe pley contrary to the Mairis commaundement and other defautes &c.—iij*s*. iiij*d*."

Affording divers matters of some value to general historians, and of especial interest to illustrators of Southampton in olden times, these

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Remembrances comprise numerous entries, having reference to the yearly pension of 154*l.* accruing from the fee-farm of the town to William; Earl of Arundell, as Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports in the times of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh, which annuity the earl was wont to receive altogether or in part from the town "in kind," *i.e.*, in wine, forreign fruits, spices, and other articles of necessity or luxury for the provision of his household; a form of payment that of course lightened considerably the burden of the fee-farm to the burgesses.

(5.) 1489 to 1593 A.D. The "Liber De Finibus ville Suthampton." Consisting of yearly accounts of the moneys coming to the municipal exchequer by way of fines and forfeitures for offences and petty perquisites, this ledger affords a general view of the orderliness and disorderliness of the town throughout successive generations, and also exhibits for a shorter period the yearly disbursements of the corporation on such petty affairs and exceptional incidents or 'Mayoral Casualties,' as in the case of boroughs with chamberlains usually pertained to the financial duties of those officers. Amongst the Elizabethan accounts of expenditure appear the following particulars of the costs and charges incurred by the town for the Queen's entertainment in 1569 A.D. :—

"Imprimis, presented to the Quene's Majesty in the forsaide			
purse the ix th of September	-	-	- xl <i>li.</i>
Item, geven to the clarke of the markette for rewarde	-	-	- xx <i>s.</i>
Item, to the Quen s harwarde	-	-	- xx <i>s.</i>
Item, to the Sergeantes of the Arms	-	-	- xx <i>s.</i>
Item, payed her fotemen	-	-	- xx <i>s.</i>
" " her trumpeters	-	-	- xx <i>s.</i>
" " the musicions	-	-	- xx <i>s.</i>
" " the Marshall for a proclamacion	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " the Marshall for his fees	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " to the clarke of the marketes cryer	-	-	- ii <i>s.</i>
" " to the skylers	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " to the drome and flute of Portismothe	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " certaine Lordes minstrelles	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " to the yemen of mayell	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " to the yemen of the bottells	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " Peter Glasier for his drome and flutes	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " the Quene's Majestis porters	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " William M ^r whiche he must give accompts of	-	-	- x <i>li.</i>
" " for iii lode of bowes sett by the commaunde-			
ment of Sir Francis Knowells	-	-	- v <i>s.</i>
" " for the helping of the gonners	-	-	- ii <i>s.</i> vi <i>d.</i>
" " M ^r Torner for newe-making of the Buttes	-	-	- ix <i>s.</i>
Item, payed for fitye yeaordes of London russett that daye to			
M ^r Hotson for the townes liueries at viii <i>s.</i> the			
yearde	-	-	- xx <i>h.</i>
" " for canvas to wrape the clothe in	-	-	- xvi <i>d.</i>
" " for M ^r Stanelis charges and myne with twoe			
men and iiiij horses xviii dayes at ii <i>s.</i> viii <i>d.</i>			
the daye man and horse	-	-	- ix <i>li.</i> xij <i>s.</i>
" " for fyer dueringe that tyme vi <i>d.</i> per daye			
amounteth to ix <i>s.</i> , for washinge of shertes,			
shewinge of horses, mending of saddells and			
reward to the howse where we laye	-	-	- xix <i>s.</i>
" " for M ^r Hoopers charges at Winsor vij dayes and			
his twoe men at iiij <i>s.</i>	-	-	- xxviii <i>s.</i>
" " &c.		&c.	

Occasionally the searcher of the accounts comes upon payments to players, such as the following of 19–20 Elizabeth,—

Item, paid by consent to xi players, beinge the Lorde of Bathe's players, the firste of Maie 1577 - - - xiijs.iiijd.

Item, paid by consent to my Lorde Delawarre's plaiers beinge tenne of them the vith of May - - - x s.

Item, paid by consent to the Earle of Worcester his players the 14 of June, beinge x of them - - - x s.

Item, paid the 24th of June to sixe of my Lord Clinton's players - - - x s.

Save that they usually tell the number of persons in the wandering troops (information seldom given by municipal chroniclers) the entries touching players are unimportant.

(6.)—1496 to 1704 A.D. The Book of Oaths, ordinances and burgeses, admissions. Opening with forms of oaths to be sworn on admission to franchise or office by (1) Burgesses, (2) Commoners “admytted to set vp in any arte, seynce or occupacion withyn the towne, (3) Maiors, (4) Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, (5) Constables of the Staple, (6) Recorder or Town Clerke, (7) the Sheriffe, (8) Bailiffes, (9) the Crowners, (10) Cunstable, (11) the Pettie Customer, (12) the fower Discretres of the Market, (13) the Fower Serjantes, (14) the Receaver of Custome and Brocage at the Bargat, (15) Brokers betwixt merchante and merchante, (16) Measurers of Clothe, (17) the Steward, (18) Measurers of Salt and Corne and other, (19) the Teller of Leather, and (20) the Alderman of Portiswoade, this book of record contains on later pages more recent forms of oaths to be sworn by Assistants, Packers of Herrings, and other officers of the community; the earlier set of oaths being followed in the register by “Certaine olde auncient and laudable ordinaunces touching the Burgesses and their duties of and within Suthampton,” in eighty chapters, comprising the French ordinances of the Oak Book translated into English and other orders.—Beginning with the record of Richard Wotton's admission into the gilde on 15 June, 11 Henry VII., the Register of burgeses' admissions is continued to 21 July 1704, and contains the records of the enfranchisement of the following more or less notable persons :—

Maurice Barkeley, seconde sonne of Edward Barkeley late burgesse of this towne, 10 September, 22 Henry VII.

John Arpit vicar of St. Michaelle's church in the towne of Suthampton, on Friday next after the feast of St. Michael, 2 Henry VIII.

John Wilcok, D.D., vicar of the parisshe church of Holy Rodes in the towne of Southampton, on the Friday after Michaelmas, 2 Henry VIII.

William Saint-John, otherwise called William Poninges, 18 March, 3 Henry VIII.

Walter Maye, Prior of the priory of Sainte Dennys by the towne of Suthampton, 2 April, 3 Henry VIII.

Thomas Skevington, Bishop of Bangor and Abbot of the monastery of Sancte Mary the Virgin of Kinges Bewly, on Friday after Michaelmas, 6 Henry VIII.

John Corne, Abbot of Letley, 3 August, 16 Henry VIII.

William, the Honorable Erie of Arundelle, 13 January, 16 Henry VIII.

Master John Alen, Doctour of both lawes, Chancelour of our Lorde the Kinge, one of the Maisters and . . . of the church of

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- Sainte Mary the Virgen of the towne of Suthampton, 28 March,
18 Henry VIII.
Thomas Pace, gentleman, 31 December, 25 Henry VIII.
John Newton, esquire, 24 October, 26 Henry VIII.
Anthony Guidotty, merchante of Florence, 14 January, 26 Henry
VIII.
Thomas Welles, gentleman, 1 July, 27 Henry VIII.
Thomas Bettes, son of James Bettes esquire, 18 October, 27 Henry
VIII.
John, Abbot of the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgen of Kinges
Bewly, 28 January, 27 Henry VIII.
Thomas, Abbot of the monastery of Sainte Mary the Virgen of Kinges
. . . ., 28 January, 27 Henry VIII.
William, Abbot of the monastery of Sainte Mary the Virgen of
Kinges Waverley, 28 January, 27 Henry VIII.
William, Abbot of the monastery of the blessed Virgen Mary of Kinges
Guarre, 28 January, 27 Henry VIII.
Michael Lyster esquire, 12 September, 27 Henry VIII.
Francis Dautrey esquire, 12 September, 27 Henry VIII.
William Thorpe esquire, 12 September, 27 Henry VIII.
William Barkeley knt., 18 January, 28 Henry VIII.
James Wursley knt., 20 August, 29 Henry VIII.
The Honorable Lord Maltravers, 27 September, 29 Henry VIII.
John Walloppe knt., 27 September, 29 Henry VIII.
Thomas Lisle knt., 27 September, 29 Henry VIII.
Clement Harleston knt., 27 September, 29 Henry VIII.
Richard Blounte esquire, 27 September, 29 Henry VIII.
Thomas Welles the elder esquire, 16 September, 32 Henry VIII.
Thomas Sherley gentleman, 27 February, 32 Henry VIII.
John Warener, barbour and surgyn, 4 January, 35 Henry VIII.
William Kalway esquire, 29 July, 1549 A.D.
Sir Hugh Paulet knt., 23 November, 3 Edward VI.
Sir John Kingesmill knt., 8 April, 7 Edward VI.
Olyver Saint-John esquire, 26 September, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.
Richarde Worsleye esquire, 2 January, 1555 A.D.
William Bowier gentleman, 16 August, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.
Thomas Shukborowe, 16 August, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.
Edmund Cockerelle gentleman, 30 September, 1 Elizabeth.
Thomas Carewe esquire, 19 September 1561 A.D.
John Hoper esquire, 28 November 1561 A.D.
Charells Vaghan gentleman, 12 December 1565 A.D.
Henry Walopp esquire, 20 April 1569 A.D.
John Worsley esquire, 16 September 1569 A.D.
Oddet de Colligny, Cardinall de Chastillon 29 October 1570 A.D.
Edward Horssey esquire, Captayne of the Quene's Majesties Isle of
Wight, 29 October 1570 A.D.
James Pagget esquire, 29 October 1570 A.D.
Gilbert Wells esquire, 13 January 1571 A.D.
John Searlle gentleman, 13 January 1571 A.D.
John Barnabie gentleman, servant to the Rt. Hon. the Earle of
Lecester, admitted at his lordship's request, 31 March 1572 A.D.
John Penrodocke esquire, Recorder of the town of Southampton,
21 May 1572 A.D.
The Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Suthampton, 1 December 17 Elizabeth.
The Right Worshipful Roger Manwood, one of the Quene's Justices
of the Court of Comen Place at Westminster, 28 March 1577 A.D.
Thomas Fleming esquire, 28 February 1579 A.D.

Sir Thomas Leighton knt., Captain of the Quene's Majesties Isle of Guarnzey, 1 April 1580.

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Foulk Grevill esquire, son and heir of Sir Foulk Greuill knt., 27 January 1580.

Thomas Wilkes esquire, one of Her Majesties clarkes of the Privy Council, 28 January 1580.

Richard Knight esquire, 9 September 1581.

William Lewkner esquire, 1 February 1581.

Henry Knowlls esquire, 17 March 1581.

Martin Furbusher gentleman, 17 March 1581.

Frauncis Mills gentleman, 17 March 1581.

Sir Humfrey Gilbert knt., 27 August 1582.

The Rt. Hon. Henry, Lord Haward and Viscount Bindon, 14 September 1582.

William Wallope esquire, 20 March 1584.

Sir George Carie knight, Marshal of Her Majesties Household and Captain of the Isle of Wight, 2 August 1584.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Carey, K.G., Baron Hunsdon, 28 October 1585.

Thomas West esquire, 28 October 1585.

The Rt. Worshipful Sir Walter Raleigh knt., 10 September 1586.

Caro Raleigh esq., 10 September 1586.

Sir Edward Hobbi knt., 2 May 1587.

Sir John Norrys knt., Lord President of Munster in the realm of Ireland, 1 May 1588.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Seymour knt., Lord Beauchamp and Earle of Hertforde, 4 June 1588.

John Seymour esquire, 4 June 1588.

The Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Howard and Baron of Effingham, Lord High Admiral, 23 June 1589.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Earl of Essex, 13 August, 31 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Comberlande, 13 August, 31 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. Ferdinando, Lord Straunge, 3 October, 32 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Suthampton, 9 January, 33 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Wor. Thomas Candishe esquire, 9 July, 33 Elizabeth.

The Wor. Olliuer Cromewell esquire, son and heir to Sir Henry Cromewell knt., 9 July, 33 Elizabeth.

Don Anthonio, King of Portugal, 11 May, 33 Elizabeth.

The Right Wor. Julius Caesar D.C.L., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, 10 August, 34 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmunde Anderson knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 19 March, 34 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Gent, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, 16 July, 34 Elizabeth.

Sir Walter Sandes knt., 30 December, 35 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Henrie Seymour, 7 January, 35 Elizabeth.

Sir John Savadge knt., 8 August, 35 Elizabeth.

The Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Riche, 28 May, 36 Elizabeth.

Sir Charles Blunt knt., Governor of Portesmuthe, 28 May, 36 Elizabeth.

Rt. Wor. Robert Duddeley esquire, 6 November, 36 Elizabeth.

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Wallmesley, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 6 February, 37 Elizabeth.

The Wor. Edward Fermer esq., one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Bench, 13 August, 37 Elizabeth.

Sir Anthonie Sherley knt., 16 April, 38 Elizabeth.

Thomas Lambert esquire, 16 April, 38 Elizabeth.

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- Hampden Pawlett esquire, 20 July, 38 Elizabeth.
 The Worshipful John Trevor esquire, 13 August, 38 Elizabeth.
 The Worshipful Robert Sackvill esquire,¹ son and heir of the Lord
 Buckhurst, 5 September, 38 Elizabeth.
 The Rt. Worshipful Sir Mathewe Arrundell knt., 30 September, 38
 Elizabeth.
 Sir Olliver Lambert knt., 27 November, 39 Elizabeth.
 The Rt. Hon. William, Lord Seint John, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 The Rt. Hon. William, Lord Sandys, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Henry Wallop esquire, son and heir of Sir Henry Wallop knt., 16
 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Benjamin Ticheborne esquire, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 William Uvedall esquire, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Gyles Hobbie esquire, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Henry Audeley esquire, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Richard Kingeswell esquire, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Henry Collthorpe esquire, 16 January, 39 Elizabeth.
 Sir Henry Durant knt., 5 November, 39 Elizabeth.
 Thomas Connawaye esquire, 5 November, 39 Elizabeth.
 Carey Reynolds esquire, one of Her Majesty's gentlemen pensioners,
 5 November, 39 Elizabeth.
 William Cotton esquire, 5 November, 39 Elizabeth.
 William Duttson esquire, 7 November, 40 Elizabeth.
 John Yonge of Chichester esquire, 7 November, 40 Elizabeth.
 William Gressham esquire, 7 November, 40 Elizabeth.
 Thomas Kervyse of Stanbridge esquire, 9 November, 40 Elizabeth.
 Roger Tuchborne of Shervill co. Southampton, 9 November, 40 Eliza-
 beth.
 Thomas Cheeke esquire, 8 January, 41 Elizabeth.
 Thomas Fleminge esquire, son and heir of Thomas Fleminge esquire,
 Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, 8 January, 41 Elizabeth.
 Symon Steward esquire, 8 January, 41 Elizabeth.
 William Fletewood esquire, Her Majesty's Receiver-General of the
 Court of Warde and Liveries, 8 January, 41 Elizabeth.
 Robert Wright D.D., 8 January, 41 Elizabeth.
 Thomas Clerke of Avington esquire, 3 May, 41 Elizabeth.
 Sir William Clarke knt. 13 August, 41 Elizabeth.
 Sir Robert Needham knt., 13 August, 41 Elizabeth.
 Sir Michael Blunt knt. 13 January, 42 Elizabeth.
 The Worshipful Rowland Litton of Knebbworth, co. Hertford, esquire,
 2 May, 43 Elizabeth.
 Sir Richard Fetteplace knt. 4 June, 44 Elizabeth.
 Thomas, Lord Dellawarr, 22 September, 44 Elizabeth.
 Sir Thomas Sherley the elder knt., 22 September, 44 Elizabeth.
 Sir John Tracey of Tuddenham, co. Gloster, knt., 22 September, 44
 Elizabeth.
 Sir Peter Warberton, knt., Justice of the Common Pleas, 31 July,
 1 James I.
 Edward Savadge, esquire, 31 July, 1 James I.
 Sir William Rider knt., Lord Mayor of London, 12 August,
 1 James I.
 Sir Thomas Laake knt., Clerk of His Majesty's Signet, 12 August,
 1 James I.
 Sir William Peyton knt., Gouernor of Jersey, 30 August, 1 James I.
 Sir John Peyton knt., son of the said Sir William, 30 August,
 1 James I.

Sir Thomas Edmondes, a Clerk of the Privy Council and His Majesty's Secretary for the French Army, 7 September, 1 James I.

Sir Lewis Lewckner knt., Master of the Ceremonies and one of the Honorable Band of His Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, 19 September, 1 James I.

Sir Robert Sidney knt., Lord Sidney of Penshurst, Lord Chamberlain to the Quene's Majesty and Governor of Flushing, 14 October, 1 James I.

Sir Frauncis Knollys knt., 14 October, 1 James I.

Sir William Courtney knt., 14 October, 1 James I.

John Leweson esquire, "Querrey to the Quene's Majesty," 14 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, 15 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Lodovike, Duke of Lenox, 21 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas, Earl of Suffolke, 21 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. William, Earl of Pembroke, 21 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Marr, 21 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Hewme, 21 October, 1 James I.

The Rt. Hon. William, Lord Effingham, 21 October, 1 James I.

Sir Thomas Areskin, knt., captain of His Majesty's Guard, 21 October, 1 James I.

Sir Philipp Harbert knt., 21 October 1 James I.

Sir James Haye knt., 21 October, 1 James I.

To the records of these admissions of 21 October, 1 James I., is appended this marginal memorandum "The Kinge's Ma^{tie} was this daye in this towne & came hither yesterdaye the xxth of October & this daye went to Sarum."

The Rt. Hon. John, Lord Ramesey, 14 September, 4 James I.

The Rt. Hon. John, Lord Areskin, son and heir of the Earl of Marr, 14 September, 4 James I.

Sir Patricke Moory knt., 14 September, 4 James I.

Sir Thomas Savage knt., 28 July, 5 James I.

Sir Walter Tichborne knt., 28 July, 5 James I.

Sir Peter Bucke knt., 1 September, 5 James I.

Sir John Doddridge knt. S. L., 14 September, 5 James I.

Sir Myles Fleetwood knt., 14 September, 5 James I.

Sir Gerrard Fleetwood knt., 14 September, 5 James I.

Sir Richard Gifforde knt., 21 December, 8 James I.

Sir Frauncis Castilian knt., 21 December, 8 James I.

Robert Wallopp esquire, 21 December, 8 James I.

Payne Fisher gentleman, 21 December, 8 James I.

William Conaway, Doctour of Phisicke, 1 September, 9 James I.

Hennage Finche of the Inner Temple, London, esquire, 6 September, 12 James I.

Frauncis Asheley of the Middle Temple, London, esquire, 6 September, 12 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Lambarte, 17 September, 17 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Lionell Lord Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex and Lord High Treasurer of England, 4 June, 21 James I.

The Rt. Hon. . . . Lord Marquesse Hamilton, Earl of Cambridge, K.G., 4 June, 21 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas, Earl of Arundell and Surrey, 4 June, 21 James I.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur lord Chichester, Baron of Bellfaste, Lord Treasurer of Ireland, 4 June, 21 James I.

Sir William Spooner knt., 4 June, 21 James I.

Sir Thomas Badger knt., 4 June, 21 James I.

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Inigo Jones, esq., 4 June, 21 James I.

James, Lord Wriothesley, son and heir of the Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Southampton, 6 July 1623.

Thomas Wriothesley, esq., 6 July 1623.

Richard Cromwell of Henshinbrook co. Hunts. esq., 6 July 1623.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Ritche knt., Earl of Warwick, 25 October, 2 Charles I.

Raphael, Allen, barber-surgeon and servant to the Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Conway, 25 October, 2 Charles I.

The Rt. Hon. Edward, Lord Conway, 9 December, 2 Charles I.

Sir Henry Mildemay knt., Master of the King's Jewel House, 11 December, 2 Charles I.

Bearing in mind that it might be extended to three times its length, the peruser of the foregoing list of exemplary names will not hesitate to infer that during several successive generations, it was the practice of chiefs of the corporation to draw within their lines, by means of complimentary enfranchisement, most of the persons of rank or considerable quality who passed through the town. The entries of the commonwealth period may be especially commended to the consideration of students and historians of Hampshire in the seventeenth century.

(7.) Extracts from the Books of examinations, informations, and depositions; an imperfect series of books, beginning with Volume 1576-7.

16 June 1590. Letters (from Lords of the Council to all Mayors, sheriffs, &c., &c.) of safe-conduct and free passage for John Battrae, Michael Hornet, and Mathias Petrus, all of Hungarie, who in defence of the Gospel have been taken prisoners by the Turk, and are bound to redeem themselves by the payment of heavy ransoms, "for the answeringe whereof they have accordinglie putt their friends in pledge;" With permission to the same John Battrae, Michael Hornet, and Mathias Petrus to return beyond the seas, and on their way to gather money of Her Highness's "subjects towards their relief, recoverie of their estate and redemption of their pledges abovesaide." Dated (with nine signatures) from the Court at Greenwich.

22 February 1663. Deposition of Richard Massey of Milbrook co. Southampton gentleman, aged sixty-three years, before John Stepto, mayor of Southampton. Deposing "that hee hath alwaies hitherto been a true and faithfull subject to our sovereign Lord the King that now is, That he never searched either in the Lord Treasurer's house or any other house or place whatsoever for him (as maliciously hath been lately affirmed against him); but on the contrary ever earnestly desired his Maties restauration and was and yett is ready to serve him with his life and fortune and hath alwaies been conformable to the discipline of the Church of England as it is now established; Further he deposeth that hee suffered very much in the late troubles by being plundered by the Parliament's forces and was not only by their power carryed a prisoner to Portsmouth but unduly put out of the Surveyor's place in the Custome House of the Port of Southampton."

3 May 1577. From the Lords of the Council to all Justices of the Peace, maiors &c. Letters (copy) of safe-conduct and free-passage for the bearers thereof, viz., "Mounser de la Persone, Mounser de Hearcourt, Mounser de Boncourte and Mounser de la Hugnery frenche gentlemen wth their traynes and servantes to the number of xxx persons," who have "hir Maties good favor and licens presently to repayer into Fraunce." Dated from Westminster.

29 March 1628. Deposition of George Gregorie of London merchant, aged 24 years, that Richard Tirrill of Southampton "sett forth in a voyage to St. Christopher's Island from Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight about the xxixth day of Aprill last past in a shipp called the Faith of London, of the burthern of 300 tonnes or thereabouts, . . . and dyed on that voyage"; the deponent being qualified to speak to the facts, "because he went the same voyage in the same shipp in the companie of the said Richard Tirrell, being factour for one Mr Maurice Tompson, a merchaunt of London, who was an adventurer in that same shipp."

13 September 1629. Relation of Steven Day of St Katherine's near London, "Marriner-gunner of a shipp called the St. Claude, whereof Capteine Leonard Caluert, soune of the Lord Baltimore was capteine, in a voyage to Newfoundland, set forth about Aprill last past, being one of His Majesty's shippes, lent to carrie provision thither for the Lord Baltimore." With several other depositions touching the same ship and voyage.

28 November 1624. Several depositions respecting the suspicious behaviour and language of one William Morgan B.A. Oxon, and clerk, charged with saying that the Queen Elizabeth was a whore and a witch, that the King of Spain paid his soldiers more in a single year than all the revenues of England were worth, and that before the body of Henry late Prince of Wales was cold on earth "his soule was frying on a grid-iron in hell;" one of the depositions being the same William Morgan's account of his education, employment in England, travels in foreign countries, and experience since his return from foreign parts to his proper country. In this long and curious narrative of his personal adventures, the deponent certified that he was born in Merionethshire, was a Bachelor of Arts of Oxford, and had kept a school and served a cure in Somersetshire, when moved with desire to see lands beyond sea, he threw up his school and cure, and starting forth with 18*l*. in his pocket and no other resources went to Boulogne, Paris, and Rome, on withdrawing from which last-named capital, he "travelled over the Alpes into Germanye" and concluded his continental wanderings by taking ship at Dunkirch for Ipswich co. Suffolk, whence he journeyed to Cambridge, Bedford, Wallingford, Newbury, and Southampton, being aided and sustained on his way by the hospitalities of the clergy, who befriended him as an unfortunate member of their own order, and by the benevolences of other charitable individuals. As to the charges made against him, the deponent averred, that in answer to a question, he had said of Queen Elizabeth "In Spayne *they* say shée was a whore and a witch," and only repeated what was said on the authority of a Catholic priest in Rome to the late Prince of Wales's discredit, viz., "that before his body was cold on earth, his soul was frying in hell."

Containing particulars of evidence touching the more important of the various criminal matters and civil causes, that held the attention of the Borough Magistrates, these books of depositions and examinations are notably rich in evidential writings, having reference to suits in the Southampton Admiralty Court, and the doings of our merchant adventurers from the reign of Elizabeth to the close of the seventeenth century. The historian of England's maritime interests, desirous of producing a complete narrative of the exploits of our merchant adventurers—and more especially of those of them who were concerned in the first settlement and maintenance of our plantations in the West Indies and the mainland of North America—should seek access to these books, in order that he may search them for particulars respecting the

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vessels, seamen, and colonizing adventurers who crossed the Atlantic in the days of Elizabeth and the seventeenth century Stuarts.

(8.) 1591 to 1689 A.D. Book of Remembrances of the town of Southampton; with Assembly orders and minutes, &c.: Containing the following copy of Letters certificatory and commendatory, dated by Anne of Denmark in behalf of her players:—"Warrant from the Queene's Majestie of her Players. Anna Regina.—Anne by the grace of God Queene of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland. To all Justices of the Peace, Maiors, Sheriffs, Bayliffes, and all other his Majestes Officers and loving subiectes to whom yt shall or maye appertaine greetinge, Know yee that of our speciall grace and favour, Wee are well pleased to authorize under our hand and signett the bearers hereof our sworne servauntes Robert Lee, Martin Statier and Roger Barfeld with theyr fellowes and associates being our Commedians vppon theyr humble suite unto us for theyr better mainetenaunce, Yf att anie time they should have occasion to travell into anie parte of his Majestes Dominions to playe Tragedyes, historyes, comedies and pastoralls as well in anie about the Cittye of London, and in all other cittyes vniversities and townes at all time anie times (the time of divine seruice onely excepted), These are therefore to will and requier you vpon the sight hereofe quiettlye and favourably with your best favours, to permitt and suffer them, to use theyr sayd qualite within your Jurisdiccions without anie of your molestacions or troubles, and also to affourd them your Townehalls and all other such places as att anie time have been used by men of theyr qualite, That they maye be in the better readines for our seruise when they shalbe thereunto commaunded, Nott doubtinge butt that our sayd servauntes shall find the more favour for our sake in your best assistance, Wherein you shall doe vnto us acceptable pleasure. Given att the Court of Whitehall, the seaventh daye of Marche 1605."

(9.) Extracts from the Assembly Books: An imperfect series of volumes, beginning with the register of 1602-3 A.D.

2 October 1, 1605. "Vppon the repaire hither of iiii^{xx} x Irishmen souldiers bounde for Flushing vnder the conduct of one Lieutenant Tirrell under Captain William Darsie, whose cominge to the Towne was from St. Ives in Cornewall, hopinge here to meet with a barke for there transportacion as was promised them as they saye, and missinge the said barke and againe the winde beinge contrarie not likelie to come thither a longe time, they beinge in great want of monie for their relieves, not havinge anie to supplie there wantes, exhibitinge there petition to that effect vnto the Maior, desiering that he or the Towne would take order for there victuallinge and diettes in this Towne for iii or iiii dayes within which time (as they alleadged) they hoped to receave monies from there Capten.—Yt was rather ordered by the Howse to ridd them out of the Towne, and to bestow vppon them in monie fortie shillings which was by the consent of the Howse presentlie giuen them by Mr Maior, together with a passport for there travell to London."

2 April 1613. "This daie Stephen Chaplyn is admitted to be one of the musitians of this towne in the place of William Tompson, and the saide Stephen Chaplyn is to furnisshe the companie with him selfe and two others, and William Greene one other the said musitians is to furnisshe the said companie with himselfe and one other. And the saide Stephen Chaplyn doth hereby covenant . . . to redeliver or cause to be redelivered unto the said Mayor bailiffes and burgesses and

their successors or assigns, one of the Cognizaunces or Badges above mencioned (which he is presentlie to receave) at any tyme or tymes when he shalbe thereunto required.

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12 August 1608. "Alsoe this daye Judith Bradinge, daughter of Besse Brankie (*sic*), approoved to be a whore by her owne confession, As also Walter Bands wife, a notable Bawde, havinge bene heretofore punished for bawdrye and now alsoe approved against her: Yt is ordered that the saide bawde Wooddye bande shalbe soundlye whipped at a carts taylor throughout the townne, and the said Judith to be whipped closelye in the Townehall.

10 February 1608. "Hughe New a Sargeweaver havinge by letter complayned to Mr. Maior of a lewd houswife named Judith Bradinge daughter of Elizabeth Brankin (*sic*), heretofore detected for her honestie and punished, was this daye sent to the house, and the said Judith alsoe present; Uppon heeringe of whiche complainte in the presence of both parties, yt plainelie appeareth by her owne confession uppon her knees askinge God and said Hughe New forgivnes, acknowledginge she hath slaundered him without anie cause Yt was thought fittinge by the House that she should receave open punishment, but that, uppon her humble suite and petition promissinge to depart this townne, her punishment is respected."

28 April 1615. "This daie Jane Maiior being presented at last Sessions by the Grand Jurie for a churwoman and this daie sent for to this house was appoynted to place herself in service within a month now next comynge at her perille."

28 April 1615. "Susan Vibert a churwoman, who latelie came out of Jarsey is this daye appoynted to returne againe into the saide Ile of Jarsey in the next bareke that saileth thither."

28 April 1615. "Margaret Rumboll a churwoman was this present daie sent for to this house and charged to gett herself into service presentlie uppon payne of a whippinge."

28 April 1615. "Mary Quinton a churwoman was this present daie alsoe sent for and charged to gett herself into service within one moneth next at her perill."

27 October 1615. "This day Ordered, that whereas it hath pleased Almightye God to vysite Mr^s Toldervey, wife of Mr Phillip Toldervey, alderman, with a lunacy and great distemperature of minde, as too notoriously appereth; The like wherof he may (if so be it his pleasure) lay uppon any one of us: from the which we humblie beseech his Majestie to preserve us and all others, and for his mercies sake to restore her to her former sence and understanding: In the meane time, seeing that her speches are manie times most idle odious and scandalous againste His Majestie and the state, and that also her walkinge abroad appereth to be verie dangerous, bothe in regarde of her owne percon and also of others her neighbours whoe stand in great feare of her: It is thought fitt and so ordered by the Assembly of this house this day, that the said Mr Toldervey be required to take course, that she may not hencefourth walke abroad out of his house, but be closely kepte upp, untill it shall please god to geve her a feeling of his grace. All which we require to be done, as well to prevent all daunger of hurte unto her owne percon as aforesaid as to others, Whoe alredie stand in great feare of her, to avoide all disquietnes in the Church at the Assemblies, both on the Sabboth daies and other daies for Christian exercises, As also all occasion of scandall by reason he is one of our Company: which if he

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shall refuse or wilfully neglect to do, we shalbe forced to take such further order, as we are and shalbe unwilling to proceede unto."

5 May 1620. "Stephen Chaplyn one of the Musitians of this towne beinge for drunkennes and other mysdemeanours by him oftentimes committed thought an unfitt person to be one of the Companie of the Musitians of the same Towne, and therefore he being this daie called to this house and forbidden to be anie more of the saide Companye, his Lyverie was taken from him: It being then agreed that he shall have so much allowed him as the making of the Lyverie amounted unto Memorandum that he had his lyverie redelyvered againe, uppon promise that he will not be drunken againe hereafter."

6 February 1623. "Stage players. Forasmuch as the grauntinge of leave to stage players or players of interludes and the like, to act and represent theire interludes playes and shewes in the towne-hall is very hurtfull troublesome and inconvenyent for that the table benches and fourmes theire sett and placed for holdinge the Kinges Courtes are by those meanes broken and spoyled, or at least wise soe disordered that the Mayor and bayliffes and other officers of the saide courts comminge thither for the administracion of justice, especially in the Pipowder Courts of the said Towne, which are there to bee holden twice a day yf occasion soe require, cannot sit there in such decent and convenient order as becometh, and dyvers other inconvenyences do thereupon ensue, It is therefore ordered by generall consent that from henceforth no leave shall bee graunted to any stage players or interlude players or to any other person or persons resortinge to this towne to act shewe or represent any manner of interludes or playes or any other sports or pastymes whatsoever in the said hall."

18 May 1632. "This day there was a certificate made and sealed with the lesser scale of office of mayraltie and was signed by those whose names are in the margent directed to the Lords and others of His Majesties most Hon^{ble} Privie Councell concerninge the venting and selling of tobacco by retaile, what persons were thought most fitting within this towne to use that trade, according as the Mayor and aldermen of this towne were required by theire honors letters, bearing date the last of Aprill last paste, And Joseph Mason, Richard Cornelius, and William Stanley, grocers, James Mason, John Harman, and Thomas Dowse chaundlers, and John Thackham apothecarie were returned in the certificate fitt persons to vent and sell Tobacco by retayle."

10 May 1639. "This day Jacob Thring a fencer being sent for to this house and questioned for infamous words and lyes by him reported about the Towne concerning Mr Gollop alderman, and constantly denying them till it was proved to his face by William Higgins, was committed to the bargate prison, there to remaine till hee shall finde sufficient sureties for his appearance at the next Sessions, there to be ordered for his lewd carriage. Hee reported that hee had putt a tricke vpon Mr Gollop by way of scoffe and derision, saying that Mr Gollop mett him in the streete and called him Syrrah, askeing how often his servant had beene in the said Thringes schoole: And that hee the said Thring disdayning to be called Syrrah presently clapt on his hatt and stucke it up before Mr Gollop: And that Mr Gollop asked him whether hee knew to whom hee spake, and that hee the said Thring answered him scoffingly, that hee did not ride a gallop, but hee knew that hee spake to Alderman Gallop. . . . All which are notorious lyes."

8 November 1642. "It is this day ordered and agreed in the presence of Mr Maior and Mr Whitehead, Mr Button, and Mr Hooper esqrs.,

three of the Deputie Lieutenants of the countie of Southampton, and of the towne and countie of Southampton with the assent of the aldermen and assistants then present, That the said Mr Whitehead, collonell of a regiment in com. Southampton, doth or shall bring into this towne and countie of Southampton the number of 300, 400 or 500 men for appeasing the present tumult within this towne and such as may in future time arrise, and for the defence of the same towne, shalbe admitted into the saide towne, Provided that the said collonell doth duly and orderly pay the said 300, 400 or 500 men."

27 November 1642. "It is this day ordered and agreed that the persons undernamed shall have authority for the defence and safeguard of this Towne, to summon by beating [drum], in case any assault shalbe made upon the same, the inhabitants of the several wards to them hereby assigned, and in the meane time to putt them into such a posture of defence as they shall thinke best for the security and keeping of the same towne, vizt. For the ward of Holly Roodes Henry Bracebridge . . . , Peter Legay, Robert Mason, and James Mason: For the ward of All S^{ts} Peter Clungeon and Robert Wroth aldermen, Roger Pedley and William; For the wards of St Michael's and St John's, Edward Richards esq. Joseph Delamotte and Gyles Clement."—Also, on the same leaf (1 December 1642). An order for deferring all enquiry respecting the recent tumults in the town, lest the inquisition should occasion fresh tumults, which "might draw forces upon the Towne from the Kinges ships."

2 December 1642. Letter from Richard Swanley to the Mayor and aldermen of the Town of Southampton.—"You well know in what distractions this kingdome is in at this Time. I am placed here by authority of Parliament, for the quiett and peace of this parte of the kingdome, which I shall endeavour to maintaine as farre as my abillity of life and fortune may extend. Your Towne is a considerable place of merchandizing, and by reason thereof are men amongst you of very good fortune and estates, and to preserve their estates and soe in generall through the whole kingdome, with their religion and libertie is the only ayme of Parliament, and noe question those that shall oppose either of these are vnfit to enjoy either, but to be branded with baseness: There are divers reports in the County of your forwardnes in opposing the Parliament herein, but I hope you wish your owne peace herein, better then soe, if you should there can nothing befall you but ruin and destruccion. To know the truth of this I have sent my letter unto you, as likewise whether you will submitt your selves obedient to the commands of Parliament, and soe consequently to the direccions and commands of the Gouvernor of Portsmouth, and the Committee there authorized by both houses of Parliament for the peace of this parte of the kingdome. I have seized Cashott Castle, disabled St. Andrewes Castle and Netley Castle, I have seased all the boats at Hirth and thereabouts, I have given order to stop all provision from comming out of the Isle of Wight, all w^{ch} I have done by Command of the Committee at Portsmth. I have alsoe authority to summon you and that Towne to your obedience to the Grand Councell of England to which I desire an answer, if noe answer I shall take it as a deniall, and then if any unhappines befall you thanke yourselues, for I shall to my uttermost endeavour use all my power to bring you thereunto. I pray you lett this letter bee knowne to the Commons as to your selves. Thus expecting an answer by this messenger I rest Yours as you use your selves. Ric. Swanley.

Dated from "On board his Majesties ship the Charles."

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3 December 1642. Letter from the Mayor and aldermen of Southampton to Captain Swanley aboard the Charles, riding at anchor neere Cowes. —“ Sir, Yours of this month wee received this day about one of the clocke, the contents whereof cannot be communicated to the Inhabitants of this Towne untill Munday next ; in the meanetime, We cannot but marvell that reports of our disaffection to the Parliament should bee spread of us, not knowing that wee have done any acte to deserve the same. A more full answer to your letter you shall receive some time the next weeke. This with our hearty commendacions unto you remembered, Wee remaine Your very loving Freinds, Peter Seale, Maior ” (with nine other signatures).

5 December 1642. Letter from the Mayor aldermen and burgesses of Southampton to Captain Richard Swanley ; with a copy of the following letter of the same date, from the same Maior aldermen and burgesses to the Committee for the Countie of Southampton at Portesmouth. —“ Worthy Sirs, It may please you to take notice that Wee lately received from Cap. Swanley a letter which wee thought fitt herewith to send you : We are heartily sorry that such suspicions should be upon this Towne, being confident that there will appeare noe just cause for the same : Mr Maior hath summoned the Inhabitants of the Towne according to direccions and they whose names are hereunder written doe cheerefully and unanimously consent and agree to submitt themselves in obedience to the commands of the King and Parliament (according to the protestacion by them taken), and to the direccions of the Committee authorized by the Parliament for the Countie of Southampton. Our due respects presented wee humbly rest. Your Affectionate Servants.” (With ninety-four signatures.)

22 August 1655. Letter from the Lord President Lawrence to [the aldermen and burgesses of Southampton]. “ Gentlemen, His Highnesse and the Councell haveing taken into consideration the miscarriages and misdemeanours of William Higgens, Mayor of your Town of Southampton, William Stanley alderman, Edward Downer late High Sheriffe of that Corporacion, appearing by severall examinacions, have resolved That the said William Higgens, William Stanley and Edward Downer be discharged from holding bearing or exercising the respective offices or places wherein they now are in that Corporacion, and doe hereby require that you and such others as have right in elections of this nature doe forthwith proceede to the elections of other fitt persons in their respective places, and that the persons so to bee chosen bee men of integrity piety and well affected to the present government. Whereof his highnesse and the Councell expect a due observance. Signed in the name and by order of His Highnesse and y^e Councill, Hy. Lawrence, President.” Dated from Whitehall. Followed in the book by the record of the elections made in accordance with the letter.

1659 December 11 ; Portsmouth. Letter from Sir Arthur Heselrigge and Colonels Robert Waller and H. Morley to the Mayor aldermen and burgesses of Southampton. —“ Gentlemen, God by his providence having brought us hither to the Towne of Portsmuth, the Garrison hath declared for the Parliament. Wee are now considering how the forces and garisons of the Commonwealth according to the trust reposed in us by the Parliament can be disposed of and settled : And having busines of great importance to advise with you about, Wee desire that you or some of you come with all convenient speed to us at Portsmouth where wee shall readily advise with you for the publique good, and the welfare of your Towne. Wee are gentlemen,” &c., &c.

13 December 1659. Letter from the Mayor aldermen and burgesses of Southampton to Sir Arthur Hesilbrigge and Cols. Waller and Morley. "Gentlemen, Your Honours' of the xith of this instant is this day come to our handes, which hath beene communicated to the Common Councell of this Towne, who have desired us to acquaint your Honours that this Towne is, and hath for a long time beene under the Command of a Major and Company of Foote Souldiers sent hither by order of the Parliament, who have the keyes of the gates in their possession, and of late they are reinforced which some horse and foote which quarter in this Towne, so that at present the Civil Magistrate hath not any power or capacity left in them to answere Your Honours' desire in waiting on Your Honours, in order to any treaty about it, and doe therefore humbly begg your Honours charitable opinion of us and this Towne, and your favourable excuse of us here in desiring and praying that God may dispose Your Honours hearts and all others of this nation to a generall and settled peace, which hath beene is and shall bee the dayly continued prayers of " &c., &c. (With fourteen signatures.)

8 June 1660. Subscriptions of acceptance of the King Charles the Second's Free and General Pardon, dated at Breda under His Majesty's sign-manual and signet on $\frac{4}{14}$ April last past.

23 June 1662. Letters dated under the Sign Manual and Signet of Charles the Second, and directed to the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Southampton, for the suppression of factious and disobedient persons within the Corporation.

11 July 1665. Letters from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and aldermen of Southampton. For the relief and due care of poor sufferers from the pestilence of the plague, raging within the said town. Followed by a list of contributions towards the relief of the same sufferers, headed "The Charitable Guifts of well Disposed Persons for the Reliefe of the Poore of this Towne and County in this tyme of visitacion and distresse." Several other entries, having reference to this outbreak of the Plague, appear in the book about the same time.

. . . . August 1669. Orders for the loyal reception of His Majesty the King, on the occasion of his visit to Southampton.

26 November 1669. This House (haveing taken into consideracion the practice of the City of Winton and the Corporacion of Rumsey in setting out of halfe pence and farthings for changeing of Money) have unanimously ordered, That whereas severall Inhabitants of this Towne and County have heretofore put forth halfe pence and farthings upon their own private account, Proclamacion to be forthwith made that they severall Inhabitants of the Towne and County aforesaid doe by the first day of January next call in all their half pence and farthings by them severally sett forth, against which said first of January, It is decreed that the Mayor of this Towne send for twenty-five pounds worth of brasse halfe pence and farthings, and cause them to be stamped with the Towne Armes on one side and this Inscriptcion on the other side, vizt., "The Corporacion of Southampton to be distributed to the severall shop keepers, that have occasion for the same, for the benefitt of the Poore of the Corporacion."

(10.) A Group of Seven Books that may be styled the Molyneux Books, as they pertained in former time either to William Molyneux (the mathematician, who was John Flamsteed's friend) or to his son Samuel Molyneux, and were probably placed amongst the muniments of the Corporation by some Town Clerk, who acted as attorney for either the

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said William Molyneux or Samuel Molyneux, or some other member of the Molyneux family.

(1.) 2 September 1681, to 10 May 1690. John Flamsteed's and William Molyneux's Letters: a Folio (lettered at the back 'Mr Flamsteed's Letters No. 7') containing seventy-one original letters that passed between John Flamsteed of the Greenwich Observatory and William Molyneux of Dublin between the above-given days; the epistles, which relate chiefly to questions arising from the scientific pursuits of the correspondents, being arranged in chronological order between the leaves of the volume in which they are preserved, without being stitched or otherwise fixed. Flamsteed's letters, dated usually from the Greenwich Hospital, are addressed in most cases "To Mr William Molyneux at his father's house near Ormond Gate in Dublin;" and several of the scientific intercommunications of the two correspondents are illustrated with carefully executed diagrams. Reference is made once and again in the correspondence to the labours of Sir Isaac Newton.

(a.) 1681 September 17; Dublin. From William Molyneux to John Flamsteed. ". . . I must returne you my thanks for the trouble you put yourself to in trying my glasses. I hope their goodnesse will incourage me to use them to some purpose, especially now that I have the help and advice of one of the most celebrated Astronomers of Europe. . . . But, Sir, I must confesse to you I have not the advantages I expect hereafter. One thing I wanted was the assistance of one skilled in this Cœlestiall Knowledge, but in this I am abundantly and beyond my deserts releived by your generous selfe, for which I shall never be able to make a competent returne. The other is that living here in a kingdome barren of all things, but especially of ingenious artificers, I am wholly destitute of instruments that I can rely upon; but in this too I hope in a short tyme to be supplied."

(b.) 1681 December 3; Dublin. From William Molyneux to John Flamsteed. "Honor'd Sir, I deferd my answer to your last of October 12, knowing the ingagements you are under in Terme Time by your Gresham Lectures, which I am hartily sorry to hear you call almost ruined. Truly 'tis pity so noble a designe shoulde fall to the ground. And 'tis a shame for the gentry of London to suffer the Great Professors of that Colledge to read sometimes to almost bare walls. Were a seditious balling (*sic*) fanatick in the pulpit, he would have a thick audience to hear his infernall doctrines, whilst the Cœlestiall Discourses of a learned astronomer or other mathematician are heard but by a few, and perhaps by them neglected."

(c.) 1686 February 20; Dublin. From William Molyneux to John Flemsteed. ". . . There is lately come up to this Town from the country a gentleman that pretends to discover the Longitude, Jonathan Alland, a man perfectly ignorant of Mathematicks and Astronomy, and yet pretends to this (I believe) by inspiration, for he has no reason; he has pestered our Society with his banter severall times, and tho' what he proposes is to no manner of purpose, yet so hardened he is, as to print his stuff, and has already gotten a Silly Astrologicall Almanack-Scribler in this place to prefix before his Almanack, that the Dublin Society have approved of his (Alland's) Folly, whereas nothing can be more false, for we have told him in a civill way that he is an Asse, but thinking himself a Hind will find his mistake in leaping a ditch. His way in brieff is by the distance of the moon from fixt stars, and he thinks he has invented an instrument for avoiding of errors of Refraction and

Parallax, whereas certainly the poor man never heard of either Refraction or Parallax till our Society hinted it to him, and to this moment he understands neither fully."

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(d.) 1688 June 16; . . . From John Flamsteed to William Molyneux. " . . . I have read some 60 pages of Mr Newton, after which I found the most materiall parte of that booke being mastered the rest would be easy, but it cost me many dayes paines to get through them, and yet I thought my time well requited. At present I have layd him by, but as soone as Mr Sharpe (whom I have hired to supply Stafford's place) returne to me, I shall resume and goo through with him. Mr Sharpe is become an excellent geometrician and algebraist. As soone as he comes to his post and is settled, I shall acquaint you with my labours, for I have resolved that I will persist to the accomplishment of my designe, without any consideration of our present circumstances, and by so doing I thinke I shall be lesse troubled with the thought of them."

(2.) . . . October 1681. Of the Motion of Heavy Bodys Falling and Projected; In Two Books; Wherein are shewn the Ingenious Performances of Nature by Motion in a Parabolick Line, and the universal Doctrine of Projects is Dispatched by the Description of a Semicircle. By Evangelista Torricellio. Translated from the Latin by W. M. (William Molyneux) for his Father's Use. Dublin: October, 1681. —Two Volumes.

(3.) "*Ogygia seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia. Ex pervertustis monumentis fideliter inter se collatis eruta atque e sacris ac profanis literis primarum orbis gentium tam genealogicis quam chronologicis sufflaminata præsidiis &c. : Liber Primus ab universali deluvio ad annum Virginei Partus 428 &c.* With dedicatory Letter to the Duke of York (*Epistola Dedicatoria Duci Eboracensi*) by Rodericus O'Flaherty.—MS. Copy in William Molyneux's handwriting.

(4.) . . . Galileo's Dialogues: Translated into English by William Molyneux. With this dedicatory letter to the translator's Honoured and Affectionate Father. "Sir,—I here present you with as much of Galileo in English as serves for your designs. I need not tell you (who very well know already) the disadvantageous circumstances under which I set upon this Translation. But because no one knows the fate of his papers, or into whose hands they may fall hereafter, I must needs intimate, that I had not look'd into an Italian Grammar or other Italian Author over three days before I undertook this work. This I am the more willing to prefix before the following sheets, least hereafter they may be viewed by some that may censure me for the badness of the Translation. But these I will inform beforehand, That I [?did] this only for your Private Use; And also, that tho' I dare not undertake for the litterral exposition of some few places herein, yet I will promise for the full sense of the Whole, two or three passages (which are not at all materiall to the Doctrine) of which I am something distrustfull being excepted. And moreover I will venture to go a little further, and will aver in my own justification, that I do verily beleive, taking the whole work together, I have performed it better than one more skilld in the Italian, and wholly ignorant in the Doctrine could possibly have done; and for Proof of this I could instance severall passages of the following work, which [?could] not easily (if at all) be rendred by the greatest Masters of that Language, that understood not the matter treated off. As for the baldnes, and sometimes impropriety of the English hereof, I was e'en forced thereto by the Italian, to which (where it was possible with

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any manner of fairnes) I have indeavoured to keep close, least otherwise (especially in matters of the Doctrine) I should vitiate the author's sense, not studying so much Netitude(?) as plainness of expression. Lastly, least I should seem in this translation 'Actum agere,' I must intimate also, That M^r Salisbury's Translation of these same Dialogues perishing all in the Fire of London, not one copy thereof could possibly be procured, or else I should never have undertaken a work for which in some circumstances I must confess myself so unfit. And if any one on this my confession ask me, Why then did I undertake it, I answer them by saying, it was only for your perusall, to whose service, obedience, and satisfaction my whole life shall be devoted, and in part of that great debt of duty and love which is owing to you by, Your Most Affectionate Sonn, William Molyneux."

(5.) 9th January 1707 to 19 December 1709. The Letter-Book of Samuel Molyneux of Trinity College, Dublin. Containing copies of the following letters, that passed between the said Samuel Molyneux and varicus correspondents between the above-given dates.

(a.) 1707. January 9. ; Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London. F. Hauksbee to Samuel Molyneux. Letter about air-pumps. Dated from Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.

(b.) 1707 January 25; Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to the above-mentioned F. Hauksbee. About air-pumps.

(c.) 1707 February 27; London. F. Hauksbee to Samuel Molyneux. About an air-pump and apparatus with bill for the same, amounting to £26 8s. 0d.

(d.) Paper entitled "A Description of the Air-Pump," with illustrative diagrams.

(e.) 1707 June 24; London. A. Churchill to Samuel Molyneux. About certain "letters of M^r Lock's," which M^r Molyneux has kindly contributed to a collection that is being made of M^r Lock's (John Locke's) letters.

(f.) 1707 June 24 Samuel Molyneux to .
Short note in which M^r Molyneux begs his correspondent to transmit an enclosed letter "to the ingenious M^r Derham" who "is well known to all the gentlemen of the Royal Society."

(g.) 1707 June 24 Samuel Molyneux to M^r Derham. Respecting "an extraordinary phenomenon of an unusual glare of light visible in the heavens at Dublin on 2 March 1706 (? 1707), and the eclipse of the moon that occurred on the 6th of last April." In a post-script the writer says, "Sir I know not whether my Father, W^m. Molyneux, had y^e honour of being known to you during his life. If he had the happiness of your acquaintance, I beg y^t may in some way excuse the ill manners of his son in thus troubling with an impertinent letter a person no otherwise known to him than as he is to the whole learned world by his great worth and learning."

(h.) 1707 July 31; London. F. Hauksbee to Samuel Molyneux. Containing "the farther account of the Condensing Engine."

(i.) 1707 August 31; Upminster. M^r William Derham of Upminster to S[amuel] Molyneux. Touching the spots on the sun observed by Captain Stanyan in the year 1703, the last eclipse of the moon, and other matters of astronomical interest.

(j.) 1707 September 27; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to the Rev. M^r William Derham, Rector of Upminster near Rumbold, in Essex. On astronomical matters.

(k.) 1707 November 27; Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to the Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of Clogher. Touching the affairs of the Dublin Philosophical Society, and beginning thus—"My Lord, The underserved honour y^e Philosophical Society of Dublin have lately done me in commending me to officiate as their Secretary I am never more sensible of than when it gives me power of addressing myself to such worthy persons as your Good Lordship."

(l.) 1707 November 29; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to the Rev^d Mr John Keogh of Strokestown co. Roscommon. Touching "the Revival of the Philosophical Society of Dublin, who have lately honoured" the writer "with the office of their Secretary."

(m.) 1707 November 30; Clogher. The Bishop of Clogher to Samuel Molyneux. Touching the Dublin Philosophical Society, and beginning with these words, "Sir I doe very heartily congratulate you on your being chosen Secretary to the Philosophical Society. Your worthy Father was our first Secretary upon our Establishment, and you are so upon our Revival. May you still succeed to and inherit every one of your father's valuable good qualities."

(n.) 1707 December 6; Samuel Molyneux to the Bishop of Clogher. Comprising the list of the recently elected Council and Officers of the Dublin Philosophical Society.

(o.) 1707 December 6; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to "the Ingenious Dr. Hans Sloan, Secretary to the Royal Society." For the establishment of correspondence between the Royal Society of London and the Philosophical Society of Dublin.

(p.) 1707 December 6; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr Ansham Churchill," at y^e sign of y^e Black Swan in Pater Noster Row, London." Relating chiefly to books published or about to be published. "I fear," says the writer, "we cannot yet awhile hope to see the excellent Mr Lock's Letters in Print. It would be a great satisfaction to me to know what measures you have taken concerning 'em. But while this brings to my mind the late Death of the worthy Dr Burridge, I can't but with sincere sorrow condole with you and all the world on the loss they have lately sustained of so deserving a person. You will oblige me in sending me a late [] Book of Algebra called 'Arithmetica Universalis sive de Compositione et Resolutione Arithmetica Liber,' which goes under Mr Isaac Newton's name."

(q.) 1707 December 6; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to his former Tutor, the Rev^d Mr Walter Alkins, Roxborough, near Youghal co. Cork. Touching the Philosophical Society.

(r.) 1707 December 22; Stokestown near Elphin. John Keogh to Samuel Molyneux. Communications for the Philosophical Society, including memoranda in respect to a giant's bones examined by Mr James Reynolds of Loughsecurr co. Letrim, and the Ambergrise gathered by the natives at Broad Haven, Eris co. Mayo, "who make thereof candles for themselves not knowing the value of it."

(s.) 1707¹/₂ January 29; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr Charles Norman at his house in Londonderry. Inviting communications to the Dublin Philosophical Society, and asking particularly for "an account of your Barnacles in the Lough of Derry, and particularly as to their being fat and good meat, and no where else in Ireland, proceeding as we are informed from their peculiar feeding on a Sweet Tasted kind of Grass growing in an Island in that Lough."

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(t.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$, February 13; Londonderry. Mr Charles Norman to Samuel Molyneux. In reply to the last described epistle. Touching the barnacles of the Lough of Derry, the writer says, "As to the account which you desire of our barnacles, all that I can be informed of them is, that they come in here in vast flocks about the beginning of September, and goe away I suppose to a colder climate about the middle of March. They are the shyest birds that can be when they are abroad, but no sooner are they taken, but they become as familiar as any Tame fowl whatsoever, and will feed and grow fat upon oats or any other food that is thrown to common Poultry. They are usually taken here by Netts in dark nights, sett in the places which they frequent. You are rightly informed that the reason why they are good meat here and not fit to be eaten in other places is from their feeding upon a certain kind of sweet grass; but it is the roots and not the stalks which they eat, of which according to your desire I send you some inclos'd. The same kind of grass is also in Lough Swilly in the county of Donnegall where the barnacles also are very good."

(u.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ February 16; Antrim. Mr John McLean to Samuel Molyneux. Touching an invitation for communications to the Dublin Philosophical Society.

(v.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ February 19; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr John McLean of Antrim. Touching communications to the Dublin Philosophical Society.

(w.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 13; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr Francis Nevill at Dungannon. An invitation to Mr Nevill to communicate with the Dublin Philosophical Society.

(x.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 13; Trinity College, Dublin., Samuel Molyneux to Mr Rotherick O'Flaherty at Park nigh Galloway. Inviting Mr O'Flaherty to correspond with the Dublin Philosophical Society, and making reference to his extremely interesting MS. Description of Galloway.

(y.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 13; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to the Rev^d John Keogh at Stroaks near Elphin. Soliciting communications to the Dublin Philosophical Society.

(z.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 13; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr Walter Alkins at Roxborough near Youghall or Cork. Letter for the same purpose.

(aa.) 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$ March 13; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to ——. Asking for communications to the Dublin Philosophical Society.

(bb.) 1708 April 5; Upminster. The Rev. William Derham to Samuel Molyneux. Touching Mr Flamsteed's Calculations in respect to Circumjovial Eclipses, the Migration of birds, experiments with the Air-Pump, and other matters of scientific interest.

(cc.) 1708 April 9; Park nigh Galway Westward. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux. Declaring the writer's readiness to further the ends of the Dublin Philosophical Society, and concluding with petulant remarks on the unfriendly critics of the "Ogygia." In the earlier part of the long letter, the writer, speaking gratefully of his dear friends Mr Molyneux and Dr Loftus, the said Mr Molyneux's successor in the Court of Chancery, observes "your father was a means (perhaps not unknown to you) of the good Bishop of Meath's bounty to me, w^{ch} w^d prove more bountifull, had not he been prevented by Death at your father's house."

(dd.) 1708 April 10; . . . Walter Alkins to Samuel Molyneux. Communications (of no moment) for the Philosophical Society.

(*ee.*) 1708 April 11; London. A. Charchill to Samuel Molyneux. Making reference to the printing of "your collection of letters," and other matters of interest to the book-trade.

(*ff.*) 1708 April 20; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Walter Alkins. Touching Dr Harris's Lexicon Technicon, and containing observations on the migration of birds and other matters; with long postscript on the ways of finding the time for celebrating Easter.

(*gg.*) 1708 April 20; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr Rotherick O'Flaherty.

(*hh.*) 1708 April 25; Park, Westward of Gallway, St. Marks. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux.

(*ii.*) 1708 May 4; Upminster. The Rev. William Derham to Samuel Molyneux. Having reference to astronomical observations.

(*jj.*) 1708 May 19; Park. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux.

(*kk.*) 1708 June 8; Dr Hans Sloan to Samuel Molyneux. A communication that Dr Wall has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Royal Society, "that jet-black amber, gum-lacca or sealing-wax made of it, and diamonds, espetically table ones, when rub'd in the dark after sunsett, y^e first 3 or 4 with flannell and the last with silk will emitt a considerable light."

(*ll.*) 1708 July 15; London. A. Churchill to Samuel Molyneux. Announcing that the collection of letters (*i.e.*, John Locke's and William Molyneux's letters) is at length published, and that eight copies of the work have been dispatched to Dublin,—two copies for Dr Molyneux, and the other six copies for the recipient of the letter.

(*mm.*) 1708 August 3: Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to the Rev. William Derham of Upminster. Long letter touching eclipses, atmospherical phenomena, migration of birds, and other matters. "As to the Migration of Birds," the writer observes, "I have not myself made any observations as yet, but I hope next Spring I may from my own or my friends' observations let you know something of the matter. I find among some notes of my Father the following observation to have been made by Coll. Solom. Richards, an inhabitant of Wexford, that it is most certain the Barnacles in the Harbour of Wexford from the 21 of August on which they come to the 21 of May on which they goe every year, are in numbers wonderfull, but on May the 21st they all leave it going northwards by sea and in the opinion of many curious observers they goe to the northern Isles of Scotland to breed, for on the 21st of August following they doe certainly and constantly return, bringing their young ones with them in numbers beyond expression. This relator, as he rode forward and backward between Dublin and Wexford, hath often seen them at sea, coming a day or two before their arrival as also going a day or two after their departure, and for above 20 years hath observed their not failing the time of going and coming, as also of their swimming when the Tide is with them, and flying when against them, and now and then resting on the water."

(*nn.*) 1708 August 15; Christopher Ussher to Samuel Molyneux. Memoranda for the Philosophical Society.

(*oo.*) —. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux. Entreating that Mr Molyneux will use his influence to procure for the writer's son-in-law (Mr Edward Tyrrill of Gallway, a protestant) the "place of a boatman in Her Majesty's boat in Gallway." No date.

(*pp.*) 1708 August 5; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr R. O'Flaherty. Reply to the last-described epistle.

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(*qq.*) 1708 August 5; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr A. Churchill. Respecting the publication of John Locke's letters. "The originalls," says the writer, "will come to my hands if you please to bundle and seal them up, directing for Mr Samuel Madden at Young Men's Coffee House in London who will bring them for Ireland to me."

(*rr.*) 1708 August 5; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to — [? Dr Hans Sloane]. Touching Dr Wall's experiments for the production of light by friction.

(*ss.*) 1708 August 19; London. A. Churchill to Samuel Molyneux. Respecting the publication of Lock's Letters.

(*tt.*) 1708 August 20; Park. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux.

(*uu.*) 1708 August 27; Portadown. Edward Chichester to Samuel Molyneux. Reminding Mr Molyneux of his promise to lend one of his father's books, "relating to the Priviledges of Ireland," to the writer.

(*vv.*) 1708 September 9; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to —, who is thanked for civilities offered to the writer's cousin, Dropping.

(*ww.*) 1708 September 10; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Sir Patrick Dunn "at his house on the Inns." Making reference to mathematical calculations and instruments.

(*xx.*) 1708 September 27; Park. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux. Another letter in behalf of the writer's son-in-law, Mr Edward Tyrill.

(*yy.*) 1708 October 2; Park. The Same to the Same. Touching Mr Edward Tyrill's affairs.

(*zz.*) 1708 October 10; Park. The Same to the Same. "I writt you in relation to the quæries of the Dublin Society, that some time this year a star was seen as near the Compass of the Moon, as was to the wonder of many. . . . But this day a nephew of mine being at his Ant Madame Stafford's house at Karrow Barr in the County of Antrim at the same time saw a Resplendent Starr in the middle of the Moon, much wondered by the people. You read the Shining Star seen at noon in London on May 29th 1630, the Birth-day of King Char. the 2^d."

(*aaa.*) 1708 November 30; Upminster. The Rev. William Derham to Samuel Molyneux. A long letter of astronomical observations; with a reference to Mr Molyneux's enquiries respecting "the pictures of the Greenwich Observatory."

(*bbb.*) 1708 December 17; Park. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux. Making reference to modes of calculating the right time for the celebration of Easter. "I doe not," the writer observes, "offer this to carry coales to *New Market*,"—a curious slip for an Irish philosopher.

(*ccc.*) 1708 December 25; Samuel Molyneux to R. O'Flaherty, who is asked for information respecting the money used by the Irish before the Conquest, if indeed they used any. I shall," says the writer in a postscript, "soon be better acquainted with the Ogygia and your Manuscript, having set about the reading them together this day."

(*ddd.*) 170⁸ January 2; Park. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux. Long letter in reply to enquiry about the money of the ancient Irish.

(*eee.*) 170⁸ January 18; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Mr Tooke, book seller near Temple-Bar in Fleet Street, London. Offering notes, if they may be discovered, for the amendment of the

advertised 2nd edition of his father's Treatise of Dioptricks, M^r Molyneux invites the bookseller to communicate with him.

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(*fff.*) 170⁸ February 8; London. Benjamin Tooke to Samuel Molyneux. Announcing that the advertised second edition of the "Treatise of Dioptricks" is no genuine second edition of the work, but merely an effort to dispose of 200 "remainder copies," by offering them under a new title-page and with the diagrams printed on better paper, the bookseller says, "I had no expectation of making those" (*i.e.*, the 200 copies, wanting the "cuts," *in stock*) "perfect so soon, but the letters which were published some time agoe between M^r Molyneux and M^r Lock having several times mentioned the Book, it occasioned a fresh demand for them, which soon took away the few which I had perfect and printing all the cutts again for 'em on much better Paper than the former, and this occasioned my calling it a Second Edition, and printing a new title to it, which has turn'd to so good an account that since the advertisement I have disposed of 25 of them which is more than I did in 2 years before."

(*ggg.*) 170⁸ February 17; Park. R. O'Flaherty to Samuel Molyneux.

(*hhh.*) 170⁸ March 8; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to R. O'Flaherty. Touching Irish coins, and certain proposals for the publication of a work, at present in MS., by M^r O'Flaherty.

(*iii.*) 1709 April 2; Trinity College, Dublin. Samuel Molyneux to Rev. William Derham. "I beg the favour of you that you would be pleas'd to send me the Satellit Eclipses for 1709, if you have received them from M^r Flamsteed."

(*jjj.*) 1709 April 11; Killeglaw. Samuel Molyneux to D^r Molyneux. Familiar gossip about the writer's journey into Connaught, the aspect of the country, and matters of domestic interest.

(*kkk.*) 1709 April 12; Upminster. The Rev. William Derham to Samuel Molyneux. Scientific notes and intelligence.

(*lll.*) 1709 April 21; Dublin. D^r T. Molyneux to Samuel Molyneux. In acknowledgment of Samuel Molyneux's account of his Aunt Ussher's health, and his successful journey into Connaught.

(*mmm.*) 1709 August 1; Burton near Charleville. George Berkeley to D^r Molyneux. Containing notes on the Monastery of Buttefont and the Castle of Liscarol,—places recently visited by the writer. Dated from Burton near Charleville.—Also, three other letters (of some value for the personal historian) from George Berkeley to the same correspondent; dated respectively 26 November 1709, 8 December 1709, and 19 December 1709, from Trinity College, Dublin.

(6.) Copy in Book-form of the Testament (dated 18 August 1819), with Codicil, proved on 1 June 1721, of Dorothy Lady Capell, Baroness-dowager of Tewksbury, widow of Henry Lord Capell, Baron of Tewksbury: Containing bequests In Trust to the Hon^{ble} Samu^{el} Molyneux esq., Principall Secretary to his Royall Highness George, Prince of Wales, Sir Philip Jackson knt., John Lely esq. and Christopher Appleby gentleman, and bequests to the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Molyneux, wife of the said Samu^{el} Molyneux esq. and eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Algernon Earl of Essex deceased; With appointment of the aforesaid Samu^{el} Molyneux to be one of the executors.

How these seven volumes came into the hands of the Corporation of Southampton is unknown; but it is reasonable hypothesis that they were

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left with the muniments of the borough by some Town Clerk, who acted as Attorney for Mr Samuel Molyneux or some other member of the Molyneux family.

(b.) CHARTERS AND LETTERS PATENT.

(1.) 26 June, 1 John. Charter of King John to his Burgesses of Suhampton.—John &c. &c. Salutem. Volumus et firmiter precipimus et hac presenti carta confirmamus quod Burgenses nostri de Suhampton sint quieti de Theloneo et passagio et pontagio, Tam in terris quam in Aquis, Tam in feiris quam in Mercatis et de omni seculari consuetudine per omnes terras nostras, Citra mare et ultra, Et per omnem potestatem nostram, Et prohibemus ne quis eos super hoc disturbet, Aut injuriam vel molestiam aut gravamen faciat, super forisfacturam nostram in hiis que ad nostram pertinent potestatem. Hiis Testibus &c. &c. Datum per manum H. Cant. Archiepiscopi cancellarii nostri apud r[upem] Andel [iaci] &c. . . .

(2.) 3 May, 11 Henry III. Charter of Henry Third's Grant of the farm of the town of Suhampton with the port of Portesmues to the Burgesses of Suhampton.—Henricus &c. &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Suhampton villam de Suhampton ad firmam imperpetuum cum portu de Portesmues cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis et aliis omnibus que ad firmam predictæ Ville de Suhampton pertinebant tempore Henrici avi nostri, Tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum ad firmam, Reddendo inde annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis ad scaccarium nostrum Ducentas Libras sterlingorum, Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti Burgenses habeant et teneant predictam villam cum predicto portu de Portesmues cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad illam firmam pertinentibus sicut predictum est, Sicut carta domini Johannis Regis patris nostri quam inde habent racionabiliter testatur. Hiis Testibus &c. &c. Datum per manum Venerabilis patris Radulphi Cycestrie Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Mortelak &c."

(3.) 15 June, 23 Henry III. Charter of Henry the Third in confirmation of an agreement between the Men of Merleberg and the Men of Suhampton.—Henricus &c. &c. Salutem, Sciatis quod cum contencio mota fuisset in Curia nostra coram nobis inter probos homines nostros de Merleberg querentes et probos homines nostros Suhampton' deforciantes de tellonio quod predicti homines Suhampton' capiebant de hominibus nostris de Merleberg contra libertates suas quas habent per cartam domini Johannis Regis patris nostri et per cartam nostram ut asserebant, tandem de licencia nostra taliter inter eos convenit quod omnes homines de Merleberg qui sunt in Gilda mercand'a de Merleberg et hoc affidare voluerint, quieti sint imperpetuum de omni consuetudine et omnimodo tellonio in villa Suhampton' et in omnibus pertinenciis suis de quibus homines Suhampton infra libertatem suam dictos homines de Merleberg acquietare possint, non obstante eo quod Carta nostrorum hominum Suhampton prior est cartis predictorum hominum de Merleberg. Et similiter homines de Suhampton quieti sint de omni consuetudine et tellonio in villa de Merleberg. Nos igitur volentes quod predicta conventio firma sit et stabilis imperpetuum, ipsam pro nobis concedimus et confirmamus. Hiis Testibus &c. &c. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium &c.

(4.) 14 May, 36 Henry III. Writ of Precept and Injunction from Henry the Third to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, for the

observance of the liberties and rights of the men of Suhampton and Portesmoth in their port of Portesmoth.—Henricus &c. &c. Baronibus suis Quinque Portuum salutem, Ex querela porborum hominum nostrorum de Suhampton et de Portesmoth intelleximus quod eis estis graves et molesti vi capiendi karkas in navibus vestris de hominibus volentibus transfretare in portu suo de Portesmoth quem de nobis tenent ad firmam et faciendo atachiamenta sine licencia ballivorum eiusdem Portus et alias injurias eis inferendo contra libertates et consuetudines eorum usitatas et approbatas, Et ideo de vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod decetero nullam karkam in predicto portu suo capiat aut atachiamenta faciat, nullam eis injuriam inferentes contra libertates et consuetudines suas eis a nobis concessas super forisfacturam nostram, set permittatis emptores vinorum nostrorum venientes ex parte nostra una cum ballivis nostris de Suhampton et Portesmoth vina mercatorum in navibus vestris contenta in predicto Portu ad opus nostrum emere, Sicut quod si secus egeritis dissimulare non poterimus quin ad vos et bona vestra nos graviter capiamus. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

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(5.) 14 July, 40 Henry III. Charter of Henry the Third, granting freedom from arrest of their persons and goods to the Burgesses of Suhampton for debts of which "fidejussores aut principales debitores non extiterint."—Henricus &c. &c. salutem, Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Burgensibus nostris de Suhampton quod ipsi et heredes imperpetuum per totam terram et potestatem nostram habeant hanc libertatem, videlicet quod ipsi vel eorum bona quocunque locorum in potestate nostra inventa non arestentur pro aliquo debito de quo fidejussores aut principales debitores non extiterint, Nisi forte ipsi debitores de eorum sint communia et potestate habentes unde de debitis suis in toto vel in parte satisfacere possint, et dicti Burgenses creditoribus eorundem debitorum in justicia defuerint et de hoc rationabiliter constare possit. Quare &c. &c. Hiis testibus &c. &c. Datum per manum nostram apud Bristoll &c.

(6.) 4 April, 14 Edward III. Letters Patent of the Exemplification of the Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation, dated at Westminster, by Edward the Third in the 1st year of his reign to the Burgesses of Suthampton. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(7.) 10 February, 39 Edward III. Letters Patent of Exemplification of the Letters Patent, dated by Edward the Third on 28th June in the 29th year of his reign to the Burgesses of Suthampton, containing these words, "Nos considerantes villam predictam et partes adjacentes per clausuram dicte ville si perficiatur contra dicta pericula imminencia posse multipliciter assecurari, ac volentes securitati dicte ville et partium adjacencium providere prout decet concessimus eisdem Burgensibus in auxilium clausure ville predicte quod a die confeccionis presencium usque ad finem decem annorum proxime sequentium plenarie completorum capiant et colligant per manus illorum quos ad hoc deputare et pro quibus respondere voluerint de quibuscunque bonis et mercimoniis infra libertatem dicte ville adductis seu ab eadem eductis tam per terram quam per aquam tam videlicet ipsorum Burgensium quam aliorum quorumcunque unum denarium de libra et de decem solidis unum obolum et de quinque solidis unum quadrantem. Ita quod denarii inde provenientes circa clausuram ville predicte ponantur." Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(8.) 9 November, 5 Richard II. Letters Patent of a grant to John Slegh and his heirs for ever (in enlargement of a previous grant to the same John Slegh for life) of a tenement and certain pieces of vacant

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ground in the town of Suthampton; the said tenement and pieces of vacant ground having come by way of escheat into the King's hand, on the death of Richard Elmesle de Elmesle co. Worcester, who was a bastard and died "sine herede de se." Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(9.) 5 November, 7 Richard II. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, dated on the 4th of April in the 14th year of his reign by Edward the Third to the Burgesses of the town of Suthampton. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(10.) 24 January, 9 Henry IV. Letters Patent of the Exemplification of the enrolment in the Exchequer of a certain writ directed by Richard the Second on the 12th of April in the 14th year of his reign to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and of the certificate returned into Chancery by the same Treasurer and Barons in obedience to the same writ, which required them to certify "*que et cujusmodi antique custume solute fuerunt pro qualibet lasta allecie picis butiminis*" (? bituminis) "*et cinerum et pro bordis vocatis Esterichebordis unacum nominibus mercatorum dictas mercandisas in regnum Anglie adducencium tempore domini Edwardi filii Regis Henrici quondam Regis Anglie progenitoris nostri et deinceps temporibus aliorum progenitorum nostrorum in portubus Suthampton Sandewyci et Wynchelse et qui et cujusmodi homines de hujusmodi custumis temporibus predictis quieti esse solebant.*"

(11.) 12 February, 2 Henry V. Letters Patent of a Grant of Licence to the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Suthampton to purchase lands tenements and rents within the precinct of the said town, and to have and hold the same to them and their successors "*in auxilium supportacionis onerum ville predictae incumbencium.*" Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c."

(12.) 13 February, 2 Henry V. Letters Patent of the Exemplification of the enrolment on the roll of the last parliament of the Petition (French) exhibited to the said King in the same parliament, for the diminution of the burdens put upon the burgesses of the town of Suthampton, and also of the enrolment of the King's Answer (French) to the said Petition; the Exemplification being in effect the Letters Patent of a Grant, remitting to the town for ten years 140 marks of the fee-farm of the town, with license to the Mayor and burgesses of the town to acquire and hold lands, &c. for ever, to the yearly value of 100*l*. Running in the following terms the petition gives a doleful picture of the town's impoverishment and distress:—"Au Roy nostre tres souverain Seigneur, Item supplient humblement vos ditz Comunes que come lez Mair e Burgeises de votre ville de Suthampton teignent de vous tres gracios Seigneur la dite ville a fee ferme, Rendant ent annuelement a vous e a vos heirs cc livres ensemblement ovesque xl marcز as deux priours aliens en almoigne ordeignez par vos tresnobles progenitours et auxi ils ount autres tresgraundz charges et expenses nomement en quinzismes costages des parlementz taillages murages fossages gaites factz pour la sauf garde reparacion fortificacion et supportacion de mesme la ville de jour en autre, as quelles tresgraundes charges ensi aporters ils nount nulle manere rent profit ne secour sinon tantsoulement les petitз tolunz des marchaundises illeogues renduz du quelle fee ferme la tresnoble dame Johanne la Roigne Dengleterre est a present endowe et la quelle fee ferme soleit et devoit estre leve des ditz tolunz des marchaundises venauntz et autres petitз perquisitz provenauntz deinz la dite ville et ore tarde

pour iij ans passez les marchauntz aliens qe soleient repairer ove leur marchaundises a votre dite ville ount estez et vngore sont sustretz parount les ditz Burgeises ount estez graundement taxes et issuit par plusieurs foitz ount appromptes dautres gentz et paieez de leur propres biens au dite ferme cccc. li. puis quilz ne purroient ent lever ou coiller pur quelles costages taillages et tresgraundz charges feitz graunt partie dez Burgeises et enhabitantz sont departiz hors de dite ville et autre grand partie de eux a present est en purpos a departier de dite ville dein brief temps en desolacion dicelle ville qe dieu defend si vous tresgracious Seigneur ne puis mettez votre tresgracious socour et eyde damender cest graund mischief en celle partie, Par quoy plesse a votre hauteste de votre grace especiale sicome vous estez sovereign fountaigne de secour a toutz embosoignauntz dordaigner solone votre treshaut discrecion par avis de votre tres-sage conseil socourable et gracios remede en reconciliacion et confort dez ditz Burgeises et enhabitauntz et supportacion de votre dicte ville &c.” Part of the reply to this prayer runs in these terms, “Le Roy voet et graunte del assent des Sieurs espirituelx et temporelx et des Comunes esteantz en cest parlement qe a la tresreverente Dame Johanne Roigne Dengleterre qe ad ensi a luy assignee en partie de sa dower la fee ferme du dicte ville qe amoute par an a cc. li. soit fait tiele requeste qele face mitigation et reles a les Mair et Burgeys de la dicte ville et a leur successours de cxi. marcz chescun an durant x ans proscheins avenir, Issint qils soient de mesmes les cxi. marcz par an mesme le terme durant quitez et deschargez envers mesme la Roigne et envers autres qeconques en relevacion et mainteignance de mesme la ville, Et sil aveigne qe la dicte tresreverente dame ne porra a ces consentir qadonques le Roy del assent des Seigneurs et Comunes avaunt diz prendra maintenant toute la suisdicte fee ferme en sa main demesne pur toutdys pur les causes et perils avaunt ditz, Fesant a la dicte dame la Roigne recompense celle partie et auxi fesant as Mair et Burgeys de la dicte ville pur le temps esteantz allowance et acquietance annuellement de les cxi. marcz suisditz pur le terme de x. ans avaunt ditz.”—Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(13.) 10 April, 3 Henry V. Letters Patent of Exemplification of enrolments on the Rolls of the Exchequer touching the accounts of the town of Suthampton from 7 Henry II. to 1 Henry IV.

(14.) 19 April, 1 Henry VI. Letters Patent of Exemplification of the Charter (dated by Henry the Fifth at Suthampton on the 1st of August in the 3rd year of his reign) of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter of Powers, Franchises and Privileges, dated at Westminster by Henry the Fourth, on the 4th of January in the 14th year of his reign, in favour of his Consort, Queen Joan (of Navarre).

(15.) 24 October, 4 Henry VI. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Charters of divers concessions dated by previous sovereigns to the Burgesses of Suthampton, the three earliest of the said charters being the three charters, dated respectively by Henry II. at Winchester, Richard I. at Warwick on 28th September in the first year of his reign, and John at Auriual on 29 June in his first year; the said Charter of Henry II. granting that his men of Hampton may have and hold their Guild and all their liberties and customs both by land and sea, freely, peacefully, and honourably, even as they held them freely, &c., in the time of his grandfather, King Henry: the charter of Richard I. running in these words:—“Ricardus dei gracia &c. &c. salutem, Volumus et firmiter precipimus et hac presenti carta confirmavimus quod Burgenses nostri de Sudhanton sint quieti de thelonio et passagio et pontagio tam in

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terris quam in aquis tam in feriis quam in mercatis et de omni seculari consuetudine et per omnes terras nostras citra mare et ultra et per omnem potestatem nostram, Et prohibemus ne quis eos super hoc disturbet aut injuriam vel molestiam aut gravamen faciat super forisfacturam nostram in hiis que ad nostram pertinent potestatem, Testibus &c. &c.—Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, xxviij. die Septembris anno primo regni nostri": and the Inspeximus of charter, dated by King John to the Burgesses of Suthampton on the third day after the date of the Charter by the same king already described in this catalogue, running thus:—"Inspeximus eciam cartam quam bone memorie dominus Johannes quondam Rex Anglie proavus noster fecit prefatis Burgensibus de Suthampton in hec verba,—Johannes dei gracia &c. &c., salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Suthampton villam de Suthampton ad firmam imperpetuum cum portu de Portesmues cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis et aliis omnibus que ad firmam dicte ville de Suthampton pertinebant tempore Henrici Regis patris nostri tenend' de nobis et nostris heredibus imperpetuum ad firmam, Reddendo inde annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis ad Scaccarium nostrum ducentas libras sterlingorum, Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti Burgenses habeant et teneant predictam villam cum predicto portu de Portesmues cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad illam firmam pertinentibus sicut predictum est. Testibus &c. &c. Datum &c. &c. apud Auriuall' xxix. die Junii regni nostri anno primo."—Also, a duplicate of the same Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation.

(16.) 8 January, 11 Henry VI. Precept directed by the King to the Sheriff of the Town of Suthampton, for the due Proclamation within his Bailiwick of certain Statutes made in the last parliament at Westminster, for the ordering of Weights and Measures, Labourers, and Artificers, and for the punishment of players of unlawful games.—Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(17). 19 July, 11 Henry VI. Letters Patent of the licence to the Mayor and community of Southampton and to William Gefferey Heremite to hold Trinity Fair at and about Trinity Chapel near the said town.—Henricus &c. &c. salutem. Sciatis nos propter devocionem quam gerimus ad Sanctam et gloriosam virginem dei matrem ac propter amorem quem habemus et a diu habuimus ad villam nostram de Southampton considerantes quod ex confluentia subditorum nostrorum et aliorum extraneorum dicta Villa in bonis magis ac magis indies prosperari et relevari poterit, Et ut Major in futurum populi confluentia ibidem fieri valeat ex gracia nostra speciali ac ex mero motu nostro concessisse dilectis nobis in Christo Maiori Aldermannis Vicecomitibus Ballivis Burgensibus et Communitati dicte Ville Southampton ac eorum Successoribus, necnon Willelmo Gefferey Heremite Capelle Sancte Trinitatis et Beate Marie predictae Nundinas sive feriam apud et circa Capellam Sancte et individue Trinitatis predictae juxta dictam Villam Southampton, annuatim tenend[am] in festo Sancte Trinitatis suprascripte et per tres dies immediate post festum illud sequentes in qua quidem Capella dicta gloriosa virgo a Christi fidelibus sepe numero honoratur (*sic*), Habendum et tendendum dictas Nundinas sive feriam cum liberis ingressu et egressu subditis nostris de et ad Nundinas sive feriam predictam mercandum venientibus prefatis Maiori Aldermannis Vicecomitibus Ballivis Burgensibus et Communitati ville antedicte et eorum successoribus ville ipsius necnon Willelmo Gefferey Heremite in dicto festo et tribus diebus ut premittitur tenend'

quamdiu nobis placuerit absque aliquo computo inde reddendo. In
cujus rei &c. &c. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

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(18.) 10 June, 15 Henry VI. Letters Patent of a General Pardon (with certain peculiar and special clauses) to William Nicolle of Suthampton, merchant.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(19.) 29 July, 23 Henry VI. Letters Patent of Concessions to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Suthampton, made in consideration of the burdens and impoverishment of the town, and in consideration of the divers serious reasons why measures should be taken for relieving its distress and ensuring prosperity to the same town : Comprising with other matters the following concessions:—(1.) That the town shall be a perpetual corporation consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and the burgesses ; (2) That the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town shall be known for ever by the name of the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton ; (3) That the same Mayor bailiffs and burgesses and their successors shall be persons empowered to sue and defend themselves in all pleas, &c. of every kind in the courts of the king and his successors ; (4) That the said Mayor bailiffs and their successors be persons “habiles et capaces in lege ad perquirend’ terras tenementa redditus servicia et possessiones infra villam suburb’ et precinctum predicta et alibi habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliqua alia ordinacione vel statuto ante hec tempora edito non obstante” ; (5) That the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses within the same town on Friday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle shall have power to elect, for the good government of the same town, a mayor and two bailiffs to hold office during the ensuing year, and in case of the death or deposition of the mayor or one or both of the bailiffs during his or their year or years of office to elect from themselves a person or persons to fill the place or places for the remainder of the year of the person or persons, so removed by death or deposed ; (6) That the Mayor for the time being of the said town shall henceforth be the Escheator of the King and his successors within the town and its liberties during his year of office, with all the powers pertaining to the office of an Escheator ; (7) That the Mayor of the said town and his successors for ever shall henceforth within the said town its suburbs and liberties be the Clerk of the Market of the Household of the king and his successors, with all the powers pertaining to a Clerk of the Market for the King’s household ; (8) That henceforth no merchant being a foreigner of Suthampton shall have power within the said town to buy of or sell to any merchant, being also a merchant not free of the said town, any merchandises whatsoever ; (9) That the said town shall be henceforth and for ever “una stapula tam ad recogniciones debitorum in eadem stapula juxta formam Statuti Stapule in eadem stapula accipendas, quam ad omnia alia ad hujusmodi stapulam pertinencia ibidem facienda et exercenda,” and that on Friday before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle in each year, the said Burgesses and their successors for ever shall have power to elect from amongst themselves a person to be Mayor, and two persons to be Constables of the said staple for the ensuing year ; (10) That on Friday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses and their successors for ever shall have power in each year to elect for official service during the ensuing year “tam omnimodos brocatores mercandisarum bigarum et batellorum quam omnimodos portatores paccatores et cariatores omnimodorum marcandisarum ad villam et portus predict’ applicancium ; and (11) That

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henceforth the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses and their successors for ever shall have all the goods and chattels of all persons inhabiting within their said town, being outlaws or attainted persons.—Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium &c.

(20.) 20 June, 24 Henry VI. Letters Patent of a General Pardon to Richard Thomas of Suthampton co. Suthampton, merchant, and to his wife Juliana, formerly the wife of William Nicoll late Mayor of the said town of Suthampton (executors of the will of the said William Nicoll).—Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(21.) 9 March, 25 Henry VI. Letters Patent of Concessions to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton: Granting, with other matters, (1) That the said town, together with the port and precinct of the same and the port of Portesmouth, which are now called the town of Suthampton and precinct thereof, "sint unus integer Comitatus incorporatus in re ac nomine ac distinctus et separatus a comitatu Suthampton imperpetuum" and be henceforth styled "The County of the Town of Suthampton;" (2) That the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses shall be empowered to yearly elect, in accordance with the directions contained in the letters, from amongst themselves a fit and suitable burgess, to hold office for the year as sheriff of the said town, with all the powers pertaining to the office of a sheriff within the said county of the said town; (3) and That "nullus Senescallus Marescallus nec clericus mercati hospicii nostri nec aliquis Admirallus neque aliquis Eschaetor nec aliquis alius seu aliqui alii quicunque Officiarii nostri &c. &c. &c. ingrediatur seu ingrediantur predictam Villam Suthampton nec portum ejusdem neque portum de Portesmouth nec precinctum eorundem. . . . neque per terram neque per aquam ad aliquam sessionem sive inquisitionem ibidem faciendam nec ad aliqua officia sua seu officium alicujus eorundem concernencia ibidem facienda, exercenda sive exequenda."—Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium &c.

(22.) 12 September, 30 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Concessions to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton, differing in no important particular from the concessions heretofore made to them in the same reign.—Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium &c.

(23.) 16 December, 1 Edward IV.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of charters of concessions made by previous sovereigns to the Burgesses of Suthampton, beginning with Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation dated by Richard the Second, confirming (together with other charters) the charter of Henry the Second running in these words, "Precipio quod homines mei de Hampton habeant et teneant gildam suam et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas in terra et in mari ita bene et in pace et juste et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut habuerunt melius et liberius et quietius tempore Regis Henrici avi mei et nullus eis super hoc ullam injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Testibus Ricardo de Humet constabulario, Joc' de Bailiolo. Apud Winton': With further concessions, whereby (with other things) it is granted, That the Mayor Bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton henceforth and for ever shall have cognizance of all pleas whatsoever within the said town and the liberty and precinct thereof arising in the king's courts ("in quibuscunque curiis nostris, videlicet &c. &c."), and in reiteration of certain of the concessions of Henry VI., That the same Mayor bailiffs and burgesses shall also have henceforth and for ever "assisam assaiam emendacionem et correccionem panis vini cervisie et omnimodorum aliorum victualium ac mensurarum ponderum et aliorum

quorumcunque ad officium Clerici Mercati Hospicii nostri et heredum nostrorum pertinencium sive spectantium infra Villam libertatem et precinctum, &c. &c. &c. Ita quod nullus Clericus Mercati hospicii nostri vel heredum nostrorum nec Admirallus noster vel heredum nostrorum vel ejus locum tenens Commissarii Officiarii vel deputati nec Senescallus sive Marescallus hospicii nostri seu heredum nostrorum seu eorum servientes nec eorum aliquis villam libertatem et precinctum predictum per terram seu per aquam exnunc ad aliquod ad hujusmodi officium suum seu eorum alicujus ibidem pertinet seu pertinere poterit faciendum exercendum seu exequendum ingrediatur quovis modo."—Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium &c.

(24.) 8 March, 2 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of a General Pardon (with special provisions) to John Donne, Mayor, sheriff, bailiff and escheator of the town of Suthampton.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(25.) 14 May, 6 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of the Exemplification of the Record, amongst the Records of the Court of Exchequer, of the proceedings in the said court for the recovery to the Mayor and Burgesses of Suthampton of the goods and chattels formerly pertaining to a certain outlaw, namely, John Estfeld of Suthampton merchant, from Walter Fetiplace, a former Mayor of the said town.

(26.) 12 June, 8 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated by Henry the Sixth at Westminster on the 29th of July in the 23rd year of his reign, to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(27.) 5 June, 12 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of a General Pardon to John Burbrigge *alias* John Purbryk, Gabriel Hawles, and Antony Clement "nuper collectoribus prime quinte-decime et decime duarum quintarum-decimarum et decimarum . . . in villa Southampton," and to Walter Fetiplace and Alice formerly the wife of John James, "executoribus testamenti predicti Johannis James unius collectorum prime quinte-decime et decime predictarum."—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(28.) 1 July, 17 Edward IV. Letters Patent of Licence to the Mayor sheriff bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton to export twenty sacks of wool, free of customs.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(29.) 20 August, 20 Edward IV. Charter of the Grant to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton for ever of all fines "pro licencia concordandi," amercements, forfeitures, goods and chattels of outlaws and felons, &c., &c., to be levied or gathered within the said town. The charter being dated in confirmation of a previous grant of the same fines and amercements, &c., &c. made to the same grantees by Letters Patent dated by the same king on the 16th day of December in the first year of his reign, in terms of insufficient precision, clearness, and efficacy.—Per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium &c.

(30.) 1 June, 1 Richard III. Letters Patent of a General Pardon to John Walker, Mayor of the town of Suthampton, and Sheriff and Bailiff of the same town.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(31.) 14 July, 2 Richard III.—Letters Patent of a General Pardon to Vincent Tehy of the town of Suthampton merchant, *alias* Vincent Tehy late Sheriff of the said town, *alias* Vincent Tehy "nuper uni collectorum de prima quintadecima et decima duarum quintarum decimarum domini

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Edwardi quarti nuper Regis Anglie," *alias* Vincent Tehy "nuper de Kynges Clere in comitatu Suthampton chapman."—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(32.) 10 December, 2 Richard III. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation, with further concessions, dated by Edward the Fourth to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton on the 16th day of December of the 1st year of his reign : With Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter dated by the same King Edward the Fourth on the 20th day of August in the 20th year of his reign to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the same town.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(33.) 7 October, 2 Henry VII. Letters Patent of Exemplification of the particulars of the account of John Frost and Nicholas Sampson, collectors of the customs of the port of Suthampton, from Michaelmas 15 Edward IV. to Michaelmas of the following year.

(34.) 12 November, 23 Henry VII. Letters Patent of Exemplification of the Record at Westminster of the proceedings before the Justices "de Banco" in Hilary Term of 22 Henry VII., when John Rogers and others of Lemyngton were summoned to answer the Mayor bailiffs and community of the town of Suthampton, in respect to Petty Customs.

(35.) 2 October, 2 Henry VIII. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, of Charters and Letters Patent of concessions made to the Burgesses of Suthampton by previous sovereigns, dated by Henry the Seventh to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town on the 8th day of November in the 4th year of his reign.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(36.) 7 February, 2 Henry VIII. Letters Patent of Licence to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton, to export one hundred sacks of wool, free of customs.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(37.) 7 February, 6 Henry VIII. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, of the Letters Patent dated by Edward the Fourth on the 12th day of June in the 8th year of his reign, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter of Concessions, described in a previous entry of this catalogue, dated by Henry the Sixth to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton, on the 29th day of July in the 23rd of his reign.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(38.) 14 July, 14 Henry VIII. Letters Patent of a Commission of Array, addressed to the Mayor and Justices of the town of Southampton, and to William Sandys and Arthur Plantagenet knts., and to Richard Lister, William Pawlet and James Bettys, and to the Sheriff of the said town. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(39.) 21 April, 7 Edward VI.—Letters Patent of the Commission, addressed to the Mayor of Southampton, Francis Flemyng, knt., Thomas Pacye, Thomas Mylle, Robert Reyneger, and Thomas Godard, to take order for and deal with church goods belonging to "any churchre chapelle guilde brotherhed fraternytie or companye within the town of Southampton." Witnes ourselfe, at Windesore, &c.

(40.) 27 April, 7 Edward VI. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Exemplification of a record entered in the records of the Exchequer in the Michaelmas Term of the 6th year of Edward the Sixth,—*Certifying* amongst other things that the said King, by his Letters Patent (dated on the 6th of April in the 6th year of his reign, and set forth at large in

the present record) of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Charters and Letters Patent dated by previous sovereigns (concluding with the Charter dated by Henry the Eighth, of the Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation dated by Henry the Seventh), together with other Concessions, granted that the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton should have the said town to themselves and their successors at the antient yearly rent of 200*l.* to be paid yearly at the Feast of St. Michael "cum parva custuma aliquo anno ibidem ad summam ducentarum librarum attinget aut cum aliquae naves vocate Careckes de Jene aut cum aliquae naves vocate Galeys de Venece ad portum ville predictae cum mercandis suis quoquo anno venient ibidemque discarcabunt et eskippabunt seu recarcabunt," and at a yearly rent of 50*l.* only and no more "cum parva custuma in villa predicta ad dictam summam ducentarum librarum non attinget, et dicte naves vocate Careckes de Jene et dicte naves vocate Galeys de Venece ad portum predictum non venient;" and *Certifying* that the sum of the petty customs accruing from the said port of Southampton from Michaelmas 5 Edward VI. to Michaelmas 6 Edward VI. amounted only to 53*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* which sum had been paid into the Exchequer, and that within the same town, from Michaelmas 5 Edward VI. to Michaelmas 6 Edward VI. "nulle naves Jane vocae Carreckes of Jeane aut naves de Venecia vocate le Galeys of Venece, se disoneraverunt de ullis mercimoniis in portu Suthampton nec quod ulle naves ut antea dictum est se oneraverunt aut reportaverunt ullas merces transportandas a predicto portu Suthampton;" and further *Certifying* that, in accordance with the prayer of the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, and after reference to Edward Gryffyn esq. the king's Attorney General, and with his consent, the Barons of the Exchequer decreed that the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses and their successors and all future sheriffs of the said town were exonerated from the payment of the 150*l.*, parcel of the 200*l.* of the fee-farm of the said town for the said year, in respect to which they prayed for an acquittance, and should moreover for the future be exonerated from the payment of the like sum of 150*l.*, parcel of the said fee, in any such future year, in which the petty customs of their port should not amount to 200*l.*, and in which no ships called Carreckes de Jeane and no ships called Galeys de Venece should come to the said port to discharge cargo or take cargo on board.—Teste predilecto consanguineo et Consiliario nostro Willelmo Marchione Wintonie Thesaurario nostro Anglie apud Westmonasterium, &c.

(41.) 9 August, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. Letters Patent of the grant to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton and their successors "quod omnia vina malvatica anglie dicta Malveseis que a festo Michaelis proxime sequente a partibus transmarinis in hoc regnum nostrum Anglie transportata fuerint in nulla parte regni nostri Anglie ad terram deponentur nisi apud Villam et Portum predict'; . . . proviso tamen quod si que navis vel vas dictis vinis onust' naufragium fecerit Gubernator navis vel vasis quocunque loco voluerit . . . possit aliquo premissorum non obstante." With further Grant to the same Mayor bailiffs and burgesses and their successors "quod a dicto festo Sancti Michaelis omnes lane que portabuntur extra hoc regnum versus partes de levant predictas prius ad Villam et Portum de Southampton predict' quam mare trancientur (*sic* in the present Letters, but spelt otherwise, viz., "traicierentur" in the recital of the same document in Letters Patent of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, described in the next entry of this catalogue), neque in alio portu sive loco infra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie imponantur navi sive vase

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versus predictas partes de levent transportand, quam in dicto Portu nostro Suthampton sub pena solvendi nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris triplicem custumam pro eisdem lanis."—Testibus nobis ipsis apud Castrum nostrum Wyndesore, &c.

(42.) 18 June, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. Letters Patent *reciting* the words of the previous Letters Patent to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton, touching Malvoisie *alias* Malmsey wines imported from parts beyond sea into the kingdom of England and wools exported therefrom to the parts of the Levant, dated at Windsor on 9 August of the year 1 and 2 of the said King and Queen, and *renewing* the concessions of those letters. With further grant of power to the same mayor bailiffs and burgesses, to search for wines, as well in the port of London as in other ports, imported into England in disregard of the said grants; and with further provisions touching penalties for infringing the rights accorded by the aforesaid Letters Patent. By the clause setting forth the new power of searching for wines imported in disobedience of the Letters Patent, it is granted to the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses "quod bene licebit eis et successoribus et assignatis suis vel eorum deputato sive deputatis de tempore in tempus omnia et omnimoda vina que per aliquam navem vel vasem (*sic*) sive aliquas naves vel vasas (*sic*) sive in aliqua nave vel vasa (*sic*) vel aliquibus navibus vel vasis imposterum ab aliqua parte Insule de Candie in partibus de levent et de cressencia ejusdem insule ad portum nostrum London sive ad aliquos alios portus nostros infra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie transportabuntur ad terram deponenda et vendicioni exponenda modis quibuscunque gustare et assaiare tam infra huiusmodi naves vel vasasse onustas quam super terram cum extra dictas naves vel vasas deponantur ea intencione ut vera noticia generum omnium et singulorum vinorum sic in huiusmodi navibus vel vasis onustis habeantur (*sic*) pro vera solucione custume et penalitatis eorundem." In the statement of the considerations moving their Majesties to make these concessions to the burgesses reference is made in the following words to Philip's first arrival in this country:—"Ac eciam in consideracione perpetue memorie quod nos prefatus Rex in primo adventu nostro infra hoc regnum Anglie applicavimus ad predictam villam Southampton.—Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmonasterium &c.

(43.) 12 March, 1 Elizabeth.—Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated by Philip and Mary in the 4th and 5th year of their reigns, of the Sweet Wines (Malveseis) and Wools Grant to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton.—Teste me ips' apud Westmonasterium &c.

(44.) 28 June, 5 Elizabeth.—Letters Patent of Exemplification of Inspecimus of a certain Writ de cerciorando directed to Francis Spelman esq. Clerk of Her Majesty's Parliaments, and dated on 23 June in the aforesaid 5th year of Her Majesty's reign with Inspecimus of the tenor of certain Act of Parliament, returned into Chancery in accordance with the aforesaid writ, and running in the following words:—"In parlamento apud Westmonasterium tento xii. die Januarii anno &c. domine nostre Elizabethhe dei gracia, &c. &c. fuit sequens peticio, videlicet, 'For the vnladyng of Malmesyes and other Swete Wynes at the Towne of Southampton.' In most humble wise sheweth your most Excellent Majesty the Mayor Bayliffes and Burgeses of your graces Towne and Porte of Southampton, That Wheare the said towne ys[an auncheynt borough and towne scituate upon the sea syde over against the coaste of Normandy and unto Whiche towne alle merchaunt straungers of long tyme weare accustomed to make their common accesse and repayre with alle their shippes and

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other vessels laden with malmeseys and other Swete Wynes of the groweth of Candye and Rotymoes and in any other place withyn the parties of levant beyond the streightes of Marrocke, whiche hathe ben transported or broughte by them into this realme, and have discharged and unladen the said Wynes at the said towne and porte of Southampton and at none other place withyn this realme, By reason whereof and duringe alle whiche tyme the said Mayor Bayliffes and Burgesses and alle thinhabytauntes of the saide Towne then beyng Weare well hable not only to paye yearelie unto your most noble progenitours for the tyme beyng a greate fee ferme of the said towne, but also weare hable to maynteyne upholde and repayre at their only costes and chardges the Walles Seabankes and ditches aboute the same towne, and to have in a readynes for defence against the forreyne enemyes great plenty of armor weapons ordenaunce shott powder and other artillory and thinges nedefull, And althoughe the said merchaunt strangers weare ever well used and entretid at the said towne and porte of Southampton, yet nevertheles they of late yeares sekynge to lande the said Wynes at dyvers other places and Creekes withyn this relme did for the moste parte departe from the saide porte of Southampton, and dayly landed their said Wynes at dyvers other Crekes and places Where they myghte best do the same, without paying the iust custom and subsidy due for the saide Wynes, By reason whereof your said Supplyantes aswell for the redresse therof as also for the relyf of the said towne and porte and thinhabytauntes of the same did make their complaynt and humble petycion to your Maiestes most dere Syster the late Quene Mary, Who graciously hearyng and consideringe their humble petycions and sute for the redres of alle the premisses, did by her most gracious letters patentes under the greate seale of Englande graunte unto your said orators by the name of the Maior Bayliffes and Burgesses of the said towne of Southampton and to their successors amongst other thynges that alle manner of Malmesysses and other swete wynes growing in the Ilandes of Candy and Rotymo withyn the parties of levant beyond the sea or in eny parte of the levant aforesaide whiche from the feaste of Saynt John Baptest next followyng the date of the saide letters patentes shold be transported from the parties beyond the sea into this realme of Englande sholde in no parte of the saide realme of Englande be put to lande but onelye at the saide porte and towne of Southampton. And further the saide late Quene Mary by her said lettres patentes did prohybyt every merchaunt denyzon and straunger that they nor any of them shold discharge the saide wynes in any other porte or place of this realme then only in the said towne and porte of Southampton upon payne of forfeiture to the saide late Quene her heyres and successors for every butt of the saide wynes, that shold be putt on land contrary to the saide graunte, twenty shillynge of lawfull money of England over and above the subsidy and custom of the same Wynes before that tyme due and accustomed to be paide, And that thone moyty of the said forfeiture should be unto the saide late Quene her heyres and successors and thother moyty therof unto the said Mayor Bayliffes and Burgesses and their successors from tyme to tyme, Whensoever the same shold happen as by the same letters patentes more playnly it doth and may appeare; And forasmoeche as somme ambyguytes doubttes and questions have growen upon the said graunte, and Whether the same be good in lawe to chardge the saide straungers with suche penalties as be theryn conteynid or not, Therefore the said graunt made by the said late Quene to the said late Mayor Bayliffes and Burgesses hathe not hitherto taken suche effecte as by the same was well meant and intendid, and therefore the said straungers that do dayly bryng the same wynes into this relme very contemptuously

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and against the purporte and effecte of the said graunte do lande their said Wynes at divers rodes and creekes withyn this realme, Wheare they think good them selves and for the most parte Wheare they may best deceyve Your Highnes of the Custome and Subsydye due for the same, By reason Whereof Your Maiesty dothe not only susteyne greate loss and hynderans, But also your said towne and porte of Southampton is therby like to falle in great ruyn and decaye, Therefore may it please Your Highnes with thassente and consente of the Lordes Sprituall and temporall and the Commons in this present parliament assemblid and by aucthorytie of the same, that it maye be enacted, That alle Wynes called Malmesies and other swete wynes of the growthe of Candye and Rotymo aforesaide in the said partes of levant beyond the streightes of Marrock or any other place withyn the parties of levant aforesaide whiche from the firste daye of Auguste next comyng shalbe brought into this realme by any merchaunt straungers whatsoever shall be landen and discharged at the said towne and porte of Southampton and at none other place withyn this relme of England or Wales upon payne of forfeiture of twenty shyllinges of lawfull money of Englande for every butt of the said Wynes that shalbe otherwise or at any other place landen within this realme of Englande or Wales over and besides the subsydy and customs that shalbe due to be payd for the same, and thone moytie of the said forfeiture may be unto your highnes your heyres and successors, and thother moytie therof to the said Mayor Bayliffes and Burgeses and their successors, and that the said Mayor Bayliffes and Burgeses may aske demaunde and sewe for the same by accion of debt hylle playnte or informacioun in any Court of recorde, In whiche sute no essoign protection or wager of lawe shalbe allowed or admitted for the party defendaunt, Provided alwayes and be it further enacted by thauethorytie aforesaid that it shalle and may be lawfull to and for every naturall borne subiecte of this realme whiche shalle transporte or brynge in any Englyshe shippe vessell or bottom any of the said Wynes called Malmesyes or eny other swete Wynes of the growth of Candy or Rotymo aforesaid or of any other place withyn the parties of levante, or from the said parties of levant into this relme to lande and dischardge the same at any porte or haven within this relme at their willes and pleasures in suche like manner and forme as they sholde or might have done, if this acte never had [been] nor made, any thing conteynid in this acte or in the saide letters patentes to the contrary notwithstanding, Provided also and be it further enacted by thauethoryty aforesaide that from the making of this acte it shalbe lawfull for every Burges and inhabitour of the said towne of Southampton and also for every Englyshe Merchaunt dwellyng in any citie or towne within this realme of England to buy any of the said Swete Wynes at the said Towne of Southampton at their willes and pleasures and the same to retayle or otherwise to selle agayne, any acte or statute heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstandinge, this acte to contynewe to thende of the nexte parliamente.—Nos Autem tenorem actus parliamenti predicti ad requisicionem dilectorum nobis Maioris Ballivorum et Burgensium ville Southampton predictae duximus exemplificandum per presentes. In ejus rei &c., &c. Teste me ips' apud Westmonasterium &c.

(45.) 19 November, 12 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of a Commission to Rowlande Haywarde and William Allen, aldermen of London, and to John Cooke and William Staveley, aldermen of Suthampton, To enquire and take order respecting four ships laden with Malveseys and other Sweete Wynes, whose owners, according to information received

by Her Majesty, have discharged or intend to discharge the said wines at the port of London, in contravention of the Act of Parliament of 5 Elizabeth, enacting that "alle Wynes called Malveseys and other Swete Wynes of the grouthe of Candy and Rotymo in the parties of levant beyonde the streightes of Marroock or in any other place within the parties of levante whiche from the first daie of Auguste then next ensuyng shoulde be broughte into this Realme by any Merchautes and Straungers whatsoever shoulde be landed and discharged at the towne and porte of Southampton and at none other place within this Realme of England or Wales."

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(46.) 25 June, 13 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of Exemplification of a certain writ "de cerciorando" directed on 21 June of Her Majesty's said 13th year to Francis Spelman, clerk of Her Majesty's Parliaments; Together with Exemplification of the tenor of a certain Act of Parliament (made on the 2nd day of last April) returned into Chancery by the said Francis Spelman in accordance with the said writ. After setting forth the purport of the previous Act of Parliament, touching the importation of Malveseye and other Sweete Wines from the Levant into England, made in the 5th year of Her Majesty's reign, the Act here exemplified provides and ordains "that the said acte" of her Majesty's 5th year "and every article clause and thinge therein conteyned shalle stande be remayne and contynewe in fulle force and effect to alle intentes construccions and purposes forever and dulle be putt in execucion accordinge to the true intent and meaninge thereof, for the better relieff and maintenaunce of the saide Porte and Towne of Southampton, Provided alwaies &c. that alle forfeitures and paymentes coming to the Towne of Southampton at alle tymes from henceforth by vertue of this Acte be employed only upon the mayntenaunce of the Walles and defence of the said Towne, Wherof a sure booke to be kepte and therein inrolled and ingrossed aswelle alle suche sommes of money as come to the same by reason of this acte from tyme to tyme, as also howe and in what places and to whom it was expended and paide for the mayntenaunce of the Walles and defence of the said Towne."—Teste me ips' apud Westmonasterium &c.

(47.) 12 May, 25 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, addressed to Edward earl of Lincoln the Lord High Admiral, Henry earl of Pembroke, the Mayor for the time being of the town of Southampton, Henry Radcliffe knt., George Carye knt., John Penruddoske esq., recorder of the said town, and eleven others, nine of them being aldermen of the said town.—Teste me ips' apud Westmonasterium &c.

(48.) 4 September, 1598 [40 Elizabeth]. Letters of a Commission of Reprisals, dated by the Lord High Admiral, Earl of Nottingham and Baron of Etlingham knt., to Lawrence Prouse gentleman, To set forth the seas the ship called The Welcome and therewith seize the ships and merchandises of the King of Spain and of any of the said King's subjects. Dated at London in Her Majestes High Courte of Admiraltie &c.

(49.) 22 January, 42 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of a Licence to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton and their successors to keep and hold yearly for ever three several fairs: one of the said fairs to be held on the Shrove Sunday and two following days, another of the said fairs to be held on St. Mark's day and the two following days, and the third of the said fairs to be held "in die Martis post festum Sancti Andree Apostoli," and the two following days, of each

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year for ever, "unaetum Curia Pedis Pulverizati ibidem tempore earundem feriarum et nundinarum et earum ejuslibet."—Teste me ips' apud Westmonasterium &c.

(50.) 24 July, 5 James I. Letters Patent of Exemplification of a certain writ directed on the 8th day of July in the said 5th year of His Majesty's reign to Sir Thomas Smith knt., Clerk of His said Majesty's Parliaments, Together with Exemplification of the tenor, returned into Chancery in accordance with the said writ's requirements, of a certain Act of Parliament entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of some parte of a Charter graunted by Kinge Henry the Sixt to the Maior Bailiffes and Burgesses of the Towne of Southampton and for the releife of the said Towne," and made in the 4th year of His aforesaid Majesty's reign, To restrain persons not being free of the said town from buying any merchandises (salt and sea fish only excepted) of, and selling any merchandise (salt and sea fish only excepted) to any person or persons within the said town, not being free of the same.—Teste me ips' apud Westmonasterium &c.

(51.) 6 February, 6 James I. Letters Patent of the grants, whereby the King granted to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton and their successors for ever "alle and everye those the same suche and soe many our Tonnes and other porcions of prisage wyne to be yerelie and from tyme to tyme had and taken out of alle and everye the prise wyne comynge or growinge in the saide Towne of Southampton or in the porte of the same Towne, which were heretofore graunted or payable or used to bee payd or delivered by anie of our Progenitors or predecessors kinges of this our Realme of Englande or by our or theire Butlers of England or any other our or theire Officers or by anie other parsonne or parsonnes bodyes polittique or corporate whatsoever for us or them or anie of them yerelye or every yere unto anye late Abbottes and Coventes of the late severall Monasteries or Abbies of Bewlye Letley" (*sic*) "Tichfeild and Waverley or anie of them or to anye late Prior and Covent of the late Priorys of Saint Dennis, And which Tonnes and other porcions of prisage Wyne were late parcell of the severall possessions of the said severall Monasteries Abbies and Prioryes and came or ought to have come unto us or some of our progenitors or predecessors by reason of the severall dissolucions of the same Monasteries Abbies and Prioryes and are nowe in our handes and possession."—Witnes Our Selve at Westmynster &c.

(52.) 15 June, 14 James. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, of the Letters Patent, dated by Queen Elizabeth on the 6th day of May in the 6th year of her reign, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated by Philip and Mary, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent, dated Edward the Sixth, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent, dated by Henry the Eighth, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent, dated Henry the Seventh, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent, dated by Edward the Fourth, for the confirmation of concessions made by previous sovereigns to the burgesses of Southampton.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(53.) March 11, Charles I. Letters Patent of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Town and County of Southampton, directed to the Lord High Admiral, and to Lord Keeper Coventry, John Marquis of Winchester, Thomas Earl of Southampton, William Earl of Hertford, Sir Henry Marten knt. Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Mayor of Southampton for the time being, Robert Mason Doctor of Laws and Judge of the Admiralty Court

in the county of Southampton and the Isle of Wight, Thomas Levington esq. Recorder of the Town of Southampton and to John Guillam, George Gallopp, Edward Exton, Nicholas Pescod, John Clangeon, Nathaniel Mille, Peter Seale, Thomas Mason and Peter Clangeon of the same town alderman.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(54.) 27 June, 16 Charles I. Letters Patent dated by Charles the First to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton and their successors for ever, for the reconstitution of the said town, with confirmation and more precise declaration of the powers and franchises granted to the same town by previous sovereigns.—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

(55.) 19 February, 14 Charles II. Letters Patent of a Commission to the Mayor of Southampton for the time being, William Legg, esq., Richard Ford knt., Richard Goddard, Thomas Knowles, Laurence Hyde, Arthur Bold, Roger Gollop, Thomas Mill, and Edward Hooper of Chilworth, esquires, Thomas Corderoy, Edward Exton, Peter Clungeon (*sic*), Henry Pitt, William Stanley, James Caplin, William Horne, Joseph Delamote, Thomas Cornelius, James Clungeon (*sic*), Nicholas Clement, and Edward Downe aldermen of the aforesaid town, and Robert Richbell gentleman; To execute within the said town and county thereof the Act of Parliament "For the well governing and regulatinge of Corporacions."

(56.) 15 September, 4 James II. Letters Patent of Reconstitution and Reincorporation of the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton and their successors for ever into a free town and county; With appointment of Richard White esq. to be the first Mayor, of Thomas Cooper esq. to be the first Recorder, of Robert Vernon to be the first Sheriff; of Richard White aforesaid, William Brackstone, Richard Hunt, Adam de Cardinall, William Lyne, Robert Vernon aforesaid, Robert Culliford, Cornelius Macham, John Thornburgh, William Cropp, William Joliffe and John Lee to be the first Aldermen; of Jonathan Ingles and Thomas Barnard to be the first Bailiffs; of the aforesaid Jonathan Ingles, the aforesaid Thomas Barnard, . . . Piccard, Leonard Cropp, Thomas Bracebridge, John Gilbert, Thomas Bower, John Fassett, James Flower, Edward Fryer, John Greenwood, and William Stokes to be the first Common Councillors; and of William Pocock to be the first Common Clerk, of the said town by virtue of the same Letters Patent:— With dispensation to the afore-appointed Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Common Councillors, &c. &c. from the necessity of taking the Oath of Supremacy mentioned in a certain Statute of 1 Elizabeth, and the Oath of Allegiance and Obedience mentioned in a certain Statute of 3 James I., and of the Oaths mentioned in a certain Statute of 13 Charles II. entitled "An Act for the well governing and regulating of Corporacions," and from the necessity of taking the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rite and use of the Anglican Church, and also of taking and subscribing the Declarations mentioned in the aforesaid Statute 13 Charles II. or in a certain Statute of the same last-mentioned King's 25th year, entitled "An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants," &c., &c., &c.: It being also provided, amongst other things, "quod nullus Recordator vel Communis Clericus ville predicte imposterum eligendus vel perficiendus ad executionem officii sui respective admittatur nisi Approbatio et consensus noster heredum nostrorum vel successorum nostrorum sub Sigillo vel Signeto Manuali nostro heredum vel successorum nostrorum in ea parte prius Significabitur."—Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium &c.

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(57.) 6 William IV. Letters Patent of the Grant that "A Separate Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace" shall continue to be holden in and for the Borough of Southampton.—Also, Letters Patent of a Commission of the Peace to the Mayor for the time being and others of the Borough of Southampton.

(58.) 1 Victoria. Letters Patent of a Commission of the Peace to the Mayor for the time being and others of the Borough of Southampton.

(59.) 20 Victoria. Letters Patent of a Commission of the Peace to the mayor for the time being and others of the Borough of Southampton.

(c.) *Deeds, Municipal and Private:—Including Unconditional Grants in Perpetuity, Grants in Fee Farm, Writings of Release and Quit Claim, Indentures of Agreement, Acknowledgments, Bonds, and other Instruments.*

— Henry III. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, by William Gor to Adam le Hordyer of Suthampton, burgess, of a piece of vacant ground in English Street in the parish of St. Laurence of the said town of Suthampton. Sealed with the donor's seal and also, for greater security, with the seal "prepositure ville Suthampton," and witnessed by Thomas le Blund and Robert le Mercier, then bailiffs of the said town, and by Henry le Flameng, Nicholas de Barfleut, Robert Bonheit, Geoffery de la Pusc, Thomas de Andeuer, Walter le Hordier, Ralph the Little, Nicholas Gese, Richard Tebaud, John Hug', Robert Hug', John Elyot and others.

— 30 Edward I. Indenture (French) of a lease for a year of the Farm of the town of Suthampton by Peter de Lyons, Robert le Barber, John de la Barre, Richard de Bareflut, John de Montdenarde, John le Flameng, Rauf Bissoup, Edmond Cole, Thomas le Gardenyer, William Bykelonde, Symon de Shirlye, William atte Nywelonde, Imberd Stangman, Roberd le Border, Thommas Dykeman, Robert le Barber, William le Wyte, Roberd de la Stone, William de Bottelye, Richard Bagge, Henry Burgeys, James de Andeuere and all the community of the town of Suthampton, to Roberd le Mercyer, Thomas Stout, John de Shirlye, John de Borgoyne, Adam le Horder, John le Molenyr, John le Dulbere, and Henry de Lym.

— Edward I. Deed of sale and conveyance for ever by the executors of the will of William Seylde deceased, late burgess of the town of Suthampton, of a messuage with appurtenances in English Street of the said town, to John de Weston and his wife Agnes and their son John.

— Edward I. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of a "petrinum cum uno celario et pertinenciis suis" and divers rents in the town of Suthampton, by Henry Brian, Thomas Brian, Constance Brian, Matildis Brian, and Agnes Brian to Adam le Hordier of Suthampton and Joan (the sister of the said Constance, Matildis and Agnes) and the heirs of their bodies.

— Edward I. Deed of the gift in fee-farm, at a yearly rent of ten shillings for ever, of a tenement with a curtilage and a shop in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Robert le Barkyer to Roger de Basinges of the said town burgess.

— Edward I. (?). Deed of release and quit-claim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Richard le Barbour to John de Weston of the said town burgess.

— Edward I. Deed of gift in fee-farm for ever, at a yearly rent of a silver farthing, of a certain half-acre of land (with the exception of a certain eighth thereof), in the suburb of the town of Suthampton, by Roysia Geldenyshe, widow and executrix of the late John Horn, to Adam le Hordyer of the said town, burgess.

— Edward I. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of divers lands, tenements, and rents in the town of Suthampton, by Margery, daughter and heir of Nicholas Simon deceased, to Lucy Sampson, sometime wife of Hugh Sampson, formerly of Suthampton, burgess.

— Edward I. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a house in Boule Strete in town of Suthampton, by Richerius Tresaut and his wife Boule to Thomas, son of Thomas de Andeuere.

— Edward I. Deed of gift in fee-farm, of a certain garden and a rent in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Geoffrey de Peisa clerk to Adam le Hordier of the said town, burgess.

— Edward I. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of tenements in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by Henry le Lung of the said town, burgess, to John de Burgoyne and his wife Cecilia.

— Edward I. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a house in French Street in the town of Suthampton, and of three acres of arable land in the suburb of the same town, by Joan la Flemeng widow to Peter de Rue.

— Edward I. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, by Thomas le Halueknyzt (son and coheir of Thomas le Halueknyzt formerly of Suthampton, burgess, and his wife Cristina) of all his share of the tenement called "La Westhalle" in the said town, to John de Schirlye of the said town, burgess, and his wife Felicia; the said share of La Westhalle being described in the deed in these terms "videlicet, petrinum cum celario subjacente et quendam cameram que vocatur la Oriole que est supra portam predicti tenementi in vico Francisco, una cum quodam stabulo infra dictam portam retro dictum petrinum et celario adjacente que omnia predicta mihi acciderunt jure hereditario." Witnessed by Adam le Hordyr then alderman of the town of Suthampton, William Fogul, and Robert Le Hordyr, then bailiffs of the said town, and Robert le Mercyr, Thomas Stut, John de Puteo, Henry de Lym, John de Montdenard, Richard de Barflut, William Bassingrom the elder, Thomas Dykeman, Roger le Blouces, and Richard English, then clerk of the Town of Suthampton.

— Edward I. Indenture of the agreement, made between John Le Halueknyzt, Thomas le Halueknyzt, William Bassingrom and his wife Petronilla, Roger le Halueknyzt, and Walter le Halueknyzt (the coheirs of Thomas le Halueknyzt and his wife Cristina), for division of and participation in the tenement and its appurtenances called La Westhalle in the town of Suthampton, lying in the parish of the church of St. John the Baptist of the said town. Witnessed by Adam le Hordyr then alderman, William Foghel then bailiff, and Robert le Hordyr the customer of the town of Suthampton, and by John de Schirlye, Thomas Stut, Richard de Bareffet, Henry de Lym and many others.

18 December, 5 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in Symenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Alice formerly the wife of Richard Ballestare, deceased, and Agnes daughter and heir of the said Richard, to Philipp Suel of the said town burgess.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in Symenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Alice

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formerly the wife of Richard le Arblastir and by Agnes la Arblastir daughter of the same Alice, to Richard Bagge of the said town burghess.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a messuage in the town of Suthampton, by John le Haluenyght, son and coheir of Thomas le Halucknyght formerly of the said town burghess, to Richard Bagge burghess of Suthampton.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in Simenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Richard Hongles and his wife Alice, to Thomas Frost of the same town burghess.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of sale and conveyance of a tenement in Symenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Frost to Richard Bagge of the said town.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement in Symenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Richard Bagge of the said town burghess, to Richard Sweye of the said town burghess.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement in Symenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Frost of the said town burghess, to Richard Bagge of the same town burghess.

— 10 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in Simenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Agnes daughter of Richard le Arblastir late of the said town deceased, to Richard Bagge of the said town burghess.

— 10 Edward II. to 1 Edward III. Portion of a Roll of the Receivers of Acknowledgments of Debts within the town of Suthampton.

— 11 Edward II. Deed of gift by Isabella, daughter and heir of Roger de Bassinges deceased, of a certain tenement with appurtenances in the town of Suthampton, to Reymund Arnald "de Monte Ansario," to hold for his security, till he shall be satisfied in respect to the articles of an agreement made (with the consent of the said Isabella) between Robert Tromfletes and his wife Isabella (mother of the aforementioned Isabella) of the one part and the said Reymund of the other part.

— 11 Edward II. Lease for six years of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Robert de Tromfletes and his wife Isabella, to Reymund Arnald of Monte-Ansar, of the said town burghess.

14 March, 11 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Petronilla Dykeman formerly the wife of Nicholas de Barefluet, to Mathew Gentyleors clerk.

— 12 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Mathew Gentilecorps to Petronilla formerly the wife of Nicholas de Barefluet and to John Petyngar.

— 14 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement with appurtenances in English Street, by Richard le Sceytare son of Richard le Sceytare of Romasye to John Aurey of Suthampton.

— 15 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of a tenement with appurtenances in Simenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by John Wodham burghess of the said town, to Reginald Martin of the same town burghess.

— 17 Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton by Richard Tholouse, son

of Henry de Tholouse the elder of Broncleye, to John Forest of Suthampton burghess.

— 17 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a piece of vacant ground in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Beverече of the said town to Hugh Sampson of the same town, burghess.

— 19 Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to two tenements in the town of Suthampton, by Symon Botenylayn of the said town burghess and his wife Felicia, to Hugh Sampson of the same town burghess.

24 July, 20 Edward II. Indenture (French) of an agreement, made between John le Long, Hugh le Long and Anneys Fyslekes sister of the aforesaid John and Hugh (sons and daughter of Henry le Longes deceased, formerly burghess of the town of Suthampton), for division of and participation in the tenements, formerly pertaining in Suthampton to their said father, Henry le Longes. Also a duplicate of the same indenture.

— Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to two shops, with appurtenances and a yearly rent of ten shillings in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Isabella daughter and heir of Roger de Bassinges formerly of the said town burghess, to Reymund Arnald of Monte Ansar burghess of the same town.

— Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement in Symenelestrete in the town of Suthampton, by John Bondborn of the said town burghess to Nicholas Sampson burghess of the same town.

— Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance of a piece of land in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Beuereche and William Dykeman of the said town burghesses, to Hugh Sampson burghess of the same town.

— Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a yearly rent of ten shillings out of a tenement in the fish market of the town of Suthampton, by Caterine la Hordyr, daughter and coheir of Adam le Hordyr the elder late of Suthampton deceased, to Thomas de Nosschoolyng of the same town burghess.

— Edward II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in Symenel Street in the town of Suthampton, by Philipp Suel of the said town burghess, to Thomas le Skynnere called Vorstes burghess of the same town.

— Edward II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Isabella daughter and heir of Roger de Bassynges formerly of the said town, to her mother Isabella formerly the wife of the said Roger.

— Edward II. Bond of William Bassingrom of the town of Suthampton burghess, for warranty to John Schirlye and his wife Felicia, of a certain "celarium" in the same town, given to the said John and Felicia by the aforesaid William and his wife Petronilla.

— Easter, 1327 A.D. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by Hugh Sampson of the said town burghess, to John de Doone called Shauennyry of the said town burghess and his wife Cristina.

— 3 Edward III. Certificate that John de Vyenna, the King's clerk for acknowledgements of debts to be received in the town of Suthampton, has received "quoddam transcriptum statutum domini Regis in hec verba &c. &c."

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— 3 Edward III. Indenture of an agreement between the Mayor and Community of the city of New Sarum of the one part and the Mayor and Community of the town of Suthampton of the other part: for the determination of controversies respecting tolls and customs. —Also a duplicate of the same indenture of an agreement for the determination of controversy and difference respecting tolls and customs, and for a settlement of the dues, henceforth to be paid on merchandize by the citizens and inhabitants of New Sarum, to the Mayor and community of the town of Suthampton.

— 3 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a capital tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas de Bareflitt, son of Nicholas de Bareflitt the elder deceased, to Nicholas de Moundenard of the said town burgess.

— 4 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of divers tenements &c. &c. in the town of Suthampton, by John le Spicer of New Sarum and his wife Alicia, to Andrew Daune of Winchester chaplain.

— 4 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Isabella daughter and heir of Roger de Bassinges formerly of Suthampton burgess deceased, to Robert de Barre of the said town burgess.

— 4 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement with appurtenances in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John de Weston, son of John de Weston formerly of the said town burgess, to John de Warb of the same town burgess, and his wife Cristina.

— 5 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the Town of Suthampton, and of two houses in a suburb of the same town by Juliana Coppe to Thomas Palmere called "Le Taverner," of the same town burgess.

— 6 Edward III. Indenture of an agreement, made between Joan le Grauntes, daughter of Richard le Grauntes, of the one part, and John Attestone of the town of Suthampton burgess of the other part, respecting a certain rent.

6 July, 7 Edward III. Deed of assignment of nine unexpired years of a lease of a tenement in Suthampton, by John de Watlyngton to William le Smale.

6 July, 7 Edward III. Letters of attorney, for livery of seisin, by Mathew Gentilcorps to Roger atte Legh.

— 7 Edward III. Deed of gift and quitclaim, in respect to a piece of vacant ground in the town of Suthampton, by John de Weston to John Segyn of the said town burgess.

6 July, 7 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Matthew Gentilcorps to William le Smale and his wife Isabella.

6 July, 7 Edward III. Deed of sale of his reversionary interest in a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Mathew Gentilcorps to William le Smale and his wife Isabella.

6 July, 7 Edward III. Deed of sale and conveyance for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Mathew Gentilcorps to William le Smale of the said town burgess and his wife Isabella.

— 9 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in English street in the town of Suthampton, by William le

Smale and his wife Isabella to John de Barflutt of the said town burgess and his wife Joan.

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30 August, 9 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of certain tenements in the town of Suthampton, by Richard de Kingeston (rector of the church of St. Cross of Suthampton) to Nicholas Sampson and his wife Isabella.

— 10 Edward III. Deed of quitclaim for nine years, in respect to a certain rent of nine shillings, by Stephen Lambard of Suthampton burgess and his wife Alice, to Robert de Portesmuth smith and his wife Alice and their son John.

6 February, 11 Edward III.—Deed of Mutual Release, between the Mayor and community of Winchester on the one part and the Mayor and community of Suthampton on the other part, for the determination of controversy.

— 13 Edward III. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John de Weston of Suthampton burgess to Richard le Ryder of the same town.

13 July, 13 Edward III. Indenture of agreement between Edward the Black Prince of the one part and Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warrewyk of the other part.—“Ceste endenture faite perentre le noble et puissant seigneur Sire Edward eisnez filz au noble roi Dengleterre ducs de Cornewaille Counte de Cestre et Gardein Dengleterre dune part, et le noble home Monsieur Thomas de Beauchamp Count de Warrewyk dautre, tesmoigne qe le dit Count est demeure sur la garde de la ville de Suthampton come gardein de meisme la ville, a mettre le bien qil pourra pour la sauve garde dycelle du lundy prochain apres la feste de Seint Jake prochain apres la date de ceste jusques a la fin dun quarter del an prochain ensuant plenerement accompli et auera le dit Counte ovesque lui sur meisme la garde Cent homes darmes de queux il auera de ses gentz propres cynkante homes darmes lui meisme Count, un Baneret et dis Chivalers purvuant pour lui meisme et ses dites gentz darmes les gages Le Roi de de guerre accoustumez et auera aussi ovesque lui sur meisme la garde Cent et vint Archers des queux le dit Count auera de ses soens propres guarante, checu de eux purvuant le jour trois deniers des queles gages aussbien des gentz darmes come des Archers il serra . . . et paie pour un moys devant la meyn, et ensi de moys en moys devant la meyn, durant le terme susdit, et auera aussint le dit Count une commission sous le graunt seal notre Seigneur le Roi de surueoir les gentz darmes et Archers le Priour del Hospital et les gentz darmes de Berks et autres qe seront en aide de la garde de la dite ville et de les punir quele heure qe defaulte y soit trove, et aussint de destreyndre les gentz qe soievent estre enhabitez en meisme la ville et qe se sont maintenant retretz de retourner et de y demeurer enforcement selontz leur estat, et en cas qils ne le voillent pas faire de seisir leur maisons rentes et autres possessions et tous leur biens et chateux deinz la ville en la meyn notre dit Seigneur le Roi, et aussi seront cynkant livres dargent ordinez et paieiz en amendement de la dite ville et toute manere de garnesture des engins, espringals, arks, arbelastes, targes, launces et toute manere dautres engins demourront en la dite ville pour la sauve garde dycelle et per endenture, Et en cas qe les covenantz dusditz ne soient pas tennz ne accompliz au dit Count, ou qe les enemys arrivent en Engleterre et demoeierent a entencion de conquerer par aillours il lirra bien a lui a departir de la dite ville ovesques ses gentz susditz saunz reproeche et saunz etre enpesche par notre Seigneur

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le Roi ou nul de son conseil pour celle enchaïson, En tesmoignance de queux chose, les parties susdites ount a cest endenture entrechaungement mys leur seals. Don a Kenyngton le xiiij jour de Jnyl Lan du regne le Roi Edward tierz apres le conquest treysime."

Also this roll :

Nomina Militum hominum ad arma et sagittariorum in Comitatu Thome de Bello Campo Comitatus Warrewyk super salvam custodiam ville Suhampton. A xxv^{to} Julii anno xiiij vsque xxv. diem Augusti proxime sequentem per xxxij dies, utroque die computato.

Idem Comes

Thomas de Astleye, Bannettus

Johannes de Lysours

Nicholaus Pecche

Nicholaus de Charneles

Nicholaus de Burneby

Johannes de Botiller

Johannes de Leukenore

Johannes Golafre

} Milites.

Nomina Armigerorum.

Robertus le Zousche.

Johannes le Despenser.

Henricus le Mortymer.

Willelmus de Hardeshulle.

Johannes Haunsard.

Willelmus de Shobyndone.

Radulphus Basset.

Willelmus de Lucy.

Walterus le Blount.

Fulco de Holecote.

Thomas Folyot.

Johannes de Harle.

Nicholaus Gascoun.

Thomas de Henle.

Rogerus de Ledbury.

Ricardus de Perytone.

Ricardus Chamberleyn.

Adam le Trompour.

Thomas le Trompour.

Walterus le Ken.

Gilbertus Chastillon.

Stephanus de Dufham.

Ricardus de Redynges.

Hugo de Bromwyche.

Robertus de Stretfeld.

Ricardus de Hanford.

Roger de Kenynton.

Bertreamus de Wyme.

Willelmus Rynel.

Nicholaus de Egebaston.

Johannes de Esenham.

Oliuerus de Brompton.

Thomas de Burneby.

Johannes Scot.

Johannes Burdet.

Willelmus Carles.

Johannes de Milton.
 Radulphus Pecche.
 Johannes de Verdon.
 Johannes de Norden.
 Johannes Moreuille.
 Petrus de Wasseburne.

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By the side of this list on the same skin appears a similar list setting forth the "Nomina Saggittariorum."

Beneath these two lists appear:—

Perticule computi Thome de Bello Campo Comitis Warrewyk de receptis et radiis ipsius Comititis hominum suorum ad arma et sagittariorum in Comititia ejusdem Comititis super salva et secura custodia ville Suhampton super convencionem inter Ducem Cornubie tunc Custodem Anglie et dictum Comitem per Indenturam inter eos confectam existentem et ad dictam villam Suhampton commorantem, videlicet a xxv. die Julii anno xlii., scilicet die dominica in festo Sancti Jacobi vsque xxv. diem Augusti proxime sequentem per xxxii. dies, primo et ultimo die computato.

Also, on another membrane (preserved in the same frame and under the same glass as the indenture and the already given schedule of names) the "Rotulus Nicholai atte Magdelene nuper Receptoris denariorum et victualium domini Regis apud Suhampton et Supervisoris Aramenti et Retenementi hominum ad arma et sagittariorum existencium in Comititia domini Thome de Bello Campo Comititis Warrewyk tempore quo idem Comes habuit custodiam ville predictę"; setting forth the names, the men at arms, and the archers mentioned in the other roll.

These writings came into the possession of the Corporation so recently as 1849, in which year Mr. R. Laishley, then Mayor of Southampton, bought them at a public sale and gave them to the town.

— 13 Edward III. Deed of confirmation (of a deed of enfeoffment and conveyance of a piece of land in English Street in the town of Southampton by John de Weston to Thomas le Saghier) by Joane the wife of the said John de Weston.

— 14 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance of a "celarium," a shop and a piece of vacant ground in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Cristina la Rydar, formerly the wife of John le Barbyr deceased, to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 14 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a "celarium cum solario et petrina," divers shops and a piece of ground &c. in the town of Suthampton, by John de Weston to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 14 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever, of a piece of land in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas le Saghier to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 14 Edward III. Deed of grant for life, in survivorship, of a messuage with places before and behind it in English Street in the town of Suthampton, to Augustine Burgeis and his wife Isabella, by William atte Burche and his wife Isabella.

— 14 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of land in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John de Weston to Thomas le Saghier of the said town burgess.

— 14 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to certain shops, cellars, upper rooms, &c. in the town or suburb of the town of Suthampton, by John de Weston to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

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— 14 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a "celarium" shops and messuages &c. in the town or suburb of the town of Suthampton, by Cristina la Rydare to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 16 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a piece of land in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Cristina widow of the late Philip de Baryngton to William Dolle of the said town butcher and burgess.

— 17 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever, of "a place" with a curtilage in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John le Saddeler to Robert le Suteler of the said town burgess.

— 17 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever, of a messuage in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John de Watlyngton of New Sarum to John le Clerk mariner and his wife Alice.

— 17 Edward III. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Gilbert Auenal and his wife Alicia to John Segyn of Suthampton.

— 17 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Joan de Weston widow, to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 18 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a place in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas Montdenard of the said town burgess to Robert de Portesmuth of the same town smith.

— 19 Edward III. Deed of gift, for life in survivorship, of two shops with a curtilage in Bole Street in the town of Suthampton, by Agnes le Smale to Nicholas Sampson the elder of the said town burgess and his wife Isabella.

— 19 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of vacant ground in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas Sampson the elder of the said town burgess and his wife Isabella, to Thomas Wodefold of the said town burgess and his wife Agnes.

6 March, 19 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of land in "Le Fysshecheping" of the town of Suthampton by Robert Wrangy to his brother Nicholas Wrangy.

10 March, 19 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a pece of land in "le Fysshechepynges" in the town of Suthampton, by Robert Wrangy to his brother Nicholas Wrangy of the said town burgess.

8 September, 19 Edward III. Deed of sale and conveyance for ever of a piece of vacant ground in the town of Suthampton, by Alice Segyn and her husband John Segyn to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 19 Edward III. Deed of conveyance for ever, of a piece of ground in the town of Suthampton, by John Segyn of the said town burgess and his wife Alicia, to Richard Comyn of the said town burgess.

— 19 Edward III. Deed of grant for life in survivorship, at a yearly rent of a red rose, of two shops with a curtilage in Bole Street in the town of Suthampton, to Nicholas Sampson the elder of the said town burgess and his wife Isabella, by Agneta daughter of William le Smale formerly burgess of the same town.

— 19 Edward III. Deed of sale and conveyance for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, to Roger Godefrey of the said town burgess, by Henry de Chippenham parson

of the church of St. John of Suthampton and Adam Gondozar atte Burche, executors of the testament of Isabella la Carter formerly the wife John le Carter formerly burgess of the same town.

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— 20 Edward III. Deed of grant in fee-farm of a toft in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by William le Horder of the said town burgess and his wife Agnes, to Richard Imberd burgess of the same town.

— 20 Edward III. Deed of gift and conveyance, of a toft in the town to Suthampton, by Thomas Draycote chaplain, to John Barnabe of New Sarum and his wife Florence, and the heirs of her body.

20 March, 20 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a certain yearly rent of eight shillings, issuing out of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Laurence de Mes of the said town burgess and his wife Felicia, to Roger Godefrey burgess of the same town.

— 22 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a "celarium cum petrina" in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas de Draycote, chaplain, to John Consaill and John Barnabee of New Sarum.

— 28 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John de Upton parson of the church of St. Cross in Suthampton, to Thomas le Gust of the said town burgess.

— 32 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of vacant land in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by Robert Wrangy of the said town burgess, to Thomas de Kyngton clerk.

— 33 Edward III. Copy of the deed of gift for ever of a "celarium cum petrinis supra-edificatis" and a toft in the town of Suthampton, by Robert de Boict citizen of New Sarum and Edmund Wier clerk to Richard le Sherere of the same city.

16 July, 34 Edward III. Deed of grant for life of all the lands and tenements at le Burchelonde, which descended to the grantor on the death of his father Edward atte Burch, by Robert atte Burche to John Rolf and John le Pipere the younger.

— 35 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of one-half of a messuage in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Stride son of John Stride of Lemyngton to John Barflet.

— 36 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of vacant land in the town of Suthampton by Thomas Dol to John Wytegade of the said town burgess.

— 37 Edward III. Certificate and Memorandum of the imposition of the seal of the town of Suthampton upon certain writings of the conveyance of a tenement in English Street, in the town of Suthampton, made by Lucy daughter and heir of the late Richard Comyn to Nicholas Langestoke of the said town burgess and his wife Cristina; the sealing being done at the request of the said Lucy, after her declaration on oath that she was eighteen years old.

4 July, 37 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Lucy daughter of Richard Comyn deceased to Nicholas Langestoke and his wife Cristina.

— 37 Edward III. Acknowledgment of Lucy, daughter and heir of Richard Comyn formerly of the town of Suthampton burgess, for the payment of a sum of money (100*l.*) to Nicholas Langestoke of the said town burgess and his wife Cristina.

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— 37 Edward III. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Cristina, the wife of William Thorny of Hamele, of the town of Suthampton burgess, to Thomas le Gust burgess of the same town.

— 37 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement with two vaults in the town of Suthampton, by Lucy, daughter and heir of Richard Comyn, to Nicholas Langestoke and his wife Cristina.

— 40 Edward III.—Deed of grant in fee-farm of certain land called "le Langlonde" and a croft called "Pillokes" in the parish of Elyng, by Robert atte Burche and his wife Alice, to John Rolf and his wife Julian and to John Piper the younger and his wife Katherine.

11 April, 41 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas Sherwynde of the said town burgess, to John Polymound burgess of the same town.

25 September, 41 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of the house called "Ronseval" and other tenements, &c. &c. in the town of Suthampton, by Stephen Michel to John Bron and Nicholas Sherewynd of the said town burgesses.

31 December, 42 Edward III. Indenture of an agreement made at Farnham in the diocese of Winchester between the Venerable Father and Lord, the lord William de Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, of the one part, and Edward Dieugard mayor of the town of Suthampton and John le Clerc the elder, John Wytegod, John Polymound and William Bacon the Scavini, and Roger Mascall and John Scarlet the bailiffs, and also Nicholas Langestoke the steward, and John Vissh, John le Clerc the younger, Henry Flemmyng, Adam Glouere, William Keruere, Nicholas Chapman, Richard Mey, William Malmeshulle, Nicholas Sherwynd, Thomas Hanwode, William Bole, Gregory Gerard, Ralph Taylour, Henry Staunford, Bartholomew Denys and Robert de Aulton burgesses, and the whole community of the town of Suthampton, of the other part. Witnessing, "Quod cum dudum inter bone memorie dominum Adomarium tunc Electum Wintonie et communitem Burgensium ville composicio quedam facta fuisset super diversis ne mercimonia negociaciones seu merchandise alique victualibus diurnis dumtaxat exceptis in dicta villa Suthampton aut empicio seu vendicio eorum quovis modo fierent durante tempore feriarum sive Nundinarum ad montem Sancti Egidii juxta Wyntoniam prout in dicta composicione quam dictus Henricus Rex Anglie dicti domini nostri Regis per cartam suam confirmavit plenius continetur quarum quidem composicionis et confirmacionis tenores sequuntur in hec verba, Anno domini Millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo quarto die dominica proxima post Annunciationem dominicam apud Merewell facta est composicio inter Venerabilem patrem a dei gracia Wyntonie Electum ex parte una et communitem Burgensium ville Suthampton ex altera, videlicet, Cum exorta fuisset contencio inter predictum dominum Electum et dictos Burgenses super vendicionibus empicionibus et rerum venalium mercandis tronagio et pesagio earumdem que durantibus Nundinis Sancti Egidii in Monte a quocunque in villa de Suthampton exceptis victualibus fieri non debent, dicti Burgenses ac ipsorum tota communitas unacum consensu et spontanea voluntate consenserunt et consenciendo promiserunt quod decetero de quibusdam rebus venalibus aut mercandis quocumque termino venientibus ad Villam Suthampton occasione Nundinarum predictarum Sancti Egidii vel ipsarum Nundinarum de causa existentibus in eadem villa, nulla fiet vendicio aut empicio in dicta villa Suthampton per aliquem mercatorem sive de villa sive de extra exist' durantibus Nundinis supradictis nisi de victualibus que licite vendi possunt, Nec aliquod

in eadem villa fieri debet tronagium aut pesagium dictarum rerum durantibus Nundinis prenotatis, Set omnes mercatores cum rebus suis venalibus et mercandis predictis nundinis venientes ibidem et cum mercandis occasione Nundinarum existentibus ibidem distringentur ad predictas Nundinas venire per catalla sua, quod si forsitan mercator ibi veniens cum rebus suis jurare voluerit se non ibidem venisse pro Nundinis aut occasione predictarum Nundinarum libere transeat recedat vel maneat sine compulsione aliqua veniendi ad Nundinas predictas durantibus dictis Nundinis nullam vendicionem in dicta villa faciat nisi de victualibus ut predictum est, Huic autem compositioni dicti Burgenses quantum in ipsis est consencientes ipsam observare et in nullo contravenire juramento prestito promiserunt jure domini Regis salvo cui per predictam compositionem nullum prejudicium generetur, In cujus rei testimonium nos Burgenses de Suthampton sigillum communitalis eiusdem ville presentibus literis fecimus apponi Dat' die et anno supranominatis: Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie &c. &c. salutem, Inspeximus compositionem factam inter Venerabilem patrem Adomarium Wyntonie Electum et communitatem Burgensium ville nostre Suthampton in hec verba anno domini Millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo quarto &c. &c. &c. Nos autem predictam compositionem ratam habentes et gratam eam predicto Electo Wyntonie et successoribus suis pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus sicut compositio predicta racionabiliter testatur, Hiis testibus &c. &c. Dat' per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quarto die Aprilis anno regni nostri tricesimo nono; and *Witnessing* further that the same aforesaid agreement was viewed subsequently by Thomas Noteshullyng late mayor of the said town of Suthampton and by Roger Norman and other burgesses of the said town, and was approved and confirmed by the same mayor and burgesses by letters sealed with the seal of the community of the said town; which same letters (comprising the aforesaid agreement and confirmed by the present King of England) conclude with the following words, "quam quidem compositionem ratificamus confirmamus et approbamus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris et communitate predicta imperpetuum, Concedimus eciam pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ac communitate predicta quod ista compositio bis in annum in ecclesia beate Marie Suthampton per precentorem dicte ecclesie legatur et pupplicetur, videlicet in festis dominice in Ramis Palmarum et Assumpcionis beate Marie coram populo illuc ad processionem concurrente et sic imperpetuum de anno in annum pupplicetur et legatur, In cujus rei testimonium sigillum communitalis nostre ville Suthampton et sigilla nostra presentibus sunt appensa. Datum apud Suthampton die lune in festo Sancti Nicholai anno domini millesimo CCC^{mo} tricesimo tercio." After these recitals of previous letters, the present indenture continues, "Quibus quidem compositionibus et confirmacionibus iidem Edwardus Dieugard maior et Scabini Ballivi Senescallus ac ceteri burgenses predicti ac eciam communitas dicte ville Suthampton in presencia dicti domini Episcopi, domini Prioris Wyntonie Abbatis de Tychefeld, Daud de Wollore Custodis rotulorum Cancellarie Regis, Ricardi de Rauensere Archidiaconi Lincolnie, dominorum Bernardi Brocas, Radulphi de Norton militum, Magistri Johannis Corf et Magistri Johannis Kelleseye notariorum publicorum ac aliorum fidedignorum tam de Comitatu Suthampton quam de Comitatu Surr' et Sussex fatebantur publice et expresse se contravenisse et eas violasse ac contra vim formam et effectum earundarum deliquisse eo quod tempore feriarum sive Nundinarum Sancti Egidii predicti ultimo preteritarum ministros Venerabilis Patris domini Episcopi supradicti ad dictam villam Suthampton ad faciendum et exercendum officium

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eorundem pro Nundinis predictis venientes contra dictas composiciones et confirmaciones ac libertatem ejusdem Episcopi impediverunt et sic deliquerunt propter quod iidem nunc Maior Scabini Ballivi Senescallus et ceteri Burgenses predicti vice et nomine eorundem ac totius communitalis ejusdem ville Suthampton gracie et ordinacioni dicti domini Episcopi se simpliciter submiserunt et quadraginta dolia boni vini Vascon nomine emende pro delicto impedimento sive transgressione huiusmodi sibi pure et spontanee optulerunt et concesserunt solvend' eidem domino Episcopo ad terminum per ipsum limitandum juxta ipsius voluntatem et beneplacitum, Volunt insuper et concedunt dicti Maior Scabini Ballivi Seneschallus et ceteri Burgenses pro se et communitate predicta quod composiciones et confirmaciones predictas de quibus supra fit mentio factas quatenus eos et eorum quemlibet ac heredes et successores suos ac terrarum et tenementorum suorum tenentes concernunt inviolabiliter observabunt et in nullo contravenire volunt nec contravenient in futuro. Item volunt et concedunt prefati nunc Maior Scabini Ballivi et alii predicti pro se et communitate predicta ac heredibus successoribus et terrarum et tenementorum suorum tenentibus quod Prefatus Episcopus et successores sui Episcopi Wintonie singulis annis imperpetuum libere habeat seu habeant unum ballivum sive ministrum quem duxerint seu duxerit deputandum ad interessendum morandum et videndum in villa Suthampton predicta pro toto tempore feriarum sive nundinarum predictarum ne aliquę empeiciones seu vendiciones ibidem fiant victualibus dumtaxat exceptis et ad facienda attachiamenta et aresta omnimoda et plenariam execucionem de omnibus supradictis et ad seisiendum et capiendum in manus dicti domini Episcopi omnes forisfacturas ad ipsum in hac parte pertinentes si que fuerint vel acciderint et eas extra dictam villam abducendum et asportandum ad opus predicti Episcopi et successorum suorum absque impedimento seu contradiccione predictorum Maioris Scabinorum Ballivorum Senescalli aut aliorum Burgensium seu communitalis ejusdem ville Suthampton, heredum vel successorum suorum aut alienjus eorundem; Et si contingat quod ipsos Maiorem Scabinos Ballivos et alios predictos seu communitatem ejusdem ville Suthampton aut aliquem eorundem vel heredes successores aut terrarum et tenementorum suorum tenentes aut aliquem eorundem in premissis vel aliquo premissorum infuturum delinquere seu presenti composicioni aut aliis composicionibus et confirmacionibus predictis in aliquo contravenire, quod absit, tunc volunt et concedunt iidem nunc Maior Scabini Ballivi Senescallus Burgenses et communitas ejusdem ville Suthampton pro se heredibus ac successoribus suis ac terrarum et tenementorum suorum tenentibus quod quociens ipsi vel eorum aliquis sic deliquerit vel contraverit seu contraverint aut deliquerint tociens penam mille marcarum erga dictum dominum Episcopum et successores suos incurrant soluendarum eidem Episcopo aut successoribus suis Episcopis Wyntonie apud Wolveseye infra tres menses a tempore huiusmodi delicti aut transgressionis factę absque contradiccione seu dilatione ulteriori, Ad quam quidem summam mille marcarum terminis diebus et loco predictis ut premittitur fideliter soluendarum iidem nunc Maior Scabini Ballivi seu Burgenses et communitas dicte ville Suthampton obligant se heredes et successores suos ac terrarum et tenementorum suarum tenentes, necnon terras tenementa bona et catalla sua mobilia et immobilia quecunque prefato domino Episcopo et successoribus suis Episcopis Wyntonie imperpetuum Volunt insuper predicti nunc Maior Scabini &c., &c., &c. quod annuatim die dominica ante festum Sancti Egidii et die dominica proxima post festum in ecclesia Sante Crucis ac in plena Curia Suthampton fieri faciant publicam proclamacionem inter eos dum major pars populi ibidem fuerint de predictis composicionibus . .

. . . ne de eis aliquis pretendere possit ignoranciam in futurum, Et preter hoc annis singulis imperpetuum die dominica in Ramis Palmarum et in festo Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis in ecclesia beate Marie Suthampton ad majorem noticiam premissorum publicari facient coram populo omnia et singula contenta in composicionibus et confirmacionibus memoratis Et ad omnia et singula premissa fideliter tenenda et observanda &c. &c. prefati nunc Maior Scabini et alii superius nominati nichilominus sacrosanctis dei evangeliiis corporali juramento se astrinxerunt et realiter juraverunt in presencia dictorum Prioris Abbatis David Archidiaconi Bernardi Radulphi et notariorum predictorum et aliorum plurimorum &c. &c. Sealed with the seals (fragments of them remaining) of the Bishop aforesaid William of Wykeham and the chapter of Winchester.

26 May, 42 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of certain lands and tenements &c. within the liberty of the town of Suthampton, by Bartholomew Denys, Henry Goteberd and Nicholas Tanner, executors of the will of Christina formerly the wife of Nicholas Moundebird, to Roger Mascall; a yearly rent of six marks being reserved to the said Bartholomew Denys during his life.

— 43 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of two “celaria cum solaris” in Bole Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Chapelyn citizen of New Sarum, to Robert Bechefont of Suthampton burgess.

6 February, 43 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to an annual rent, by John London the younger of Hardebrugge and his wife Agnes, to William le Carpynter of the same town.

8 October, 46 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of garden in the town of Suthampton by John Barflett to John atte Bere of the said town burgess.

25 March, 46 Edward III. Deed of grant in fee-farm of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John le Clerk the elder of the said town burgess to William Walderne citizen of London.

— 46 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all actions &c., by Henry Cantebrigge, citizen and merchant of London, to his late servant William Raueneston.

— 47 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever, by the Mayor and community of the town of Suthampton to the Friars Minors of the said town, of a certain house which the said Friars have lately built for the defence of the said town.

— 47 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all actions &c., by Simon Clerk of Lymington merchant to Thomas le Gust of Suthampton merchant.

20 September, 48 Edward III. Deed of the grant, for life in survivorship, of a messuage in English Street in the town of Suthampton, to Roger Mascall and his wife Felicia, by John Polymound.

6 October, 48 Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Walter Lange of the said town and his wife Joan, to William Bacon burgess of the said town and to the grantor's uncle, Thomas Lange.

18 October, 49 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to certain tenements and shops &c., within the liberty of the town of Suthampton, by William Malmeshull, son of William Malmeshull, of the said town burgess, to his said father.

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— 49 Edward III. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to certain tenements and shops in the town of Suthampton, by William Fysmark to his brother John Fysmark.

12 April, 51 Edward III. Indenture of an agreement, made between Nicholas Sherwynd and John Polymound, burgesses of Suthampton: Having reference to the grant and conveyance of a tenement in English Street in the said town by the said Nicholas to the said John; and also having reference to two writings of Statute Merchant, by which the said Nicholas is bound in 120*l.* to Stephen Haym and Nicholas le Taillour of New Sarum citizens, and in 20 marks to William Shyringham of London.

— Edward III. Deed of Conveyance of a Capital Tenement in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by John le Long, son and heir of Henry le Long formerly of the said town burgess, to Hugh Sampson burgess of the same town.

— Edward III. Acknowledgment by Lucy, daughter and heir of Richard Comyn formerly burgess of Suthampton, of the payment in full made to her for a tenement in the said town, sold by her to Nicholas Langestoke burgess of the same town and his wife Cristina.

— Edward III. Deed of gift for ever of a "celarium cum duabus petrinis" in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Lucy Fortyn, formerly wife of the late Robert de Bareflut, to her daughter Rosia.

— Edward III. (?). Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in Symenlestrete in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas le Ride de Weston and his wife Margery, to John Wadhorn of Suthampton.

— Edward III. (?). Deed of gift for ever of a "celarium cum duabus petrinis, &c." in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Theobald le Walsman and his wife Rosia to Nicholas de Moundenard of the said town burgess.

— Richard II. Indenture of concession that should Nicholas Sherwynd of Suthampton burgess pay the sum of 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Roger Mascall and John Pembrok rector of St. John's church in the said town, or to either of them, at or before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle next to come, the deed, whereby the said Nicholas has given to the same Roger and John a certain tenement with a curtilage in English Street in Suthampton, shall be void.

1 April, 2 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement with appurtenances in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Roger Mascall of the said town burgess and John Pembrok parson of St. John's church in the same town, to John Flete and John Swofham of the said town burgesses.

19 February, 2 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action, &c., by Nicholas Sherwynd to Walter Lange of the town of Suthampton burgess and to his wife Joan, executrix of the testament of Thomas Gust.

8 June, 2 Richard II. Grant in fee-farm of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Barflet of the said town burgess to John Atte Bere burgess of the same town.

25 November, 2 Richard II. Deed of Grant in fee-farm of a tenement with a curtilage in Estrete in the town of Suthampton by William Malmeshull the Mayor and by the Community of the said town to John Dounton weaver.

7 July, 3 Richard II. Deed of gift of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by William Bacon junior burgess of the said town and Thomas Lange of Weymouth, to Walter Lange of Suthampton and his wife Joan.

5 October, 3 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Roger Mascall of the said town burgess and his wife Felicia to John Clerot of Lymington.

6 October, 3 Richard II. Letters of attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Clerot of Lymington to Nicholas Chapman and Thomas Baw of the town of Suthampton burgesses.

14 June, 3 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of vacant ground in English Street in the town of Suthampton, together with a rent from two shops, &c., by John atte Bere of Suthampton burgess to Roger Mascall of the same town.

16 June, 3 Richard II. Bond of John atte Bere of the town of Suthampton merchant for the payment of 80*l.* to Roger Mascall.

17 June, 3 Richard II. Condition of the bond of John atte Bere of Suthampton for the payment of 80*l.* to Roger Mascall of the same town.

— 3 Richard II. Bond of Roger Mascall of the town of Suthampton burgess for the payment of seventy pounds to John le Clerot of Lymington.

— 3 Richard II. Bond of Roger Mascall of Suthampton for the payment of 70*l.* to John le Clerke of Lymington.

— 3 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Flete and John Swafham of the said town burgesses, to Roger Mascall burgess of the same town and his wife Felicia.

6 March, 4 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to lands and tenements &c. in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas Chapman and two others to John-atte-Bere of Suthampton burgess.

1 February, 4 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of all his lands and tenements &c. within the town of Suthampton and the suburbs thereof, by John-atte-Bere of the said town burgess to John Baillif of Lymington, Nicholas Chapman of Suthampton burgess and William Underleche of the last-named town chaplain.

6 July, 4 Richard II. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John atte Bere of the town of Suthampton burgess to Thomas de Midlynton.

4 July, 5 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a piece of vacant ground in English Street in the town of Suthampton, together with a certain rent, by Roger Mascall to John-atte-Bere of the said town burgess.

9 July, 5 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of divers tenements, a piece of vacant ground and a rent in the town of Suthampton, by John atte Bere of the said town burgess to Robert Parker rector of the church of St. Lawrence of the said town and John Pembrok rector of the church of St. John of the same town and William Underleche chaplain.

20 October, 5 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of vacant ground in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas-atte-Grene of the town of Burdegal burgess to Roger Mascall burgess of Suthampton.

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20 January, 5 Richard II. Deed of grant in fee-farm, at a yearly rent of twenty-four shillings, of a piece of ground and a certain rent, by Robert Parker rector of the church of St. Lawrence and John Pembrok rector of the church of St. John in the town of Suthampton and William Underleche of the same town chaplain, to Sir Thomas Beauchamp, knt.

26 April, 6 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all lands and tenements &c. in the town of Suthampton, formerly belonging to Nicholas atte More of the said town burgess deceased, by Edith atte Weye, executrix of the testament of the said Nicholas, to John Flete of the said town burgess.

22 May, 6 Richard II. Letters (French) of attorney, to receive money of Johan at Bere of Suthampton burgess and merchant, by Roger Mascall of the same town burgess and merchant, to Sir Thomas Beauchamp knt.

14 February, 7 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of vacant ground in French Street in the town of Suthampton by Thomas Hoore esq. the King's serjeant-at-arms, to John Polymound of the said town burgess.

9 January, 8 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of certain lands and tenements in the liberty of the town of Suthampton by John atte Bere of the said town burgess to Sir Thomas Beauchamp knt.

31 January, 8 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all actions &c., by Robert Felde of London merchant to William Raueneston of Suthampton merchant.

25 April, 8 Richard II. Deed of grant in fee-farm of a piece of vacant ground in the street called "Fysschepyng" in the town of Southampton, by William Malmeshull to Roger Claidon of the said town burgess.

18 September, 9 Richard II. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John atte Bere of Suthampton burgess, to Sir Thomas Beauchamp knt.

28 February, 10 Richard II. Deed of release, in respect to all actions, &c., by Richard Hewet of Heanslape draper and William Smeth of Casteltorp, to William Newey late of Raueneston and now of Suthampton.

8 January, 11 Richard II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in Suthampton called "le Runsival" by John Bechefont, William Tuderlegh and William Weston, to Robert Bechefont of Sarum citizen.

20 June, 11 Richard II. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a tenement in the parish of St. Michael in the town of Suthampton, called "Le Ronceval" by Robert Bechefont of the said town burgess to John Syward, John Frome and Thomas Huse.

18 March, 12 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by Joan Vont to William Raueneston of the town of Suthampton burgess.

— March, 13 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c, by Henry Cantebrigge citizen of London to William Raueneston of Suthampton.

—14 Richard II. Lease (French) for an entire year of the customs of their town (by land as well as by water), by the Mayor and community of the town of Southampton to Thomas Appelby merchant of the same town.

— 15 Richard II. Lease by Robert Tanner of the town of Suthampton burgess and his wife Alice, to Walter Reygate of the same town burgess and his wife Juliana, of lands and tenements &c., in the said town, for the term of the life of the said Alice.

28 February, 15 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas de Midlyngton, John Skarlet and Thomas Bau of the said town burgesses, to Geoffrey Waldern of London citizen.

2 March, 15 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Richard Godfrey of the said town burgess, to Geoffrey Waldern of London citizen.

5 March, 15 Richard II. Acknowledgment of Richard Godfray of the town of Suthampton mercer of the payment of 40*l.* by Geoffrey Walderne of London citizen and mercer.

— 16 Richard II. Deed of grant for life, in survivorship, by John Polymound of the town of Suthampton burgess, of a tenement in English Street in the said town, to Geoffrey Veel of the same town, his wife Margery, and their sons Thomas and John.

21 November, 16 Richard II. Deed of sale and conveyance of a messuage in the town of Suthampton, by William Malmeshulle of the said town burgess, to Walter Reigate and John Botiller burgesses of the same town; power being reserved to the said William to redeem the said messuage by paying the said Walter and his wife Alice sixteen marks on or before a certain day.

22 January, 16 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement with two vaults in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Richard Holle of Westcosham to Nicholas Langestoke of Suthampton burgess.

27 May, 17 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to two tenements in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by William Brugges and Gilbert Herry of the said town chaplains and Thomas Bromle and Thomas Briklyngseie burgesses of the same town, to John Deryng of the same town burgess.

5 March, 17 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by Robert Wariner, Master of a ship called "la Cristofre of Yepiswiche," to Robert Pole and William Waryn, merchants of New Sarum.

7 August, 18 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by Walter Lange of the town of Suthampton burgess to William Nicoll of the same town.

24 May, 19 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement with appurtenances in the High Street of Suthampton ("in summo vico") by John Clerk of Lemyngton to John Bolt, Thomas Emmori, John Garston and Robert Notyere.

— 19 Richard II. Acknowledgment (French) by Margaret widow of the late John Slegh and executrix of his will, that she has received 12*l.* of William Rauenston of the town of Suthampton.

24 May, 19 Richard II. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Clerk of Lemyngton to Thomas Marleburgh and William Raueneston of the town of Suthampton.

1 February, 19 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all actions &c., by John-atte-Well to William Raueneston of the town of Suthampton burgess.

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1 October, 20 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a "*celarium cum petrina et placea terre*" in the town of Suthampton, by William Brugis and Gilbert Harry chaplains to William Nicholl and his wife Elena.

20 October, 20 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a "*celarium cum petrina suprasita et placea terre vacue*" in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Midlyngton and Alexander Dey (executors of the testament of John Polymond deceased), to William Nicholl and his wife Elena.

6 May, 20 Richard II. Indenture of Apprenticeship whereby William Lange, son of Adam Lange of Emmesworthe, co. Suthampton, bound himself as an apprentice for six yeers to John Lange of the town of Suthampton cordwaner.

— 20 Richard II. Indenture of a Final Concord made between John the Prior and convent of St. Denis near Suthampton of the one part, and William Maple and the community of the town of Suthampton of the other part. Whereby it was agreed amongst other things that the tenants of the said Prior and Convent "*apud villatam de Porteswoda commoraturi facient sectas suas semel vel bis annuatim ad visus franc' pleg' tenendos per Maiorem et ballivos ville predictae vel successores suos apud le Cutthorn vel alibi*," all amerciaments, fines, forfeitures &c. arising thereat from the said tenants being divided between the two parties to the present agreement, in the proportion of two-thirds thereof to the Mayor and Convent and the remaining one-third thereof to the said Mayor bailiffs and community; and that towards all fifteenths raised within the same town and its liberties, the said Prior and Convent shall be contributories thereto with the said Mayor and community, contributing (for the rent held by them, the said Prior and Convent in the said town, and for their said tenants at Porteswode) "*ad quamlibet quintam decimam viginti sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum, ad mediam vero quintam-decimam tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios sterlingorum*;" and further that the said Prior and Convent shall not exact aught from the same Mayor and community &c. "*nomine pro quodam annuali redditu quadraginta solidorum et quatuor denariorum unde triginta duos solidos et duos denarios pro leprosis ville Suthampton et octo solidos et duos denarios sterlingorum in terra de Suthwykes juxta Porteswodam &c.*"

20 May, 20 Richard II. Bond of Sir Ralph Whitehors knt. of the county of Surrey for the payment of forty shillings sterling to Richard Llyderowe esquire.

— 21 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Joan, widow of John-atte-Bere deceased, to Walter Lange of the said town burgess.

— 21 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Nicholas Chapman of the said town burgess to Walter Lange and Joan his wife.

20 October, 21 Richard II. Letters of attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Bolt, Thomas Emory, John Garston and Robert Notyere to John Pengeston.

31 October, 21 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in the High Street (in *summo vico*) of the town of Suthampton, by John Bolt, Thomas Emory, John Garston and Robert Notyere, to Walter Lange of Suthampton and his wife Joan.

27 November, 21 Richard II. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to lands and tenements in the town of Suthampton, by Lucy, widow of John Clerk of Lemyngton deceased, to Walter Lange of Suthampton burgess.

10 September, 23 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of lands and tenements in the town of Suthampton, by John Towy of the said town, to John Barflet of the same town burgess.

— 23 Richard II. Letters of attorney, for livery of seisin, by Thomas Spicer of Southampton to John Hampton and Thomas Hele.

— 23 Richard II. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in the town of Suthampton by Thomas Spicer of the said town to Thomas Couentre.

23 March, 2 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of two tenements in English Street in the town of Suthampton by Philipp Fritewell chaplain to John Deryng of the said town burgess.

30 March, 2 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of two contiguous tenements in English Street in the town of Suthampton by Walter Lude rector of the church of St. Michael in the said town to John Boteller burgess of the same town.

10 May, 2 Henry IV. Indenture of a curious agreement (by way of a marriage settlement), made between William Lelham "dominum de Grove" and his wife Cecilia of the one part, and John Benet of Oxford cook of the other part, in anticipation of the marriage of William Lelham (son and heir of the aforesaid William) with Juliana, daughter of the said John Benet.—Witnessing (1) That William Lelham the son will take for his wife the said Juliana, with whom the said John will deliver to the said William Lelham the father and to his wife Cecilia twenty marks of silver, forty shillings thereof to be paid in hand, and the remainder in sums of six shillings and eightpence each to be paid on the next ensuing feasts of St. Thomas the Apostle, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the Nativity of John the Baptist and of St. Michael the Archangel, and so on year by year till the completion of the payment of the said twenty marks, it being provided that should the said William Lelham the son die within five years of the agreement the said John shall be under no obligation to pay another instalment of 6s. 8d., but shall on the contrary be repaid by the said William the father and his wife Cecilia all moneys rendered by him (the said John) towards the payment of the said twenty marks; (2) That the said John Benet will enfeof the said William Lelham the younger and his wife Juliana in three several tenements lying in Oxford, to hold the same to them and their heirs, the lawful issue of the contemplated marriage, under conditions hereafter set forth; it being provided that, in case Juliana should die without issue, one of the tenements should remain to the said William the younger and his right heirs, the other two tenements reverting to the aforesaid John Benet his heirs and assigns; (3) That the said John for the eight years next following the date of the present indenture at his costs and charges shall entertain the said William the younger and Juliana and all children begotten between them, and provide them with all necessities, receiving however during the same eight years the rents and profits of the said three tenements, towards the maintenance of the said William and Juliana and their children; and (4) that on the departure of the said William and Juliana with their children at the end of the said term of eight years from his house to a house of their own, the aforesaid John Bennet cook will provide them with one bed provided with blankets, sheets and all other furniture needful for the same bed, one vessel for water with a wine-vase, two table cloths with

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two towels (ij mappas cum ij tuall) twelve silver spoons, two cups, two brass pots, one 'chawfre,' four plates, one dozen of vessels for garnishing the supper, two salts, and two candlesticks.

— 3 to 4 Henry IV. Bill (French) of Costs and Charges, headed "Ceux sount lez expensez faictz par John' Meyr par dyversez temps entour lez pleez et bosoignez de Geffr' Gatton, Isold sa femme et John' Horder et William Horder et le dit John Meyr lan du regne von Henry le iiij^e iij et le quart."

— 3 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of William Parkens of London citizen and mercer, that he has received 6*l.* of William Raueneston of Suthampton.

3 July, 3 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Henry Hyndelay that he has received 50 marks of William Rauneston.

— 3 Henry IV. Lease for ten years of a messuage in the High Street of the town of Suthampton, by Joan Tylby widow to John Jamys of the said town merchant.

7 January, 4 Henry 4. Deed of release and quit-claim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by John Coombe the younger of London clerk to John Therne of the same city goldsmith.

6 February, 4 Henry IV. Letters Certificatory touching the Beam of the Wools in the port of Suthampton by "Alexander Dey executor testamenti Johannis Polymound et nuper clericus ejusdem Johannis et Willelmus Rosyng nuper deputatus Roberti Lyncoln nuper Custodis Trabis lanarum in portu ville Suthampton."

— 4 Henry IV. Lease for twenty years, at a yearly rent of a red rose, of a tower over the Watyrgate of the town of Suthampton and of another tower contiguous thereto, by Thomas Midlyngton mayor and the community of the said town to William Raueneston.

4 October, 5 Henry IV. Deed of release and quit-claim, in respect to a tenement in Bovebarrestret in the town of Suthampton, by Amice Malmeshull widow to Walter Lange of the said town burgess.

14 March, 5 Henry IV. Deed of release and quit-claim, in respect to a certain yearly rent of 8*s.*, by Amice widow of the late William Malmeshull to Walter Lange burgess of Suthampton.

4 June, 5 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Henry Popham esq. that he has received of Richard Bradewey, Steward of the town of Suthampton, 8*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* "pro medietate subsidii."

19 June, 5 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of John Pegest of Cornwall, that he is indebted and bound in the sum of 12*l.* to John Therne goldsmith, John Talkarne tailor, and John Sutton hosier, all three of London.

16 September, 5 Henry IV. Letters of Exemplification under the Mayoral seal of the town of Bristol, of a certain writing under the seal of the town of Suthampton, fixing the tolls and customs, to be paid by men of Bristol on merchandize brought by them into Suthampton.

28 April, 6 Henry IV. Acknowledgment (French) of Henry Popham that he has received 10*l.* from Thomas Appleby, in part payment of twenty marks.

1 June, 6 Henry IV. Bond of Margaret Alond of Suthwerk for the payment of 26 shillings and 8 pence to John Therne of London, citizen and goldsmith.

—, 6 Henry IV. Deed of sale and conveyance of “duo celaria cum una petrina” in the town of Suthampton, by Alexander Dey of the said town burghess, to William Nicoll burghess of the same town.

8 June, 6 Henry IV. Lease for twenty years of a messuage &c. in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Bartlete to Adam Merrish.

3 March, 7 Henry IV. Bond of Thomas Couentre for the payment of ten marks to William Rauenston and his wife Alice.

4 March, 7 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in Suthampton by Thomas Couentre of Oxford to William Rauenston and his wife Alice.

5 March, 7 Henry IV. Indented memorandum of the delivery of divers charters and other muniments by Thomas Couentre and John Spicer, to William Rauenston and his wife Alice.

— 7 Henry IV. Licence to the Mayor and Community of Suthampton, to buy and sell within their town during the fairs of St. Giles (super montem sancti Egidii juxta Wyntoniam), granted by Richard Wyot (Steward of the lord Henry Beaufort bishop of Winchester, and Justiciar of the same bishop's pavilion on the hill of St. Giles of Winchester) and Simon Membury, Treasurer of the same bishop's palace of Wolveseye.

— 8 Henry IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a rent of 4s. to be had yearly of a tenement in the suburb of Suthampton, called “Abovebarestret,” by Benedict Flemyng of the said town burghess and John son of the said Benedict, to Michael Goos and his wife Isabella.

24 May, 8 Henry IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Gilbert Herre to William Rauenston and his wife Alice.

— 10 Henry IV. Letters of Attorney dated by Roger Randolf to Richard Stydulf.

10 October, 11 Henry IV. Indenture of an agreement between Thomas Godynton *alias* Gotton of the Isle of Wight and Margaret Tanks widow, for the satisfaction of the said Margaret in respect to the said Thomas's bond for the payment of 100*l.* to the same Margaret.

20 September, 11 Henry IV. Deed of grant for life in survivorship, of a tenement in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Beneyt the Mayor and the community of the said town, to Thomas Patryche of the same town “bowyar” and his wife Cristina.

20 September, 11 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement and a piece of land in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Chamberlain clerk to William Rauenston of the said town and his wife Alice.

9 July, 11 Henry IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action, &c., by Anabil Sopply of Tychefeld to William Rauenston of the town of Suthampton burghess.

— 11 Henry IV. Bond of John de Nobyll of Florence for the payment of 40*s.* to William Kyngesmyll of London, citizen.

3 October, 12 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Thomas Marleburgh, executor of the testament of Alexander Dey of Suthampton, burghess, that he has received of John Dygill and his wife Agnes 33 shillings and 4*d.* in part payment of a yearly rent of ten marks.

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11 October, 12 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by William Raueneston of the said town burgess and his wife Alice, to Henry Somer, Mark le Fayre, citizens of Winchester, and Henry Holewey, Thomas Armorer, burgesses of Suthampton, Richard Wollopp and Richard Spencer of New Sarum, William Picard citizen of London, and Gilbert Thurlbern, clerk.

12 October, 12 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement and "petrina cum selario" in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Marleburgh of the said town and William Rede of Bottelee, to William Nicholl of Suthampton, burgess.

20 October, 12 Henry IV. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by William Rede of Bottelee to Thomas Marleburgh of Suthampton.

20 November, 12 Henry IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Marleburgh of the same town burgess and William Rede of Bottelee, to William Nicoll burgess of the same town.

8 February, 12 Henry IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect of all causes of action &c., by John Coombe clerk to John Therne of London, citizen and goldsmith.

— 12 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever, of all his goods and chattels, by John Therne of London citizen, to John Garton, Esq. and Richard Felmonger of Southwerk.

— 12 Henry IV. Grant (French) of pardon of a trespass in respect to a pipe of wine by Thomas Beaufort, Admiral of England and Ireland and Captain of the "Chastell de Calais," to William Berman of Crofton. Dated from London.

5 June, 13 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Thomas Marlburgh, executor of the testament of Alexander Dey late of Suthampton, deceased, that he has received 33s. 4d. of Michael Gos and his wife Isabella.

27 September, 13 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of a piece of land in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Selder to William Nicoll of the said town, burgess.

21 October, 13 Henry IV. Deed of gift for ever of a tenement with appurtenances in Suthampton, by John Mundy to John Mascall of the said town burgess.

30 October, 13 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Thomas Leyntwardyn clerk, that he has received 100 shillings of John Nylewyn.

— 13 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Methem Goos of the town of Suthampton burgess, that he has received 33s. 4d. from John Dygill of the same town.

27 November, 13 Henry IV. Charter-party, made and sealed by William Nycoll and Wylliam Soper of Southampton, merchants, and Geffroy de Fonille, Master of the vessel "le Vessel de Saynt Gabriell de Vimers de Hirell en Bretagne."

10 March, 13 Henry IV. Bond of John Wulf of the town of Suthampton, burgess, for the payment of 10*l.* to James Seye, citizen and merchant of New Sarum.

30 March, 1 Henry V. Letters of Exemplification, under the official seal of Henry Holewey, mayor of the town of Suthampton, of the Letters of Free Passage and Safe Conduct, for an entire year, dated

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31 August, 13 Henry IV., by Thomas Earl of Dorset and Admiral of England and Ireland, for Oublet Burgus of Harfleu in Normandy, prisoner of Thomas Codeworth of Weymouth, at whose request are granted the said letters of Free Passage and Safe Conduct, which empower the said Oublet Burgus to cross the seas from whatever port he may choose, in the execution of his own affairs, and within the said year to return either in person or by attorney, in a vessel of 40 tons burden, manned with seven seamen and freighted with merchandise of his own selection, and to dispose of the same freight for his own profit and advantage.

25 November, 1 Henry V. Bond of John Shopper of New Sarum mercer, for the payment of 5 marks 3 shillings and 4 pence to Clarice Pecock of Southwerk.

— 1 Henry V. Lease for ten years, of a piece of vacant ground in Bole Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor and community of the said town to Walter Fetplace of the same town burgess.

6 January, 3 Henry V. Deed of gift for ever, of lands and tenements &c. in the town of Suthampton, by John Barnabe of New Sarum to his son John Barnabe.

7 April, 5 Henry V. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Richarde de Towne to Thomas Belle and Benedict Wychford.

27 April, 5 Henry V. Deed of gift for ever, of the moiety of a tenement with appurtenances in the town of Suthampton, by Robert de Bercroft and his wife of Joan, to William Nycoll of the said town burgess.

15 May, 5 Henry V. Deed of gift for ever, of the half of a certain tenement with the whole of a certain vault in the town of Suthampton, by William Nycoll of the said town burgess and Richard de Towne, to Robert de Bercroft and his wife Joan.

15 May, 5 Henry V. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Richard de Towne to Thomas Belle and Benedict Wichford.

17 January, 5 Henry V. Deed of gift for ever, of certain tenements in the town of Suthampton, by Robert Hayne, Henry Swanlond, Thomas Selby, William Breeme and Thomas Cosyns, to Adam Merreysh of the said town burgess and his wife Joan.

28 April, 6 Henry V. Letters of attorney, for livery of seisin, by Thomas, Duke of Exeter, &c., to Thomas Soper of Suthampton burgess and Thomas Clere.

28 April, 6 Henry V. Deed of gift and conveyance by Thomas, Duke of Exeter &c., of certain lands and tenements &c. in the town of Suthampton, which came to His Grace of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Apulby late of the said town burgess, to Roger Whelpedale, Philip Caxton, Richard Barbour, William Rotheram and Thomas Frelund; To hold during the life of the wife of John Pole of the said town burgess.

7 May, 6 Henry V. Acknowledgment by Thomas Andrew of Herwych co. Essex, merchant, that he has received 10*l.* of William Nicoll burgess and merchant of the town of Suthampton.

28 June, 6 Henry V. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c. by John Dunster, formerly servant of William Rauenston of the town of Suthampton burgess, to Alice (widow of the said William) and William Rownhale clerk, executors of the testament of the said William Rauenston.

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3 October, 8 Henry V. Copy of a Deed of grant for ever, by John Horewode, Warden of the Friars Minors of the town of Suthampton, and by the convent of the said Friars Minors, of their rights in their Conduit, Conduit-Head and Pipes, to the Mayor and Community of the said town.—A translation into English of this Latin deed (which was dated on 3 October, 8 Henry V) may be found in Speed's MS. "History of Southampton."

1 August, 9 Henry V. Deed of gift for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Joan formerly the wife of William Webbe deceased, to her son Henry Cayme.

1 August, 9 Henry V. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Joan, formerly the wife of William Webbe of Bronmore, to Thomas Frelond of the town of Suthampton burgess and John Fraunceys of the same town.

4 August, 9 Henry V. Deed of gift for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Henry Cayme of Fordyngbrygge to John Sampson of Suthampton burgess.

— (15th century). Letters of Attorney (sealed with the seal of the alderman of the guild of St. George of Northampton) by Thomas Saxby of Northampton merchant, to Christopher Ambrose and John Warde merchants of the town of Suthampton; empowering the said Christopher and John to demand and recover from Lewse Spenell and Antone Stapherson merchants of Jene the sum of 60*l*. due from the said Genoese merchants to the said Thomas Saxby. No date.

— 1 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Robert Bercroft to Nicholas Banastre.

— 1 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever, of the moiety of a tenement in the town of Suthampton, by Robert de Bercroft to William Nicoll of the town of Suthampton and his wife Alice.

— 1 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever, of lands and tenements in the town and liberty of the town of Suthampton, by John Barnabe of the city of London, to Robert Malton clerk, John Boteler, Giles Thorndon, Philip Boteler, Alexander Anne, John Pydmylle and John Flemyng.

20 October, 1 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever by John Pole Esq. of the town of Suthampton burgess to Thomas Darlyng Esq., one of the king's serjeants-at-arms, and to Joan Hanes daughter of John Hanes late of Wynchestre gentleman, of all lands and tenements &c., in the town of Suthampton, formerly pertaining to Thomas Apulby of the said town burgess, which lands and tenements, &c., he (the said John Pole) had of the grant of Thomas late Duke of Exeter, Earl of Dorset and Admiral of England.

20 October, 1 Henry VI. Deed of release and quit-claim, by John Pole Esq. of the town of Suthampton burgess, to John Darlyng Esq. one of the king's serjeants-at-arms and to Joan daughter of John Hanes late of Wychestre gentleman, in respect to lands and tenements &c. lately belonging in the town of Suthampton and elsewhere to Thomas Appulby of the said town burgess, which lands and tenements &c. the said John Pole had of the gift of Thomas late Duke of Exeter.

12 November, 1 Henry VI. The Indenture, bearing the seal of Joan Queen of England, of the agreement made between the said queen of the one part, and William Nichole mayor and the community of Suthampton of the other part, whereby in consideration of a yearly payment of four marks, which the said Mayor and community covenant

to pay her yearly during the term of her life, Her Majesty grants to the said Mayor and community and their successors for the term of her life, that they may by their attorneys for that purpose duly appointed claim and collect and keep and put to their own use all goods and chattels &c. accruing to her said Majesty within the town of Suthampton and the precinct and liberty thereof, "virtute literarum patencium per dominum Henricum nuper Regem Anglie quartum eidem Regine confectarum." Dated at Westminster.

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— 3 Henry VI. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of a tenement with appurtenances in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by William Reynold citizen and vintner of London, to Peter Jamys of Suthampton burgess and his wife Joan.

20 October, 4 Henry VI. Acknowledgment of John Foxholes (Clerk of the Treasury and Receiver-General of Joan Queen of England) that he has received of the Mayor and Community of the town of Southampton 60*l.*, in part payment of the greater sum of the fee-farm of their town.

11 December, 4 Henry VI. Similar acknowledgment by James Foxholes, that he has received 14*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in part payment of the fee-farm of the town of Southampton.

26 August, 5 Henry VI. Bond of Robert Bacon of the town of Shypdene, Master of the Crayere called *Le Peter de Crawmere* and Simon Rowland, Master of the Crayere called *La Elene de Shylllynghamhythe*, for the payment of twenty marks to John Wodeford, Steward of the town of Suthampton.

18 June, 6 Henry VI. Deed of gift by William Sedlyng of Southfarham co. Southampton, of his burgage with appurtenances in Southfarham and all his goods and chattels &c., to John Pole of Southampton esq. Also attached to this instrument, the Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin to the said John Pole, by the said William Sedlyng to John Bussh, John Leuerton and William Mounde.

2 April, 6 Henry VI. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of his lands and tenements &c. in the town and parish of Southstonham co. Southampton, by William Nicoll of the town of Suthampton burgess to Peter Osmond and William Raveneston clerks, and Robert Ovyngham of the last-named town burgess, and John Sues "de Hille juxta Suthampton."

12 February, 6 Henry VI. Deed of sale and conveyance for ever, of a tenement in English Street and four cottages in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by Alice, widow and executrix of the testament of the late John Sampson, to Thomas Godyton of the Isle of Wight gentleman.

20 March, 6 Henry VI. Deed of conveyance, of messuages and lands &c. within the liberty of the town of Suthampton, by Roger Hosewyff to William Chamberleyn and Ralph Chamberleyn.

26 April, 6 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever, of all his messuages and tofts &c. in the town and liberty of the town of Suthampton, by William Nicoll of the said town burgess to John Sues "de Hille juxta Suthampton," Richard Stonhard of Fowy co. Cornwall, and William Rede of Lostithiel in the same county.

19 April, 6 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to certain messuages, cottages and crofts &c. in the town of Suthampton.

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hampton and the liberty thereof, by Sir Henry Plesyngton knt. (cousin and heir of Sir Robert Plesyngton knt.) to William Chamberleyn of the said town.

—, 6 Henry VI. Indented memorandum of divers goods and chattels on his manor of Warneford, sold by Thomas Ponyngges lord of St. John to William Nycoll of Hampton merchant.

16 December, 6 Henry VI. Bond of Alice, widow of John Sampson formerly burgess of Suthampton, for payment of 40*l.* to Thomas Godyton of the Isle of Wight.

1 April, 7 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim by John Penkeston to Agnes Langstoke.

16 June, 7 Henry VI. Deed of conveyance of divers lands and tenements &c., formerly belonging to Thomas Appilby in the town of Suthampton, by Robert Longe esq., Peter Coudray esq., Robert Wayte and John Esmond the elder, to Peter Jamys, John Flemyng, Peter Osmond clerk and John Barton clerk, all of the town of Suthampton.

16 January, 9 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a messuage in the High Street of Suthampton, by Ancelm Benning of Hatfeld-Bishops co. Hertford to John Crawle of Suthampton hosyer.

17 April, 9 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever, of divers lands and tenements &c. in the town and parish of South Stonham co. Suthampton, by Peter Osmond clerk, William Reneneston clerk, Robert Honyngham of Suthampton burgess and John Sues of Hylle near the town of Suthampton, to William Nycoll of the said town burgess and Richard Knyght clerk.

— 9 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to certain shops, lands and tenements in the town of Suthampton, by William Belnayre to John Smyth vicar of the church of Froyle, Peter Osmond vicar of the church of St. Cross in the town of Suthampton, Matilda widow of Thomas Armorer, John Fayrle, Richard Turnant, John Draper, John Huse chaplain, Benedict Wycheford, John North draper, Richard Baudewyn and the executors of William Newe.

17 April, 9 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by Peter Osmond clerk to John Compton of Suthampton.

26 May, 9 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Crawle of the said town hosier to William Nicoll burgess and merchant of the same town.

9 June, 9 Henry VI. Deed of gift for ever of his reversionary interest in lands and tenements in the town of Suthampton and elsewhere in the county of Suthampton, by Ancelm Benning to John Pool esq. and William Malemeshulle cutler of Suthampton.

19 February, 11 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Pole esq. to William Nicholle of the said town merchant.

19 June, 11 Henry VI. Lease for one hundred years, at a yearly rent of a red rose, of the tower over their Water-gate and also of an adjacent tower, by the Mayor and community of the town of Suthampton to William Sopere, who is bound to keep in repair the same tower, which he has already repaired.

—, 13 Henry VI. Deed of grant in fee-farm, of a piece of vacant land called "Mersery Lane," in the town of Suthampton, by John Emery the Mayor and the community of the said town to John Hunt esq. of the same town and his wife Alice.

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—, 14 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Barnabe of London and his wife Petronilla to Nicholas Banastre and Richard Hunte.

1 June, 14 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Boteler of London and Alexander Anne to John Flemyng.

1 June, 14 Henry VI. Deed of conveyance for ever, of certain lands and tenements in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by John Boteler citizen and clothworker of London, Alexander Anne and John Flemyng, to John Barnabe citizen and clothworker of London.

14 December, 15 Henry VI. Indenture of the agreement of John Chamberleyn of the town of Southampton burgess, to accept a certain yearly rent of 4*l.* for twenty-four years, in lieu of a single payment of 24*l.*, which Walter Fetplace of the same town burgess is bound to pay him next Michaelmas.

19 September, 17 Henry VI. Lease for one hundred and twenty years of the two towers, the one over and the other near the Water-Gate of the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor and community of the said town (at a yearly rent of a red rose) to William Sopere of the said town burgess. Also, the counterpart of the same lease.

5 April, 20 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, by William Nycoll of the town of Suthampton burgess to Thomas Peri: To deliver seisin of lands and tenements, &c. in cos. Suthampton, Cornwall and Surrey to Walter Fetplace, William Stone and John Serteyn chaplain.

5 April, 20 Henry VI. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of all his lands, tenements and rents, &c. in cos. Southampton, Cornwall and Surrey, by William Nicoll of Suthampton burgess to Master Thomas Forest, Robert Ayleward, Walter Fetplace, William Stone and John Certeyn chaplain.

6 August, 20 Henry VI. Deed of conveyance for ever, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Master Thomas Forest, Robert Aylward and Walter Fetplace of the said town burgesses, William Stone esq. and John Serteyn chaplain, to William Johnysson and his wife Katherine and the heirs of their bodies.

7 July, 21 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by William Poole of Stokenesy and John Poole of the same place to John Duke of Somerset and Earl of Kendal, and to Thomas Vaghan, esquire.

11 June, 22 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Nycoll of the said town burgess and his wife Amice, to Joan formerly wife of Adam Merysshe and to Nicholas Holmehegge mayor and to the community of the said town.

8 May, 23 Henry VI. The award of Master William Prentyse (Doctor of Theology), Walter Fetplace (Mayor of the town of Suthampton), Robert Ayleward and William Blake, arbitrators; For the determination of controversy and strife between Thomas Whyte and Richard Thomas of the said town burgesses.

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—, 24 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Colpeys of the city of Winchester to John Burbrigge of the town of Suthampton.

—, 24 Henry VI. Deed of gift, of nine messuages &c. in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Robert Colpeys of Winchester, to Joan wife of Nicholas Holmehegge and formerly wife of William Marche, for the term of her life; With remainder &c. to &c.

13 April, 25 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by Richard Rownde to the Mayor and bailiffs of the town of Suthampton, and to Richard Brydde, Keeper of the Gaol of the said town.

2 May, 28 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all actions &c., by Arnold Claysson "Magistrum ejusdam Balyngere de Armouth in Selandia vocatē le *Marie knyght*," John Van Devys, John vtten Haghe, Gerard Lowe and Peter Martynesson merchants of the same balyngere, to Thomas Payne merchant of Suthampton and owner of a balyngere called the *John of Suthampton* and Philip Trumpette, Master of the last-named balyngere.

9 February, 29 Henry VI. Letters of Attorney by William Pole and John Pole to John Gunas.

15 April, 29 Henry VI. Deed of gift and conveyance, of lands and tenements in the town of Suthampton and suburbs thereof, by William Pole and John Pole of Stokegnesy co. Somerset to John Gunas of Gloucester and his wife Joan, and to John Payne and Nicholas Holmehegge of Suthampton burgesses.

20 April, 29 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to lands and tenements &c. in the town of Suthampton and its suburbs, by William Pole and John Pole of Stokegnesy co. Somerset, to John Gunas of Gloucester and his wife Joan, and John Payne and Nicholas Holmehegge of Suthampton burgesses.

18 October, 30 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a rent issuing from a messuage in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Ryngwode esq. to John Chamberleyn and his wife Joan.

5 December, 31 Henry VI. Coroner's Inquisition post-mortem, with verdict that the deceased John, servant of Isbrand Peterson bere-brewer, came to his death by accidental drowning.

—, 31 Henry VI. Bond of John Hampton of Bromesgrove co. Worcester, for the payment of 6*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* to Robert Belhous of the town of Suthampton merchant.

26 January, 34 Henry VI. Indenture of an agreement between the Mayor, Sheriffs, and community of the town of Coventre, of the one part, and the Mayor, Sheriff, and community of the town of Suthampton, of the other part. For the exemption of the members of each community from tolls within the bounds of the other community.

10 July, 34 Henry VI. Bond of John Estfelde and Walter Clerk of the town of Suthampton burgesses, for the payment of one hundred shillings to Peter South citizen and surgeon of London.

2 October, 34 Henry VI. Deed of assignment of all the remainder of his lease of the two watergate towers of the town of Suthampton, by William Soper to John Ingoldesbye "pro consilio suo mihi impenso."

18 January, 35 Henry VI. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action, &c., and also in respect to a tenement in English

Street in the town of Suthampton, by Walter Bacyn and his wife to the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton.

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25 February, 35 Henry VI. Bond of Walter Bacyn for the payment of 10*l.* to John William the mayor of Suthampton and Robert Bellhouse the elder of the same town.

16 October, 37 Henry VI. Acknowledgment of Thomas Luyt, that he has received his fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* of William Nedham, late sheriff of the county of the town of Suthampton.

28 September, 39 Henry VI. Indented certificate, that Richard Symond, Master of the Ship called *Le Gracedydee* has received 31*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* of Richard Gryme, Mayor of the town of Suthampton.

10 August, 1 Edward IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to all causes of action &c., by Thomas Bayly to William Shoteswold.

28 September, 1 Edward IV. Indented certificate, that Robert Bagworth, Mayor of the town of Suthampton, has paid to Richard Symond, Master of the ship *Gracedywe* the sum of 68*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, for the victualling and safe custody of the said ship for one whole year.

18 January, 1 Edward IV. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of thirteen messuages &c. in the town of Suthampton, by Joan late the wife of Nicholas Holmehegge late burgess of the town of Suthampton, to John Holand, William Darset, William Blake, clerks, Michael Skylling, John William, John Doune, Simon Patrike, William Wever clerk, Andrew Arthur clerk, John Stokker, John Borughbrigge and John Moryce, in trust "ad implendam et observandam voluntatem et intencionem mei prefate Joanne eis in scriptis imposterum declarandam." Also, the counterpart of the same indenture.

20 January, 2 Edward IV. Deed of gift, for the term of her life, by Joan formerly wife of Adam Meresshe deceased, of four several messuages in the town of Suthampton, to John William, merchant, Robert Bageworth, Richard Gryme, John Dunne, John Walker, Gilbert Cornemonger, Simon Patrik and . . . Spring "venerabilibus viris ville Suthampton," in trust to render her the rents and profits of the premises during her life. Also, the counterpart of the same deed.

1 April, 2 Edward IV. Certificate that John Dun, Mayor of the town of Suthampton, has paid 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* to Richard Symond, Master of the ship called *Le Gracedewe* for the victualling and safe custody of the said ship from Michaelmas 1 Edward IV. to the 1st day of April in the 2nd year of the same king's reign.

6 May, 2 Edward IV. The writing of the Intention and Will for pious uses of Joan, widow of the late Nicholas Holmehegge, in respect to the thirteen messuages with appurtenances in the town of Suthampton, granted and conveyed by her to John Holand and eleven others by a deed dated 18 January 1 Edward IV., running in these words,— "Noveritis quod intencio et voluntas mei prefate Johanne de predictis messuagiis, &c., &c., est videlicet quod de undecim messuagiis predictorum tresdecim messuagiorum &c. quod si Maior burgenses et communitas ville Suthampton predictae amortizare et facere velint unam cantariam perpetuam de uno capellano idoneo annuatim celebraturo apud ecclesiam beate Marie juxta Suthampton predictam pro animabus mei prefate Johanne et predicti Nicholai nuper mariti mei ac animabus parentum et antecessorum meorum infra duos annos post mortem meam extunc proxime sequentes, Quod extunc volo post hujusmodi amortizacionem sic factam, quod Maior burgenses et communitas ville predictae habeant sibi et successoribus predictis predicta

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undecim messuagia cum voltis &c. ad inveniendum annuatim capellanum predictum et ad tenendum annuatim anniversarium meum et predicti Nicholai nuper mariti mei in uno die apud dictam ecclesiam beate Marie videlicet dando annuatim Andree Arthur modo capellano mei prefate Johanne decem marcas ad terminum vite sue, et post mortem ejusdem Andree dando alii capellano idoneo sic celebranti similiter decem marcas ac ad distribuendos annuatim dicto die Anniversarii viginti sex solidos et octo denarios videlicet Maiori ville predictae pro tempore existente tres solidos et quatuor denarios, et Senascallo ejusdem ville duos solidos, Et residuum inde ad distribuendum inter presbiteros clericos et pauperes ibidem, videlicet apud dictam ecclesiam beate Marie, Et quod predicti Maior burgenses et communitas et successores sui nichil capiant de exitibus et proficuis dictorum undecim messuagiorum cum pertinenciis quousque dicta amortizacio facta fuerit." In case the said Mayor and community should neglect to amortize for two years after her death, Joan Holmehegge says, "Extunc volo quod preceutor dicte ecclesie beate Marie pro tempore existens habeat dicta undecim messuagia &c. sibi et successoribus suis si amortizacionem fecerit de uno capellano &c." In case the said preceutor should neglect to do her will for two years, the donor to pious uses continues, "Extunc volo quod Custos domus dei ville predictae pro tempore existens habeat sibi et successoribus suis predicta undecim messuagia &c. &c. &c." for the accomplishment of her will; it being further ordered that, should the keeper of God's House be in like manner neglectful, the donor's will is to be carried into effect by the executors of her testament. After further provision for the fulfilment of her intention in respect to the aforesaid messuages, the donor to pious uses continues, "Et de duobus mesuagiis predictorum tresdecim messuagiorum residuis situatis &c. Voluntas et intencio mei prefate Johanne est quod predicta duo mesuagia cum pertinenciis vendantur per executores meos seu executores executorum meorum, Et quod pecunia inde perveniens disponatur et distribuatur per eosdem executores pro animabus mei prefate Johanne et dicti Nicholai nuper mariti mei ac animabus parentum antecessorum amicorum et omnium benefactorum meorum prout ipsi melius et uberius viderint et seiverint expedire."

—, 3 Edward IV. Acknowledgment of Thomas Luyt, that he has received 13s. 4d. of Thomas Walker, late sheriff of Southampton.

22 March, 5 Edward IV. Letters of attorney, for livery of seisin, by John Gonas of London weaver and Joan his wife, to Walter William and William Thomas.

22 March, 5 Edward IV. Deed of gift for ever, by John Gonas of London weaver and his wife Joan, to Walter Fetiplace, John William, John Donne, Guy Cornmonger and William Hekkele of Suthampton burgesses, of lands and tenements in the said town of Suthampton, formerly the property of John duke of Exeter, and afterwards of John Pole. Also, dated on 1 April in the same year, a deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to the same lands and tenements, by the said John Gonas and his wife.

13 September, 6 Edward IV. Lease for ninety-nine years, of two pieces of land in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor (Gilbert Cornmonger) and the community of the said town to John Walker merchant of the same town.

8 January, 6 Edward IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to the thirteen tenements conveyed to trustees for the execution of Joan

Holmehegge's last will, by the Master, brethren and sisters of St. Julian's Hospital to the aforesaid trustees.

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12 December, 8 Edward IV. Certificatory Letters, touching the petition made to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton by the tailors of the said town, and the consent of the same Mayor &c. to the said petition, whereby the tailors of Suthampton sought for the protection of their trade against the encroachments and competition of foreign tailors. After stating that heretofore their gains have been "wonte to rise of the strange people comynge into the poorte of the saied towne as in carryckes galleys shippes of Spayne, Portingall, Almayne, Flanders, Zelonde, and others in their vyages, ther beynge for their use to cutte their clothe by the handes of the taylors of the same town," John Renande (Roeffe Taylor) and the petitioners of the Craft of Tailors of Suthampton complain that to their injury "Nowe of late in dyvers carrickes galleyes and in shippes of strangers have come taylors of divers nacions and sonde in them by divers tymes the which tary and abyde within the carrickes galleyes and shippes within the same poorte &c."

10 January, 8 Edward IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Joan Tilby widow, William Saunderson, Esq., Oliver Sherd, and his wife Joan, to John James of the said town burgess.

31 August, 9 Edward IV. Lease for ninety-nine years, of certain vacant lands "apud le West Kay" and certain other adjacent lands, by Robert Bagworthe (the Mayor) and the whole community of the town of Suthampton to John William of the same town burgess.

20 January, 12 Edward IV. Bond of Thomas Dun grocer for the payment of 10*l.* to Nicholas Baker esquire, and David Restell yeoman.

16 September, 14 Edward IV. Bond of William Kerver citizen and merchant of London, Christofer Ambrose of the town of Suthampton merchant, Michael de Chyperell of Florence merchant, and Gabriel de Leorsy and Paul Theople of Venice merchants, for the payment of 40*l.* to Geoffrey Moumbray of Suthampton sheriff.

1 April, 16 Edward IV. Deed of gift for life, of a yearly rent of twenty shillings, by the Prior and Convent of St. Denis near Suthampton to Willian Gunter of the said town merchant.

1 May, 17 Edward IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to two Watergate Towers &c. in the town of Suthampton by John Ingoldesby to the Mayor bailiffs and community of the said town.

11 September, 17 Edward IV. Letters certificatory of the Grant of Powers and Privileges, made at their humble petition to the Cordwainers of the town of Suthampton by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the same town.

31 October, 18 Edward IV. Letters of attorney, for taking livery of seisin, by Robert Maudite, son and heir of Alice Maudite, to William Shotswold and John Filder.

31 October, 18 Edward IV. Deed of Gift and conveyance for ever of divers lands and tenements &c. both within and without the parish of Suthstoneham co. Suthampton, by Robert Mawdyte (son and heir of Alice Mawdyte, daughter and heir of Oliver Nichol, who was brother of William Nicholl formerly of Suthampton Burgess) to John Ludlowe, John Walker, Richard Gryme, Walter Feteplace, Robert Bluet and Michael Luke.

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2 December, 18 Edward IV. Letters of Evidence, touching the testament of William Nycoll by John Ingler, mayor of Newe Saresbury: "To all trewe Christien people whiche these present lettres shall see or here redde John Ingler Mayre of the Cite of Newe Saresbury sendeth dewe recommendacion in our Lorde God everlasting, and forasmuche as that hit is nedefull and meritory to every trewe Christien Manne to bere wytnesse of trouthe so that Allway trouthe may be preferred and every untrew matier leyd apart To youre Unversiteze grete sadnesses and Wysedomes be it known shewed and undrestonden That one Thomas Pyrie oure faithfull Brother a Cocitezene of the Cite aforesaid beyng with us a Manne of good name fame condicion openyon and of feithfull delying honeste conversacion and governaunce the making herof personally apperyng before me the seid Mayre and other that is to sey William Roket marchaunt, William Shirwode, John Gamelyn mercers and William Wynne Notary Imperialle Cocitezeins of the foresaid Cite Within the seid Cite as in the Mansion and dwelling place of me the seid Maire than and there the seame Thomas Pyrie of his owen fre wyll be fore us shewyng, and declaryng in maner and forme as hereafter folowyth and ensueth, First that he was servaunt with one William Nycoll sumtyme Burges & Merchaut of the Towne of Suthampton in the tyme of the decesse of the same William & longe tyme before, And that the said William beyng in his helth and good mynde then commaunded the same Thomas to bringe to hym into his parle in Suthampton clene papir & penne & Inke and bygynne to write the forme of the begynnynge of his testament the whiche the same Thomas so dide & ferthermore commaunded hym to write particuler legatis as well to Churches & Places of Religion as to private persones servauntes & other named by the same William and forth with after to write his devise of disposicion of the residue of his godes before not quethed equally to be departed betwix Julian his wyfe and Richard Thomas his kynnesman then beyng his factour & purser of his Shipp named the *Marie of Hampton* beyng in a bay viage, and that so doon he commaunded the seid Thomas to wryte his devise & disposicion of alle his landis and tenementes &c. that he att that day hadde within the Town and Suburb &c. of Southampton & ellis where within the Realme of Englonde & the landis & tenementes &c. he devised to be departed assone after his decesse as they godely myght in too parties by even porcions Whereof he devysed the one partie to the seid Julian his Wyfe to have to hir terme of her lyfe yeldyng therfore Rentis and Services dewe &c. And also beryng therof half of an annuell charge for a prestes wagis and of an anniversarie or obite in the parisshe church of Holy Rodes in Southampton duryng her lyfe, and after her decesse the said half of landis & tenementes &c. shulde remayn to the seid Richarde and to the heires of his body lawfully begoten for ever yeldyng therfore rentes & service due &c. And also beryng therof the said halfe of the annuell charge to the prest and of the anniversarie or obite in the church a forseid for ever and the other partie of all the said landis & tenementes &c. the said William Nicoll devised to the same Richard To have & to holde to hym & to the heyres of his body lauffully begoten for ever yeldyng therfore Rentis and services due &c. And also beryng therof the other halfe of the seid Annuell charge to the seid preste and obit or Anniversarie in the seid Church for ever, and yf it hapned the seid Richard to decesse without suche heir of his body begoten that than the said parte of all the said landis & tenementis &c. so devised to the said Richard and also the said other parte of all the said landes and tenementes &c. devised to the said Julian when they be hapned

to falle after hir deceasse shulde holly remayne to Jone the wyfe of Thomas Payne of Loo in Cornewalle Suster of the said Richard & to the heyres of her body lawfully begoten for ever yeldyng therfore rentis and services due &c. and also beryng of and for alle the seid londis and tenementes &c. the hole charge Annuelle to the Prest & Anniversari or obit in the Churche aforesaid as it is above rehersed for ever, And if it hapned that the seid Richard or his said heyres or elles the said Johane or her said heyres to fayle and not bere the said charges of Annuite to the Preist or of the Anniversary or obite in the said Churche by an hole yere that than alle the said londes and tenementes with the appurtenaunces shulde holly remayne to the Mayre and Burgeis of the Towne of Suthampton and to theire successours for ever, and yf it hapned to the seid Johane to decease withoute heyres of her body lafully begoten that then alle the said londes and tenementes with the appurtenaunces shulde holly remayne to the said Maire and Burgeis of the Towne of Suthampton aforesaid, and to theyre successours forever, yeldyng therfore rentes and services dewe and of olde tyme accustomed and also beryng the seid hole charge to the Preiste and Anniversary or Obite in the said Churche forever, and if it hapned the said Mayre & Burgeys to faile and not bere the said charge to the Preiste and Anniversary or obite in the said Churche as is above rehersed by an hole yere, that then alle the said londes and tenementis with the appurtenaunces shulde holly remayne to the Priour & Convent of the Monastery of Seint Denys be side Suthampton & to their successores for ever yeldyng ther of rentis and services due &c. And also beryng the seid charge of the Prieste and Anniversary or obite in the seid Church of Holy Rode for ever, And executors of his said testament he made the above wryten Julian & Richard. Item after this thus doon the said William Nicoll become dedly seke so that his Fisicions given him over for a ded man. And then it was remembred by Sir John Serteyn and other beyng aboute the seid William Nicoll howe that his manor of South-Stonham with his pertinences laye withoute Cite or Borugh in the countie at large, and if the seid William Nicoll decessed seased therof that then his brother's doughter called Alice, the whiche was weddyd to a bondeman at Twyford, sholde have bene heyre to hit &c. Therfore it was thought to them behovefull to make a dede of feoffament & enfeoffe certain personis in alle the said londis & tenementis &c. And so the seid Thomas Pyrie was commaunded by the seid Julian Sir John Serteyn & William Stone to make a dede ther. . . . Maister Thomas Foreste Walter Fetplace Robert Aylward William Stone and Sir John Serteyn preste and a lettre of Attorne to the seid Thomas Pyrie to deliver season in the name of the seid William Nicoll to the seid feoffees of & in all the seid londes & tenementes, and when the seid Thomas Pyrie hadde write the seid evidences & putt wex to them & brought them to the seid William Nicolles bedside and redde them to hym openly the same William Nicolles wittes were past away and mynde allso so that he nother herd sey spake nor made any signe or tokene therto to any knowleiche, But the seid Thomas Pyrie toke the hande of the seid William Nicoll out of the bedd and so ensealed the seid evidences with the seall of the seid William Nicolle & put his hande in to the bed agen and forthwith the seid William Stone and Thomas Pirie went to South Stonham aforesaid and there the same Thomas brought the seid William in possession of the seid manour with his pertinences by vertue of the seid evidences and so came agen to Suthampton, and ther brought the same William Stone and other of the Cofeoffees in possession of the tenement of the seid William Nicoll Wherin John Fleccher then

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dwelled In the name of all the landis & tenementes that passed by that dede within the town of Southampton suburb' &c. of the same and in the same day that the seid evidences were made & ensealed & lyvery of season taken as hit is above seid, the forseid William Nicoll decessed and passed out of this world, And in Witnesse that the premisses were behadde & doon in the manere and forme aforeseid the seid Thomas Pyrie hath in presence of me the seid Maire put herto his sealle and for more evidence & credence of trouth the seal of myne offic of Mairalte of the seid Citce of New Sarum at the instance of the seid Thomas Pyrie is also putte herto. Geven att Sarum in the ii^{de} day of December in the xviiijth yere of the regne of Kynge Edward the iiijth.

28 July, 20 Edward IV. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to the Manor of South Stoneham co. Suthampton and lands and tenements in the town and liberty of the town of Suthampton, by John Ludlowe, John Walkar, Richard Gryme, Walter Fetyplace and Michael Luke to William Langherne.

18 September, 22 Edward IV. Lease for thirty years, of a "celarium cum muris lapidiis" with a loft built over the same, in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor, bailiffs and whole community of the said town, to John Walkar of the same town burgess and merchant.

29 July, 1 Richard III. Lease for sixty years, of a tenement with appurtenances in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town to Ralph Picarde of the same town merchant.

1 August, 1 Richard III. Deed of conveyance for ever, of eleven messuages with vaults, gardens, &c. by William Wever clerk, Andrew Arthur clerk, and John Borughbridge of the town of Suthampton burgess, to Walter William, John Ludlowe, William Gunter, Thomas Reynold, Lewis Eynes, Walter Fetiplace, Roger Kelsale, Vincent Tehy, Thomas Smyth, Gabriel Howley, William Hekley mercer, Massie Salman and Thomas Marmorye.

31 January, 2 Richard III. Letters of Attorney by William Slifild, late Treasurer of Calais, to John Walker of Suthampton merchant, Anthony Spynell, Benedict Spynell, Richard Botiller of Chichester co. Sussex, and Thomas Yoxhille of Portesmouth.

25 February, 2 Richard III. Indenture of an Agreement that, if Thomas Rogers of London (gentleman and clerk of all the king's ships), and John Long of London citizen and brewer, hold Vincent Tehy, Richard Harewode, Gabriel . . . and Thomas Dymok harmless in their own names, and not as Mayor, sheriff and bailiffs of Suthampton, in respect to certain 1,086 sacks of wool, a certain writing of statute merchaunt, whereby the said Thomas Rogers and John Long were bound to pay 1,200*l*. to the said Vincent, Richard, Gabriel and Thomas shall be void.

12 April, 8 Henry VII. Lease for sixty years, of a messuage and two shops in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Dymok the Mayor and the whole community of the said town to Stephen Ite of the same town.

10 March, 11 Henry VII. Lease for sixty years, of a garden in Bull Street in the town of Suthampton, by Thomas Langton bishop of Winchester and the Keeper, brethren and sisters of God's House of the town of Suthampton, to the Mayor, burgesses and community of the said town.

3 April, 11 Henry VII. Lease for eighty-four years, of a certain tower over "Le Watyrgate" and of an adjoining mansion &c., with licence to build, by the Mayor, bailiffs and community of Suthampton to Richard Palshid of the same town burgess.

11 April, 12 Henry VII. Lease for sixty years, of a piece of land with a stable and barn &c. by the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton to Cristofer Ambrose of the same town burgess.

26 April, 13 Henry VII. Lease for sixty-eight years by Cristofer Ambrose, Mayor of the town of Suthampton, to Richard Palshid of the said town burgess, of a certain piece of land, with a stable and barn, &c., leased to the said Cristofer Ambrose by the community of the aforesaid town.

30 January, 18 Henry VII. The Confession (*i.e.* Depositions) of divers old men touching a matter of variance and controversy between the Town of Suthampton and the Hospital of St. Julian of Suthampton, otherwise called Goddishous'.

6 February, 20 Henry VII. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to the Salt-marsh within the county of the town of Suthampton, by the Warden brethren and Sisters of St. Julian's Hospital, otherwise called Goddishous, to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton.

6 February, 20 Henry VII. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, of all that marsh near Iechyn Fery, by the Master brethren and sisters of the Hospital of St. Julian "infra villam Suthampton," to the Mayor bailiffs and community of the said town.

6 February, 20 Henry VII. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to rents issuing out of tenements, &c. in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, to the Warden brethren and sisters of St. Julian's Hospital.

20 February, 20 Henry VII. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to the Little Marsh with its appurtenances, lying near Iechyn Fery near the town of Suthampton, by Cristofer Baynbrigge and the brethren and sisters of the Hospital of St. Julian, commonly called Goddishous, to the Mayor bailiffs burgesses and whole community of the said town.

28 October, 20 Henry VII. The Award of John Kingesmill "oon of the kinges Justices of the Commen place," and Rychard Broke gentleman, for the determination of variances and strife between the Master brethren and sisters of the hospital of Goddishous in Suthampton of the one part, and the Mayor and community of the said town of the other part.

20 January, 23 Henry VII. Indenture (paper) of an agreement between the Mayor burgesses and community of the town of Suthampton of the one part and the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Lemyngton of the other part, for the settlement of differences between the two towns respecting customs.

14 March, 23 Henry VII. Bond of Robert Maller mayor, John Rogers merchant, Robert Tanner tanner and merchant, Richard Kente mercer and Robert Quyeck weaver, of the town of New Lymyngton, for the payment of 20*l.* to Robert Bisshop the mayor of the town of Suthampton and to the bailiff of the same last named town.

16 December, 23 Henry VII. Deed of release and quitclaim, in respect to a messuage and a piece of vacant ground in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Master brethren and sisters of St.

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Julian's Hospital within the said town, to the Mayor and community of the same town.

20 August, 7 Henry VIII. Indenture of agreement (touching Waterworks) between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton of the one part and John Flemyng of the same town esquire of the other part, whereby the said Mayor &c. "graunted att the instance of the saide John Flemyng that ther shall be a sosome otherwyse called a small pippe of leede made with a stoppe conveyde owte of the greate pipe oute of the condute of the said towne at the Suthwest corner of All Halows church within the said town of Suthampton unto the sayde church walle and ther to issue and have course oute att a cocke of brasse to be made stanch att the costes and charges of the saide John Flemyng and hys assignes bytwyxe Allhallowtide and the begynnyng of Auguste, so that therbe sufficient water att alle the other condutes within the saide towne and no otherwyse;" and it was covenanted by the said John Flemyng esq. that he and his assigns would "inclose the place where the said sosome otherwyse namyd a small pippe with a stoppe shall be conveied owte of the greate pipe of the condute with ii lockes and keyes, of the which ij lockes and keyes the Wardens of the Freeres Obseruauntes and his successours have the keynge of the oon key, becawse the conduyte fyrste moved and came by the said freers, and the Meyr of the forsaid towne for the tyme beyng to have the keyng of the other key."

1 June, 7 Henry VIII. Deed of the Grant and Conveyance, of the "hedde of a Waterspryng in Lovery Meede," by John Flemyng of the town of Suthampton esq. to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton.

—, 9 Henry VIII. Indented Certificate of the Petition to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton in their Guildhall assembled, made by the bakers of said town, praying for municipal authority to form themselves into a guild with powers of self-government in matters relating to their mystery and craft; And Also of the Consent of the said Mayor, &c. to the same petition.

19 May, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of Sampson Thomas of Suthampton merchant, in the sum of 20*l.* to the king's use, for the bringing forth from time to time of John Antyll of Suthampton hat-maker, and his goods valued at five marks; the said John having been born under obeisance to the French King.

19 May, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of Henry Hurdes of the town of Suthampton tailor, in the sum of 10*l.* to the king's use, for the appearance and good behaviour of Nicholas Demerall skinner, born under obeisance to the French king.

19 May, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of John Pers of the town of Suthampton merchant and Peter Rykkard of the same town cordwainer, in the sum of 40*l.* to the king's use, for the appearance and good behaviour of Arthur Julian of the said town cordwainer, born under obeisance to the French king.

19 May, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of Henry Savory and Richard Havart, in the sum of 20 marks to the king's use, for the appearance and good conduct of the said Henry Savory, born under the French king's obeisance.

20 May, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of Thomas Vawe clerk and John Favour of the town of Suthampton merchants, in the sum of 20*l.* to the king's use, for the appearance and good behaviour of the said Thomas Vawe.

20 May, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of Richard Mershe of the town of Suthampton, in the sum of ten marks to the king's use, for the appearance and good behaviour of John Melon.

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1 June, 14 Henry VIII. Bond of Thomas Husec merchant, John Peeis merchant, and John Kyllek tailor, all three of the town of Suthampton, in the sum of forty marks, for the appearance and good conduct of the said John Kyllek.

20 January, 21 Henry VIII. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever of a rent issuing out of messuages in French Street, and also of a tenement and certain pieces of land in the town of Suthampton, by John Mille to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town.

27 February, 21 Henry VIII. Bond of Henry Huttoft of the town of Suthampton, for the payment of 10*l.* to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town.

20 August, 21 Henry VIII. Deed of sale and conveyance, of three tenements with gardens &c. in the town of Southampton, by Constantine Darell of Collyngbourne co. Wilts. esq., to John Mille of the said town gentleman. Also, dated 12 June, 21 Henry VIII., Deed of sale and conveyance, of a messuage with a garden in Eststrete in the town of Suthampton, by the same Constantine Darell esq. to the same John Mille gent. With deeds of release and quitclaim, in respect to the same properties, by the same Constantine Darell to the same John Mille.

12 September, 21 Henry VIII. Deed of gift and conveyance, of tenements &c. in the town of Suthampton, by Constantine Darell esq. to John Mille, Richard Colnett and Henry Moleneux "ad usum predicti Johannis Mille."

25 October, 32 Henry VIII. Lease for fifty years, of a tenement in English Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and community of the said town to Thomas Mucklowe the elder, yeoman.

24 May, 4 Edward VI. Bond of the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton, in the sum of 1,000*l.* to the king, for payment of arrears of the fee-farm of their said town.

12 June, 5 Edward VI. Lease for four successive terms of 99 years each, by John Griffith clerk M.A. and vicar of the parish church of Holy Roodes in the town of Suthampton, to Robert Evans of the same town merchant, of the Vicarage House of the said parish-church, with other edifices appurtenant. Also, the counterpart of the same lease for four successive terms of ninety-nine years each.

26 June, 6 Edward VI. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, by Adam Meresh of the town of Suthampton burgess, of all his goods and chattels in eos. Suthampton, Dorcestre and Suthsex, to Thomas Cook rector of the church of St. Laurence in the said town, and to Robert Hayne and Richard Beel of Hulle.

26 September, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. Indenture of the Grant by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton, to William Fevorell, Thomas Hoyskyns, Thomas Forwarde, William Bowtrell, Hugh Sharpe, Roger James and John Harryson, and the other butchers of the said town, of authority to constitute themselves into a Company or Guild, with powers of self-government in matters touching their mystery and craft.

17 March, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. Certificate of Sir Thomas Offley knt. (Mayor) and the aldermen of London, under the mayoral seal of the said city, that the bearer thereof, William Bentley of London citizen

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and clothworker, is as a citizen of London free of toll throughout the realm.

28 August, 1 Elizabeth. Certificate addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer by John Gregorye, Mayor of the town of Suthampton, Thomas Pace esq., William Knight and Peter Smithe, customers; Commissioners appointed to enquire and take order respecting the discharging and shipment of all kinds of merchandize at the port of the said town.

21 September, 1 Elizabeth. Letters from Thomas Beadon, B.D., Robert Weston, D.C.L., and Robert Nowell esq., Her Majesty's Commissioners in matters ecclesiastical in the cities and dioceses of Rochester, Canterbury, Chichester and Wynchester, to Edward Willmet (mayor), John Gregory, Thomas Bekingham, Richard Buteler, John Cappelyn, John Stavelen, Nycholas Caplyn, and William Stavelen of the town of Suthampton gentlemen; Giving directions amongst other things, as to the use of an accompanying Form of Recantation of Papistical Tenets &c. Also, attached to these Letters, the Form of Recantation mentioned therein.

13 February, 5 Elizabeth. Lease for sixty years, of a tenement with appurtenances in the High Street of the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town to William Hatton of Ningewood in the Isle of Wight yeoman.

26 January, 7 Elizabeth. Lease for sixty years, of a tenement in the High Street *alias* English Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, to Thomas Torner of the same town "grosser."

20 April, 7 Elizabeth. Exemplification of the Bond (and the condition thereof) of the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton, in the sum of 40*l.*, to Laurence Sendye of the said town fishmonger, and to the Warden fellows and scholars of the College of St. Mary of Winchester, and to the Provost of Queen's College Oxford, and to the Warden brethren and sisters of St. Julian's Hospital within the town of Suthampton.

5 November, 7 Elizabeth. Indented Certificate that, in accordance with letters from Lords of the Council, the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of Suthampton have paid 28*l.* to Symon Myldred, servant to John Baptiste de Sambitores, merchant of Spayne, dwelling in London.

8 March, 8 Elizabeth. Lease for thirty-one years, of a tenement in French Street in the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town to John More baker.

29 April, 9 Elizabeth. The Award of William, Earl of Pembroke, Steward of Her Majesty's Household, for the determination of controversy and strife between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton of the one part, and Benedicte Spinola of the city of Jean gentleman and free citizen of England of the other part, in respect to dues for and forfeitures on Malmesey and Muscadell wines, brought into the said country otherwise than by the port of Southampton.

23 September, 9 Elizabeth. Bond, in the amount of forty marks, of Sir Francis Dawtrey of Portiswodde knt. and Richard Knight of Portiswodde gentleman, for the payment of an annuity for life of forty shillings, to Alice Bossher of the town of Suthampton.

18 July, 14 Elizabeth. Bond of John Newman of Whitwell in the Isle of Wight yeoman, in the sum of 40*l.* (for his good behaviour in matters of religion), to the Bishop of Winchester.

13 April, 18 Elizabeth. Lease for forty years, of a tenement in the town of Southampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town to Andrew Studley of the same town, mercer.

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4 October, 18 Elizabeth. Lease for fifty-one years, of the Town Ditches, with the fishing thereof &c., by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton to Robert Knaplocke of the same town Notarye Publique.

16 January, 23 Elizabeth. Certificate of John Robyns mayor of New Sarum and John Venarde J.P. and gentleman, to the good character and behaviour of William Pratt and Katheryn Ayhyer, now his wife, during their residence in the said city.

14 August, 31 Elizabeth. Lease to farm for twelve years, of the money accruing by way of forfeiture under the Sweet Wines Grant, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton to the Rt. Hon. Robert the Earl of Essex.

12 February, 34 Elizabeth. Writ of the Court of Exchequer (touching certain loads of wool belonging to James Bysse) addressed to the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton.

26 June, 37 Elizabeth. Indenture of an agreement between Roger Pedley of the town of Suthampton yeoman of the one part, and the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the same town of the other part. For the construction of water-works for the town's service.

1 July, 40 Elizabeth. Lease for forty-one years, of the Brewers' Tower, parcel of the walls of the town of Suthampton, by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town to Walter Feverell of the same town butcher.

20 December, 14 James I. Indenture of the petition of the cloth-workers of the town of Southampton to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, for authority to constitute themselves into "a settled Company and Fellowship of the Art and Mistery of Clothworkers," and also of the consent of the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses to the petition, so preferred by Lionell Austin, William Suffield, John Appleton, Nicholas Wheate and other cloth-workers, Who represent in the preamble to their petition, that they and their fellows "doe use the said Art or Mistery within the said towne, vizt. rowinge, burlinge, fulling, dressinge and pressinge of kerseys, serges and other drapery, keepinge both journymen and apprentices for the doinge thereof."

20 December, 14 James I. Indenture of the petition of the Searge-weavers and Woolkemmurs of the town of Southampton to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, for authority to constitute themselves into "a settled Company and Fellowship of the said Artes and Misteries of sargemakers, sargeweavers and woollkemmurs;" and of the consent of the said Mayor &c. to the said petition, preferred in behalf of themselves and their fellows by John Clungeon, Isacke Herrevill, Andrew Harris, Richard Goare, Roger Morse, Henry Ayres, Daniel Hersaunt, Richard Allen, Robert Toldervey, William Pearce, and twenty-eight others.—Also, a duplicate of the same Indenture.

20 March, 18 James I. Indenture of an agreement between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Suthampton of the one part, and Arthur Baker of the said town alderman of the other part, for the construction of Waterworks for the use and service of the said town.

1 May, 22 James I. The Award of Henry Sherfield, for the determination of controversy between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the

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town of Southampton of the one part, and certain wine merchants of the same town of the other part, on questions touching the ancient grants to five several Religious Houses, of five tons yearly of Prisage Wines out of wines landed at the port of the said town.

12 October, 20 Charles I. Bond of Ellis Antram of the town of Southampton, and of Richard Biscoombe and Samuel Downes of the same town, in the sum of 100*l.*, to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town, for the good conduct of the said Ellis Antrim in the office of a Serjeant-at-Mace.

10 October, 24 Charles I. Indenture of an agreement, between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton of the one part, and Thomas Mason, Richard Belchamber and James Legay of the same town of the other part: For the appointment of the said Thomas, Richard and James to be the deputies of the said Corporation for gathering forfeitures &c. under the Sweet Wines Grant.

28 May, 25 Charles I. Draft of an agreement, between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton of the one part, and Richard Maior gentleman (executor of the last will and testament of his father John Maior deceased), Thomas Wulfris, William Lovington and William Wolgar of the other part.

21 September, 12 Charles II. Orders made by Sir Moundesford Braunston LL.D., Chancellor of the Bishop of Winchester. For the determination of controversies between the Mayor of the said town and the Vicar of the Church of Holy Rhoods.

4 June, 20 Charles II. Indenture tripartite, of an agreement between the Mayor &c. of the town of Southampton of the first part, Major Dunch of Baddeley of the second part, and John Steptow and others of the third part; of the Assignment of a house &c. in French Street in the said town for St. John's Hospital.

4 June, 25 Charles II. Letters of attorney (for acknowledging a certain indenture in the Court of Chancery, with a view to its enrolment there) by the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton, to John Herne and John Brockett of the Middle Temple gentlemen.

20 August, 25 Charles II. Indenture of an agreement between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Southampton of the first part, Major Dunch of Baddesley of the second part, and the Warden and Poor Children of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist of the said town of the third part: For the endowment of the said hospital with an annuity of 40*l.*

4 September, 25 Charles II. Precept of the Court of Chancery, directed to William Higgins gentleman, For the execution of a decree of the said Court, touching the provisions for charitable uses of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Mille deceased.

29 September, 29 Charles II. Indenture of an agreement between the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Southampton of the first part, and John Pinhorne schoolmaster of the Free School of the said town of the second part, and Edward Reynolds D.D. and his mother Mary Reynolds (widow and executrix of Edward Reynolds late Lord Bishop of Norwich deceased); for assuring to the Master of the said school an additional income of 5*l.* a year.

31 May, 2 William and Mary. The will (with probate, granted on 8 December 1690 A.D.) of Robert Thorner of Baddesley co. Southampton, gentleman.

Besides the Municipal and Private deeds mentioned in this catalogue, there are preserved in the Muniment Room of the Town of Southampton thirty-eight bundles of extinct leases, of the 16th 17th and 18th centuries, that afford no matters falling within the scope of the enquiries of Her Majesty's Historical MSS. Commissioners.

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(d.) LETTERS AND LOOSE MEMORANDA.

— Henry VI. Letters under Henry the Sixth's sign manual and signet to "our trusty and wel beloved the Maire, Aldermen and Baillies of our Towne of Southampton and their Bretheren." Trusty and Welbiloved We grete you wele, and late you wite that right tedious compleynt hath been made unto us by our Welbiloved subgiēt John Collis, Poursuyvant unto oure right entierly welbiloved Uncle the 'Duc of Bedford, of ful grevous wronges injuries and hurtes, surmised to be by your meanes unto hym doon ayenst all right and conscience in a matier to be determyned amongst you, betwene hym and oon Robert Wilson of our Town of Southampton, as by this supplication unto us late presented which We sende unto you herin closed it may appere at large, Wherefore We fully entending to see justice and equite ministred unto every our subgiētes in all thair matiers and causes, Wol and charge you that peysing thurghly in your mynde What ye ought to doo herin of duetie, ye demeane you in such wise from hensforth in this matier ancinst our said subgiēt in shewing unto hym playne and undelayed right wnesse that for lak therof he be not constrayned to pursue unto us for othre remedy in that behalve, Which if in your defaultes he be driven eftsones to doo, it wol sowne greatly to our displeasur that eny such default or negligence shuld be founde in yow, and thereupon cause us to put othrewise our handes of help for reformacioun of the same. Yeuen vnder our signet at our Citie of Winchestre the secunde day of Octobre.

35 (?) Henry VI., July 20; London. Letters under two signets encircled with rush rings. We wolle and charge in the kynges name alle manner men that they in no wise vex trouble ne greve the Towne of Suthampton ne no persone ne persones therof their godes ne catalles contrarye to the kynges lawes upon payne of deth, and if eny persone or persones eville disposed wolle presume to attempte ayenste the seid Towne or eny persone or persones therof, their goodes or catalles contrarye to the kynges lawes and this oure commaundement, Than We Wolle charge and in the Kynges name commaunde the Mayre Shirref Baillyes Constables and all othir officers within the said towne and everyche of theym that they withoute any delay do the said Mysdoers to be taken and commytte into warde, ther safly to be kepte into the tyme that they be lafully delyvered after the lawe of the londe, and that they faylle not to execute this oure commaundment as they wille to the Kyng verain lorde and unto us at theire pereille. Yeuen under oure signettes atte London the xx day of Juyll the xxxv. . . . of oure soverain lord nry the Sext after the Conquest.

10 Edward IV., May 7; Suthampton. Privy Seal Writ of Mandate and Warrant addressed to the Mayor and Sheriff of the town of Suthampton. Edward by the grace of God King of England &c. We wol and charge you that of the money comyng and growing towards us of the fee ferme of our said towne ye content and paye unto John Peyntour and his iij felowes by us assigned for the keping of oure Shippe called the *Grace-a-Dieu* to every of them after the rate of xiiij*d.* by the weke

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for mete and drynke, to the said John Peyntour for his wages after the rate of *iiijd.* by daie, and to every of his said *iiij* felowes after the rate of *xiid.* by the weke for their wages, and for their house-rent *xiijs. iiijd.* With allowaunce resonnable for reparacion of the said hows unto tyme ye have otherwise from us in commaundement, And thies oure letters shalbe your suffisant Warraunt and discharge in that behalve. Yeven under our Privee Seel at oure Towne of Suthampton abovesaid the *viith* daye of Maye, The *xth* yere of oure Reigne.

11 Edward IV., November 17; the Castell of Farnham. 'Privy Seal Writ of Mandate and Warrant addressed to the Mayor sheriff and bailiffs of the town of Southampton for the time being. Edward by the grace of God King of England &c. For as moche as we in consideracion of the trewe and feithfull service that our Welbeloved Thomas Raynold of Suthampton aforesaid hath divers wises doon unto us, and in recompense of the grete losses and charges that he hadd and susteyned for our sake, the tyme he was Shierief of Suthampton abovesaid, have yeven unto hym *xxli.* to be taken of the fee ferme of oure said Towne by youre handes, We Wol and charge you that of suche sommes of moneye as be due unto us and in your handes of the said fee ferme and that shalbe due and next comme to youre handes ye contente and paye onto the said Thomas the said *xxli.* And theis oure letters shalbe unto you herin suffisaunt Warrant, and that by the same We Wol ye have therof due allowaunce in youre accompt. Yeven under oure Privee Seel at the Castell of Farnham the *xvijth* day of Novembre the *xjth* yere of oure Reigne.

— Edward IV., November 17; the Castel of Farnham. Letters under Edward the Fourth's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor of Southampton. Trusty and welbeloved We grete you wel, and where We late wrote unto you that ye shulde contente and paye certain duetes unto John Peynter purser of the *Grace Dieu*, according to our letters of prive sele to him graunted for the same, ye as it is said denye to performe our plesur in that behalve, bycause ye were commanded by our other letters of prive sele of late time direct unto you, that ye shulde not make contentacion of eny fees wages or annuities, Whiche notwithstanding We Wol and straitly charge you that incontinent upon the sight herof alle delays and excuses sette apart, ye contente and paye unto the said John Peynter alle suche sommes of money as is due unto him and his felaship by reason of oure graunte aforesaid as ye entende to do us plesur. Yeven under oure signet at the Castel of Farnham the *xvij* day of November.

— Edward IV., December 10; Paloys of Westminster. Letters under Edward the Fourth's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor and Sheriff of the town of Suthampton. Trusty and welbeloved, We grete you wel, and for asmoche as the Lordes of our parlement and the commownes of this our royaume have graunted unto us the *xth* part of the values of oon yer of alle their landes tenementes and other possessiouns as in several actes made by auctorite of parlement upon the same more plainly it appereth, We sende unto you at this time our severel letters of commission with the copies of the said actes and instruccion, Willing and desiring and over that straitly charging you to make to be assembled all the commissioners named in the said commissions, or as many of them as ye may as hastily as ye can, at a certain day and in such place as shalbe thought moost convenable for ye to assemble in, and over that, that ye tharine, and there deliver unto them our said commissions, copies and instruccion, soliciting them with alle diligence for the hasty executioun of our said

commissions according to the said actes and instruccions. Not fayling so to do as ye tender our wele, and the wele of this our land. Yeven under our our signet at oure Paloys of Westminster the xth day of December.

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— Edward IV., January 4; Paloys of Westminster. Letters under Edward the Fourth's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor of the town of Suthampton. Trusty and welbeloved We grete you wel, lating you wite how we be enfourmed that notwithstanding We of late commaunded you by our other letters, that ye shulde contente and paye with our mony vesting in your handes suche sommes of mony as by us is due unto John Paynter Purser of our ship called the *Grace Dieu* and his felaship, for suche reparaciouns as by our commaundement thei have made upon the same, and for there borde and wages, the time they were within our said ship, ye have not accomplished our commandment as it is said to our grete mervayle, Wherefore We eftsounes straitly charge you if it so be, that incontinent upon the sight herof ye make contentacioun unto the said John and his felaship, of the said sommes of mony according to our other letters, alle excuses and delayes sette apart as ye wol do us plesur, eny thing you moving to the contrary notwithstanding, and theese our letters shalbe your warrant and souffisant discharge anempst us in that behalve. Yeven under oure signet at our Paloys of Westminster the iiijth day of January. The seal is surrounded with a ring of finely twisted twine.

12 Edward IV., May 3; Towne of Lew Letters under Edward the Fourth's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. Trusty and welbeloved We grete you wel, and for youre true devor and acquietall that ye have shewed you of hertefore at al tymes to our gret pleasur according to your duetee, We hertly thank you and pray you in like wise to continue yeveyng ful faith and credence to the right reverend fader in god our right trusty and wel-beloved cosin the Bisshop of and to our trusti and welbeloved knight Sir Morys Barkley in that thei shal. behalve and that ye endeavour you to accomlishe the same as our trust is in you signet at our Towne of Lew the iij^{de} day of May. At the foot of the worn and frayed paper appears this Memorandum, "M^d qd. ista litera deliberata fuit Thome Payne Maiori per Thomam Asshe servientem domini Regis exequend' vij die Maij A^o rr. E. iiijth xii^o." On the little that remains of the seal there are indications that the wax was originally encircled by a ring of twisted rush or twine.

— Edward IV., February 7; Paloys of Westminster. Letters under Edward the Fourth's signet and sign-manual to the Mayor of Southampton and "Roger Kelshale oon of oure yomen of the Corowne." Trusty and welbeloved We grete you well, and albeite as we be enfourmed that for his inordinat demeanyng oon Thomas Blythorn of our Town of Suthampton Bower was of late commytted to Prison yet there remaynyng, Nathelesse of our grace especial and at the humble supplicacions of our Bowers there, We wolle and be pleased that he be enlarged and put to bayle, so that he feithfully doo and contynue in oure service of occupacioun there as othre Bowers doo, receyving like wages. Yeven under our signet at oure Paloys of Westmynstr' the vijth day of Fevrier. The perfect seal of this much worn paper is encircled by a rush ring.

— Edward IV., September 2; Towne of Alford. Letters under Edward the Fourth's signet and sign-manual to the Mayor and

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his brethren of the town of Southampton. Trusty and wel-beloved We grete you wele, lating you wite how it hathe of late bene shewed unto us on the behalve of Margerye Stamford of oure Towne of Southampton widowe, that John Walker of our said Towne merchant contrarie to right and good conscience kepith from hir a tenement in the Strete called the Englysshe Strete ther, which of right apperteyneth unto hir as it is said, and as she shalle shewe unto you hir right therynne more at large, Wherefore We have consideracion that bicause of povertie she is not of power to sue the processe of our lawes in that partie, desire and pray you to calle aswell the said John as hir afore you, to take examinacion of the titles by aither of thaim pretended unto the said tenement, and therupon to put you in effectuel devour to sette such direccion and ende therinne betwix thaim as shal accorde with right and good conscience, Wherynne ye shal doo unto us ful good pleasur. Yeven under our signet at the towne of Alford the seconde day of Septembre.

— Edward IV. Bill prepared for the King's sign-manual, but not signed. "To the King our Allez liegelord: Pleas it youre moost noble and haboundaunt grace to addresse your gracioues letters under your prive seale in due fourme to be made aftir the tenour folowing,—Edward by the grace of god &c. To the Tresorer and Baronnis of oure Eschequer greting, Where Thomas Raynold late Shireff of the towne of Suthampton, that is for to sey from the Feest of Saint Michell in the ixth yere oure reigne unto the same Feest than next folowing, of the money growing to us in his saide office by that tyme Within the saide tyme hath paid diverse summes of money unto oure right dere and trusty cosyn John late Erle of Worcestre, and also to oure Welbeloved William Wade late Capteyn of oure Shippe called the *Rose* for vitailing thereof and unto John Paynter Purser of oure shippe called the *Grace of Dieu*, and to other diverse persones, keping to oure use the same shippe divers and severalles summes of monie in certaine maners and fourmes by us therein appointed, and by us to the same Thomas by mouth declared as We certeineley knowe, and Where also nowe late in tyme of the Usurpacioun of Henry the Sixt Richard late Erle of Warwicke by force and violence ayenst the Wille of the saide Thomas Raynold malgry dis compelled the same Thomas to contente and paye unto the same late Erle certeine summes of money, the whiche he claymed to be due and to be long unto hym by reason of the office of Constable of Dovorre and Wardeyne of the vth poortes of our graunte of such sommes, Whereof the saide Thomas Raynold is to be charged or chargeable at oure saide Eschequer upon his accompt of his saide office as we be certainly and credibely enfourmed, Whiche summes so paid by oure appointment and the saide summes so paid unto the saide late Erle of Warwike by coercioun and compulsioun atteyne to the summe of cviii*li*. ixs. x*d*. and above, We also considering the true and feithfull service done unto us by the said Thomas Raynold to oure right especiall pleasure at tyme of oure being at our saide Towne of Suthampton and otherwise, and not Willing hym to be charged or to satisfie to us of the saide cviii*li*. ixs. x*d*. of his owne propre godes but rather intending to provide for his indempnite herein, of oure grace especiall certeine science and mere mocion remit and relese unto the saide Thomas Raynold the sume of cviii*li*. ixs. x*d*. of suche summes of money, Whereof he is to us in fourme aboveaide charged or chargeable, and wille and charge you that ye utterly acquite and discharge hym ayenst us forever of cviii*li*. ixs. x*d*. in his saide accompte of suche summes of money, Whereof he is to us upon that accompt charged or chargeable in eny

wise, and Where also oure Trusty and Welbeloved John Spryng late Shireff of the saide Toune of Suthampton that is for to sey from the Feest of Saint Michell in the xth yere of oure reigne unto the same Feest next folowing Within that tyme paied and delivered unto the saide John Paynter certeine seuerale summes of money for vitailyng of oure saide Shippes to oure use in certaine maner and fourme by us appointed and by our mouth to theym (*sic*) declared as We certainly knowe, and also Where the saide late Erle of Warwike in the saide tyme usurpation by his grete violence myght and power compelled the saide John Spryng to paye unto hym and to other to his behofe certeine summes of money being then in the handes of the said John Spryng &c." The remainder of the lengthy document, after providing for the discharge and indemnity of John Spryng in respect to 36*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* would have provided for the acquittance and discharge of a third Sheriff of Southampton, named Thomas Avan, in respect to 53*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* paid by him, at the commandment of the King's mouth, since Michaelmas last past, to John Paynter and other persons, keeping His Majesty's ship, the *Grace Dieu*.

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22 Edward IV., November 28; Paleis of Westminster. Privy Seal Writ addressed to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Customers, &c., &c., and other officers as well of the Five Ports as of all other Franchises. Edward by the grace of god Kyng of England &c. &c. gretying. It is lamentably shewed unto us and our counsaill by oon Petir de Valetto merchaunt of Spayne, that where he late had freight a Ship of Britaine^s with heryng wex and clothes of Tapestry Werk and the same brought into oure port of Wynchelsea there lying at an ankre and taryng wynde and wedir convenient certaine eville disposed persons men of werre yet unknowen unto hym entred and toke the seid Ship goodes and merchaundises and from thens coveyed the same and now late as it is said have arryved withe the seide Ship in oure Porte of Suthampton and there have solde and distributed grete parte of the saide goodes and merchaundises to the grete hurte of the said Petir contrary to oure liberties and fraunchises of our Stremys and portes, and in right evyll and malicious example if this shulde passe unreformed, We Wolle therefore and in the straitest wise charge you and every of you, that by alle the wayes and meanes to you possible put you in fulle devoir and diligence if the same Ship or any part of the same goodes or merchaundises or takers therof avoyne or come to any place or places where ye or any of you have rule or guiding to arrest aswelle the seid Shippe and goodes in whosoever handes they may be founde as the takers of the same, and so suerly under keypyng to remaigne unto the tyme ye certilyng us and our Counsaill of your demeanyng in that behalf shall have from us other comaundement, Charging moreover alle our subgettes and liegemen in execucion of the premisses that they and every of them be to you aidyng helping and assistyng whensoever on our behalfe they shalbe by you or eny of you warned or required as they wolbe recomended unto us of good and due obeisaunce, Not faillyng herof as ye intend to doo us singular pleasir. Yeven undre oure Pryve Sealle at oure Paleis of Westminster the xxviiith day of Novembre the xxijth yere of oure Reigne

8 Edward (?), September 14; City of Canterbury. Letter under the signet and sign-manual of the King to the Mayor and Customers of "the towne and poort of Southampton." Trusty and Welbeloved, We grete you wele, And where as a certain Ship called *Marye Devir* of Biscay in Ispayne was lately put under arrest by our comaundement within our haven ther for convey-

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ing of Alom into this oure Royaume withoute oure lycence, It is soo that we be enfourmed that the said Ship is deteyned there within oure said haven onoly for the brynging of the saide alome and for non othre cause, Wherefore we wool and commaunde you that if the said ship be not restrayned and taryed but onoly for the cause abovesaid, Ye suffre her incontynently upon the sight hereof to departe at her fre large and libertye, And that ye fayle not herof in any wyse for thus it pleases us to be doon. Yeven undre oure signet at our Citie of Caunterbury the xiiij day of Septembre the viijth yere of our Reigne. The sign-manual and signet of this worn and stained paper are so defaced, that it is not certain the writing was dated by the sovereign to whom it is here assigned. Marks on the edge of the seal show that the wax was formerly encircled by a rush ring.

— Richard III., March 3; London. Letters under the sign-manual and signet of Richard duke of Gloucestre, Constable and Admyrall of England (afterwards Richard III.), to the Mayor of the Town of Suthampton. Trusty and Welbeloved We grete you wele and forasmoche as We be enfourmed that oure Welbeloved Servaunt Richard Forthey of the town of Suthampton squyer hathe diverse maters and sutes to do and attaine afore you in youre Courte, desire therfore and in oure herty wyse pray you that at the contemplacioun of these ye wylle owe to oure seid servaunt in his seid maters and sutes your lawful benyvolence and favour and to see that the lawe be duly mynstred unto hym withoute delaye as we trust you and as ye entende to do unto us acceptable pleasur and deserve of us singuler thanke. Yeven under our Signet at London the iiijth day of Marche. — — The injured seal of this writing bears marks showing that the wax was originally encircled with a rush-ring.

1 Richard III., September 12; Westminster. Writ of Mandate directed to the Mayor of the town of Suthampton and Admiral of the port thereof. Ricardus dei gracia &c. Waltero William maiori Ville nostre Suthampton ac Admirallo in portu ejusdem ac crecis eidem portui adjacentibus salutem, Cum nuper ad querimoniam carissimi consanguinei nostri Henrici Comitis Northumbrie ac dilectorum ligoorum nostrorum Roberti Saunderson et Johannis Hanyng possessorum cuiusdam navis vocate la *Marie de Newcastle* coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam de et super iniusta capcione et spoliacione navis predictae ac bonorum ac mercandisarum in eadem tunc existencium per subditos ducis Britannie facta et perpetrata, necnon pro eo quod iidem consanguineus et ligei nostri ad aliquod justicie complementum seu restitutionem navis bonorum et mercandisarum predictorum ab eodem duce eiusve Officiariis attingere nequibant et ob defectum ministracionis justicie, Assignamus vos ac alios Officiarios ac ministros nostros quoscunque coniunctim ac divisim ad omnia et singula naves et vasa cum apparatu eorundem necnon bona ac mercandisas quecunque quibuscunque subditis dicti ducis Villarum de Landeneau Brest Conquet Crowedou Alavowe et Abberwargh' spectancia et pertinencia usque ad summam mille quingentarum et decem et novem librarum in quemcunque portum sive locum infra regnum nostrum Anglie seu alibi sub obediencia nostra veniencia aut adducenda, arestanda et seisienda, ac sub salva ac secura custodia quousque aliud a nobis sub magno sigillo nostro haberetis specialiter in mandatis poni facienda, et ad quedam alia in literis nostris patentibus inde confectis specificata facienda et exequenda prout in literis illis plenius continetur, Virtute quarum literarum vos quandam navem de Conquet predicta vocatam la

Nicholas de Conquet unde *Arnoldus de Agoo* est magister in dictum portum *Suthampton* nuper adductam unacum toto apparatu eiusdem ad requisicionem dictorum *Roberti* et *Johannis* arestatis et sub aresto huiusmodi detinetis, que quidem navis cum apparatu antedicto ad quaterviginti libras se extendit in valore prout nos in Cancellaria nostra per literas vestras sigillo Maioratus dicte ville *Suthampton* sigillatas reddidistis certiores: Nos tamen certis de causis nos et consilium nostrum specialiter moventibus ac pro eo quod prefatus *Arnoldus* per consensum et aggregamentum dictorum *Roberti* et *Johannis* coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra undecimo die instantis mensis *Septembris* constitutus iuramentum prestitit corporale, et eciam per scriptum suum obligatorium prefatis *Roberto* et *Johanni* tenetur in Centum libris de comparando coram nobis et consilio nostro predicto ad festum purificationis beate *Marie* proxime futurum ubicunque idem consilium tunc fore contigerit ad respondendum prefatis *Roberto* et *Johanni* de premissis, et ad standum direccioni per nos et dictum consilium nostrum in hac parte ordinande et fiende; Vobis mandamus firmiter iniungentes quod dictam navem de *Conquet* cum toto eius apparatu dearestari et prefato *Arnoldo* eiusve deputato deliberari faciatis eundem *Arnoldum* cum navi et apparatu predictis ad libitum suum quo voluerit extra portum predictum ire et navigare permittentes, dictis literis nostris vobis ut premititur directis in aliquo non obstantibus. Teste me ipso apud *Westmonasterium* xij die *Septembris* anno primo.

1 *Richard III.*, 13 October; *Lincoln*. Letters under *Richard the Third's* sign-manual and signet "to oure trusty and welbeloved the Maior shireif and aldermen of oure Towne of *Southampton*." Trusty and welbeloved We grete you wele, and let you wit that the Duc of *Buckingham* is traterously turned upon us contrary to the deutie of his liegeaunce and entendith thutter distruction of us, you, and alle othre our trewe subgiettes that have taken oure part, whose traiterus entent We with goddes grace entend briefly to resist and subdue, Pray you hertly therfore and naithles upon your leigeaunce charge you that with as many as ye may reise and make in defensible array on horsback ye do sende to be with us at our Citie of *Coventre* the xxij day of this present moneth withouten faile in any wise as ye tendre our honnour and your owne wele, and We shall soo see to you for your reward and charges, as ye shal hold you right wele content. Yeven under our signet at our Citie of *Lincoln* the xiiij day of *Octobre*.

1 *Richard III.*, November 10; *Paloice* of *Westminster*. Writ under the *Privy Seal* by *Richard the Third* to *John Walker*, Mayor of *Suthampton*.—*Richard &c.* greeting, It is shewed unto us and oure Counsell nowe late that Where as a Ship belonging to *Sir William Berkley* knight toke a ship of the parties of *Britaigne* but late ago, Wherin *Frankyn Spynell* of the said Towne of *Suthampton* had iiij bales of wollen clothes, which bales and clothes were commytted to the keping of *Thomas Broyn* squier and of the *Baillif* of *Portesmouth* to thentent that they shuld be delivered to the said *Frankyn* his depute or attourney in that behalve as by *Endenture* theruppon made and the bill of compleynt herin enclosed more pleynty it appereth, Soth it is notwithstanding the same endenture the said *Thomas Broyn* and *Baillif* of *Portesmouth* utterly denye to deliver the same iiij bales to the said *Frankyn* withoute they have commaundement from us in that behalve as We been enfourmed, Wherefore We tendirly considering the premisses Wol and straitly charge you that ye examyn and ripely understand this mater with al the circum-

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stance And theruppon to minister Justice, Wherein ye shall do us grete pleasir and deserve of us therfore a special thanke. Yeven under our Prive Seel at oure Paloce of Westminster the xth of November the first yere of oure Reign.

— Richard III., December 13; London. Letters under Richard the Third's sign manual and signet to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Southampton.—Trusty and Welbeloved, We grete you wele, and ben emfourmed that Wher hertofore oure noble progenitours Kinges of this oure Realme of England by their sufficient letters patentes amongst other liberties and privileges haith yeven and conferred unto you ful power and auctoritie to elect name and admitte eny officere necessarie for the tyme within oure towne ther and him of a cause reasonable to remove and put out of his place and rume and in the same depute and ordeign othre at youre plaire, certain indisposed persones are aboute to trouble and vexe you in dewe execucioun of the said graunt and confirmacioun, Wherefore We willing al resonable privileges and liberties graunted unto you by eny of oure forsaid progenitours to be inviolable observed and keped, Wole and charge you that ye duely executing the said liberties and privileges aswel in the premisses as al othre thinges concernyng the same take upon you as fer as ye lawfully may by vertue of your said grauntes and confirmacioun so to punyshe the said indisposed persones as shal be the good and fereful example of othre, And if they be such persones whome ye may not accordingly punyshe in that behalve to certifie us therof to thentent We may provide suche a lawful remedy in the same as may accorde with youre said privileges and good conscience accertaynyng you that in the execucioun of the premisses ye shal finde us your tendre souverain lord at al tymes hereafter, Whan ye shal sue unto us in that behalve. Yeuen vnder our Signet at our Citie of London the xiiij day of Decembre.

— Richard III., July 17; Castell of Notingham. Letters under the sign-manual and signet of Richard the Third to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. Trusty and Welbeloved we grete you wele, And Wol and desire you to yeve ferme faith and credence to the Reaportes of oure trusty servauntes Garter King of Armes and Richard Gough in suche thinges as We have commaunded them to open and declare unto you at this tyme in our behalve, And that with alle effect and diligence ye will endevoire you to thaccomplissment of the same, as our truste is in you. Yeven undre oure signet at oure Castell of Notingham the xvij day of Juyll.

— Richard III., July 7; Palaice of Westminster. Letters under Richard the Third's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor and brethren and the burgesses of the town of Suthampton. Trusty and Welbeloved We grete you wele, And where as our Welbeloved servaunt Anthony Spynell merchaunt whom We have in the singulier favor of our grace is inhabited and Reseant in oure Towne there amongst you, We desir and in our herty wise pray you that in alle his causes and materes reasonable ye shewe unto hym your benyvollences and favours and the rather at the Reverence of these oure letters, as ye desir to doo us a speciall pleasur. Yeven undre our signet at our Palaice of Westminster the vijth day of Juyll.

— Richard III., February 25; Palays of Westminster. Letters under Richard the Third's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. Trusty and Welbeloved We grete you wele, And where upon certain suyt and processe of our lawes attained before you by William Slyfeld ayeinst Johan Sare,

he is condempned with hurtes and expenses in the somme vij^{xiii} li unto the said William, It is shewed unto us that though the said condempnacioun be unto the said William, yet the right therof apperteyneth unto our Welbeloved servaunt Thomas Yoxhile, Wherefore We tendring the wele of our said servaunt desire and praie you to see and helpe as fer as in you is, that he may be content and paid of the said somme, Sheweing unto him herein suche lawfull case (? ease) and brief expedicioun yas ye goodely may, soo that by your moyens he may the raythar attayne unto his said duetie as We trust in you, Wherein ye shal doo unto us full good and acceptable plaisur. Yeven undre oure signet at our Paloyis of Westminster the xxv daye of February.

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— Richard III., March 25 ; Paloyis of Westminster. Letters under Richard the Third's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor, sheriff, and other officers of the town and port of Southampton. Trusty and welbeloved We grete you wele, and where in oure parliament holden at Westminster the furst yere of oure Reigne, amongst other actes passed in the same, It was ordeined and provided, that alle Merchantes of the Nacioun of Italie not made denisins whiche than had within this oure Royaume wares and merchandises brought from beyonde the See, and bifore the Fest of Estre than next foloweing shuld have, shuld do sell or bartre them in groos and not by retaille to our subgiettes before the furst daye of Maij, that shal be the yere [of] our Lord a thousand foure hundred foure score and five, and the money comyng of the same sale before the said furst daye of Maij employe upon the commodities and merchandises of this oure Royeaume, thair reasonable costes and expenses alwey excepted and deducted, upon payne of forfaicture and othre penalties in the same acte expressed more at large and therupon and sith the said Acte so passed, the said merchautes of Italie have many tymes shewed unto us and oure Counseille, aswele in the presence of diverse our Citizens of London as othre persounes called for that entent, many and great difficulties, Why they can not utter all the said wares and merchandises within the tyme and daye above limited, considering the great substance and quantitie therof more than was knowen or understanden to them whiche were makers and assenters of the saide Acte at the tyme of the making of the same,—Praieing therfore and requiring us of a lengier daye and respite to be yeven unto them in avoiding their importable losses and damages whiche elles shuld venue upon them without their gilt or default contrarie to equitie and ayeinst the myndes of the makers of the said Acte, whiche entended noo fraude ner injurie to any persoune,—We therfore having tendre consideracioun to the premisses after this matier largely debated aswele in oure Counseil as in othre places amongst our soubgietes persons of great sadnesse and experience as it is not to you unknown have by thadvise of the Lordes of our Counseill ensueing also the myndes of the said othre discrete persounes condescended to a prorogacioun of the said daye and terme, Willing and ordeyning that it shal be liefull to the said merchautes of Italie to utter and employe in manner and fourme conteyned in the said Acte the rest of all suche wares and merchandises as be above expressed yit unsold a this side the Fest of Mighelmase next to come and so doing tavoide the forfeitures and penalties there expressed and elles after the said Fest of Mighelmasse to falle in them according to the said acte. Whyche oure mynde and ordenaunce We notife unto you by this our writing to thentent that by your Wisedoms policies and discreciouns the same may be further shewed to our soubgietes within the libertie and franchise of your said Towne, they to demeane them sef in alle thinges touching the premisses after oure said mynde and ordenaunce.

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Wherein both ye and they shal doo thing greatly to our pleasur according to reason and justice and to the Honor of this oure Royuame, Saving alweye the Residue of the said Acte as touching all othre wares and merchandises comyng or to come into this oure lande after the said Fest of Estre nowe passed to be uttered and employed within viij monethes after theire arrivaile, whiche We wol to stande in his full force and effecte the premisses notwithstanding. Yeven undre our signet at our Palays of Westminster the xxv daye of Marche.

The seal (much injured) of this document is encircled by a rush ring.

2 Richard III., April 5, London. Letters under Richard the Third's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor and his brethren of Suthampton. Trusty and Welbiloved We grete you wele, And wher it is soo that diverses sedicious and evil disposed persounes both in our cite of London and elliswhere within this our Reame enforced thaymself dailly to sowe sede of noyse and dislaundre ayenst our persoune and ayenst many of the lordes and estates of our landes, to abuse the multitude of our subgiettes, and averte thaire myndes from us if they coude by any mean attaigne to that theire mischevous entent and pourpos, somme by setting up of billes, somme by messages and sending furth of fals and abhominable languages and lyes, somme by bold and presumptuous open speche and comitacioun oon with othre, Wherethurgh the innocent people, which wold lyve in rest and peax and truly under our obeissance, as thay ought to doo, be greatly abused and oftentimes put in daunger of thair lifes landes and goodes as ofte as thay folowe the steppis and advises of the said sedicious and myschevous persounes to our great hevynesse and pitie, For remedie wherof and to thentent the trouth openly declared shuld repressse al such fals and continued invencions, We now of late called us the Maire and Aldremen of our Citie of London togidre with the moost sadde and discrete persounes of the same cite in great nombre being present many of the Lordes spirituel and temporall of our land and the substance of al our houshold to whom We largely shewed our trewe entente and mynde in al such thinges as the said noyse and disclaundre ronне vpon, in such wise as We doubt nat, al wele disposed persounes were and bee right wele content with, Wher we also at the same tyme yave straitly in charge aswele to the said Maire as to al othre our officers servauntes and feithful subgettes Whersoever thay be that from hensforth as often as they finde any persoun speking of us or any othre lord or estate of this our land othrwise than is according to honour trouth and the peax and restfulnesse of this oure Reame, or telling of talys and tidinges Wherby the people myght bee stirred to commociouns and unlawful assembles, or any strif and debate aryse betwix lord and lord or us and any of the lordes and estates of this our land, thay take and arreste the same persoune unto the tyme he have brought forth hym or thaym of whom he undrestode that that soo is spoken and soo proceding from oon to othre unto the tyme the furst auctor and maker of the said sedicious speche and language be taken attached and punisshed according to his defautes, and that Whosoever furst fynde any sedicious hille sette up in any place he take it down and without redyng or shewyng the same to any othre persoune bring it furthwith to us or somme of the Lordes or othre of our Counsaill, all which direccions charges and commandements, so by us taken and geven by our mouth in our Citie of London, We notife unto you by these our lettres to thentent that ye shewe the same within al the places of your jurisdiccoun, and see ther the due execucioun of the same from tyme to tyme, as ye wol eschewe our grevous indignacioun and answer to us at your extreme perelles. Yeven undre oure signet at our Citie of London

the vth day of Aprile. The remains of the seal of this document afford indications that the wax was originally encircled with a rush or twine ring; and there appears at the foot of the paper this memorandum "M^d qd. ista Ira' fuit deliberata Magr'o Vincencio Tehy than Mair' of Suthampton & to his brethern to be executed the xth day of April the ii^d yere of the regne of Kyng"—.

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— Henry VII., September 23; Winchester. Letters under Henry the Seventh's sign-manual and signet to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. Trusty and and Welbeloved We grete you well, And Where as by a bille of supplicacioun to us lately presented, We undrestand that certain matiers of Variaunce and controversye depend betwen you on the oon partye, and the Maister brethren and susters of the Hospitall of Goddes House on the other partye, It is shewed unto us that by bothe your aggrementes it is appointed that a view shalbe indifferently taken for the Rightfull ordring and determynacioun of the said matiers, Wherfor We wol and commaunde you to applye yourselves, that the said view may bee taken, and that a finalle ende be therupon made in the said matiers, so as We bee not molested with any further suyt in this behalf hereafter, As ye tendre our pleasur. Yeven undre our signet at our Citie of Wynchestre the xxijth day of Septembre. In connection with this Sign Manual mention may be made of a small number of not important papers (rough copies of depositions and other matters), touching the matters in dispute between the Corporation of Southampton and the Goddishous.

24 Henry VII., February 3; Westminster. Writ directed to Edward Beltknap esq. Master of His Majesty's prerogative in the County of Suthampton, and the County of the town of Suthampton; Commanding the said Master and his deputies that they permit the Maior bailiffs and burgesses of the said town to have and enjoy all the liberties, fines, issues and amerciaments granted to them by Edward the Fourth by Letters Patent dated on 20 August in the 20th year of his reign, which Letters Patent were confirmed by His present Majesty on the 28th November in the fourth year of his reign. "Henricus dei gracia &c. &c. Edwardo Beltknap armigero Magistro prerogative nostre sive ejus deputato vel deputatis in comitatu Suthampton ac in comitatu ville Suthampton salutem, Cum dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie quartus vicesimo die Augusti anno regni sui vicesimo per literas suas patentes quas nos vicesimo octavo die Novembris anno regni nostri quarto confirmavimus de gracia sua speciali inter alia concesserit Maiori ballivis et burgensibus Ville Suthampton et successoribus suis quod ipsi imperpetuum haberent infra Villam libertatem et precinctum eiusdem ville in supportacionem solucionis feodi firme eiusdem Ville omnes et omnimodo fines pro licencia concordandi ac omnimodo alia fines exitus redempcionis amerciamenta forisfacturas et deperdita omnium residencium ac omnium integre tenencium et non integre tenencium infra villam Suthampton predictam ac infra libertatem ac precinctum ejusdem Ville tam coram predictis Maiore et ballivis et successoribus suis in curia sua &c. . . . Vobis mandamus quod prefatos Maiorem Ballivos et burgenses omnia et singula . . . et cetera premissa habere et gaudere permittatis &c. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium."

— Henry VIII., August 20; Manor of Oking. Letters under the signet and sign manual of Henry the Eighth to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. Trusty and Welbiloved We grete you wele, And forasmoeche as to good policie it apperteigneth in tyme of peace to provide against warres, We therfor

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intending to have a good nombre of Archers prepared and put in arredines aswell for the defense of us and this oure Reame as for the furniture of our other dominions and garnisons in outward partes, Woll and desyre you and nevertheles commaunde you, that forthwith upon the sight of these our letters ye do endeavor yourself with all diligence possible to put the nombre of Twelve good hable and sufficient bowmen and archers in such arredines sufficiently furnysshed for the Warres, so that they maye bee forthcoming upon a dayes warnyng at any tyme whan ye shalbe by us hereafter required, Not failling in theeffectuell preparacioun and putting in arredines of the said nombre of Archers, as our trust and confidence is in you, and as ye tender our honour and suertie. And these our letters shalbe as sufficient Warraunt and discharge unto you for your indempnite in the reteignyng levyeng and preparing of the said nombre as though ample auctoritie were given unto you for that pourpose under our greate seale, Any act statute or ordinaunce made to the contrary notwithstanding. Yeven under our signet at our Manoir of Oking the xxth day of August.

— Henry VIII., May 8; Manoir of Richemount. Letters under the sign manual and signet of Henry the Eighth to "the Mayre shreaves and his brethern of Southampton." Trusty and Welbiloved We grete you wel, Assertaynyng that aswel by the tenour of a letter now sent us from the Right Reverende Father-in-God our right trusty counsaillour the bishop of Winchestre as also by a letter whiche ye the Mayer of that our toun sent unto the same our Counsaill, We to oure no litle myscontentacioun and displeasure perceyve that a grete commocion and riotous assemble hathe nowe at this season ben made and presumptuously attempted by diverse seducers and evil disposed persones of our said toun aswel in breking doun certein dikes there as also in the bolde iustificacioun of the same to the grete disturbaunce of our peax and the perilous example of other light and wilde mynded people, We intending to have the offendours herin to be spedily repressed and punyshed as accordeth with iustice, do sende at this tyme our trusty and right welbeloved counsaillour and knight for our body Sir William Sandes constable of our castel of Southampton, Whom We have commaunded and auctorised not oonly to attache the said sedicious and riotous persones and every of them, but also by the advice of the said right reverende Fader to procede to the correccion and punyshment of the said comocion, by such ways and meanes as he shal thinke expedient, Wherefore we wol and charge you that in execucion of this oure commaundment and pleasure, Ye and every of you be to our said Knight and Counsaillour assistant aiding and obedient in most diligent maner as ye tendre our pleasure. Yeven under our signet at our Manoir of Richemount the viijth day of May.

— Henry VIII., April 9; Manoir of Richemount. Letters under the signet and sign manual of Henry the Eighth to the Mayor of the town of Suthampton. Trusty and Welbeloved We grete you wele, And where as by our other letters heretofor directed We willed you to prepayre and fournissh in sufficient redynes the number of twelve hable persones to serve us in the Warres upon a reasonable monicion to be gyven to you in that behalf, Whereunto ye thene shewed yourself right towardly minded and aggreable to our full good contentacion, We therefor woll and desier you that incontynently vpon the recit of thies our letters ye send unto us your said number of persones sufficiently harneysed, Soo that they may be at our Manoir of Grenewiche the last day of this present month of Aprill thens to

enter into our wages and further to procede as we shall commaunde them, Letting you wete that we have ordeynid not oonly cootes of our lyverees to be delivered them at their comyng, but also conduit money to be paied to suche one as ye shall send to receyve the same, Which for the shortenes of tyme and lakke of knowleche of the distaunce from the places where the said persounes shalbe levyed to our said manoir could not be sent to you at this season. Faile ye not effectually to accomplysh the premisses in any wise as ye tender our honour and pleasyr. Yeven under our signet at our Manoir of Richemount the ixth day of Aprill.

— Henry VIII., May 2; Manoir of Richemount. Letters under Henry the Eighth's signet and sign manual to the Mayor of Southampton. Trusty and welbiloved We grete you well, And where as we by our late letters to you addressed willed you to reteigne and kepe those Twelve hable persons in sufficient arredynes to bee forthcomyng upon a dayes warnyng, Which We by our other letters heretofore willed you to sende unto us [? for service] in our warres, We for certain considerations us moeving, Woll and commaunde you to sende the said xij hable persounes sufficiently harneysed to our said Manoir of Grenewiche so that they bee there the xvth day of this instant moneth of May next comyng at the farthest, Without any failling as ye tender our pleasur. Yeven under our signet at our manoir of Richemount the second day of May.

— Henry VIII., March 22; Manoir of Grenewiche. Letters under Henry the Eighth's sign manual and signet to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Suthampton. Trusty and Welbeloved We grete you welc, And Forasmoche as We be enfourmed that a marshe called the saltmarshe parcell of our Towne of Suthampton lyeth open uppon the see coast, and that the bankes thereof aswell as the causen nigh our Lady of Grace as in diverse and many other places of the same be worne wastyd and by stormes of the see consumed, by reason whereof the salt-water of late hath entrid and hereafter is like to enter, Not onely to the lost and destruccion of that marshe but also by contynuaunce shall torne us our Towne and subgiettes thereof to grete lostes noyaunce and damages sundry wise, oneles speddy remedy in that behalf be founde, the occasion whereof is and hath bene for that the said marshe heretofore hath bene put to no good use, Whereby profyt might yerely growe for defence of itself ayenst the see, to our grete marvill and discontentacion, We specially tendring the comon welth of our said toun and to see this mater reformed accordingly, Will therfor and commaunde you that incontinent upon the sight hereof ye not onely cause to be repeyred and amended the said bankes for the saving of that marshe but also that ye take into our handes all the said marshe putting it to suche use and order that the profyt thereof commyng may yerely defende itself agenst the see withoute any further charge to us or our Towne hereafter. And yf there be any persone or persones repynyng hindering or letting you or any of you for the accomplissment of this our commaundement, that thene ye certefye us and our Counsaill there names with diligence as ye will have our favour. Ferthely We be enfourmed of dekey and povertie of that our towne whiche We and our Counsaill do studye to relyve comfort and entende to cause the same to be better inhabited and replenyshed with people, And soo We will and commaunde you to doo for your partie, And that ye preferre the comen weale of the vytelers craftymen and other inhabitauntes of that Towne befor foreyne, any acte to the contrarye notwithstanding, Whereby other shalbe encorged to inhabite them self among you, And also that

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ye see that no Ryot be used ne no idill persounes remayne amonges you, but that they be put to sundry occupaciouns or punysshed according to our lawes, Letting you wete that in the executing of the premisses or any other thing that is to the weale and comfort of that our towne ye shall not onely doo thing to the pleasur of god but in the same manner minister unto us right good and acceptable service encoragying us by the same to helpe you fourth accordingly. Yeven under oure signet at oure Manoir of Grenewiche the xxijth day of Marche. 3

5 Edward VI., August 12; Honour of Hamptoncourte. Letters, under Edward the Sixth's sign manual and signet (with ten counter-signatures of Lords and others of the Council), to the Mayor and sheriff of the town of Southampton. Trustie and Welbiloved We grete you well, and wher our writt with such further matter as is annexed therunto is presently addressed unto you our pleasur and expresse commaundement is that in no wise you nor any for you presume to breake up or open our said writte untill it shalbe the xvth daye in the morning of this present moneth on which daye taking good testimony for your declaration at thopening of the same you shall fourthwith with as moche spede as you may possibly procede to the doing of such thinges as by the said writte be appointed unto you without disclosing the tenor of the said writte or of the shedule sent therwith directly or indirectly to any person untill the publicacion thereof except it be to your undersherif or other minister which shall execute our said writte whom nevertheles our pleasur is you shall swere to kepe the same secrete untill the very publicacion therof all which premisses We straightly charge you upon your allegeaunce to do and perfourme in suche forme as ys aforesaid, as you will aunswer for the contrary at your uttermost perille. Yeven under our signet at our Honour of Hamptoncourte the xijth of August the fifte yere of our reign.

— —, March 7; London. John Lucas to the Right Reverend Father ——. Reverendissime Pater et domine, noverit vstra reverencia me laborasse et ordinasse pro exemplificacione patencium quarum copiam misistis, quam exemplificacionem vobis mitto per latorem presentem magno sigillo regis signatam unacum expensis quas mutuatus sum et solvi, In primis ad Maupas custodem rotulorum apud turrin vis. viij*d.*, Item, ad clericum suum pro scriptacione apud turrin x*d.*, Item pro script' ad eundem clericum xij*d.* Item ad ij clericos examinadores et exemplificadores nominatos sub patentibus exemplificatis viij*d.*, Item pro sigillacione xxijs. iiij*d.*, Item ad capitalem custodem et clericum rotulorum Wakeryng vis. viii*d.* pro feodo suo et summa de claro triginti novem solidos nost' q[ua] talis exemplificacio non poterit fieri nisi ad requisicionem unius . . . et propterea ponitur Willelmo Rauenston in dicta exemplificacione tam requisitor, nichilominus nomen eius poterit deleri et nomen novum ibi poni sed non est ponderandum cuius nomen ponatur ad quorumcunque manus dicta exemplificacio perveniat, . . . ipse qui foret attornatus vester in scaccario nondum vent' London' venerit communicabo cum eo de materia de qua mihi nuper scripsistis Amantissime Pater et domine reverende vestre supplico reuerentie non displiceat et si presens litera non sit sufficienter scripta et dictata sane attendendo quod nimium festinavi Non . . . mi domine vobis jam . . . pro temporis brevitate sed vos et vstra dirigat, qui . . . Scriptum London Septimo die Marcii. Per vestrum humilem filium Johannem Lucas. The approximate date of this letter may be inferred from the fact that William Ravenston was Mayor of Southampton in 1398.

22 Henry VI., 24 April; Suthampton. Curious letters testimonial and certificatory (in Latin on vellum) by Nicholas Holmage, mayor, the aldermen and other discreet officers of the town of Southampton;—Certifying that on the aforementioned day John Serteyne chaplain and Gilbert Holbeme and Richard Smyth, burgesses, made declaration on oath to the following effect, That some seven or eight years since there came to Suthampton a certain John Wythyell of Bodman in Cornwall goldsmith, claiming to be cousin of the worthy burgess William Nycoll late of Suthampton, and offering to serve the said William in his art of goldsmith; That the said John dwelt with the said William as his servant for the space of a month, in the middle of which time he declared his desire to take for his wife Katharine the daughter of the said William's wife, albeit he (the said John) had a wife living at Bodman, that on discovering the truth of this matter the said William Nycoll ordered the said John to begone to his own wife and house; that on being thus discharged and ordered off the said John swore in anger to divers people that he would have a proper share of his rich cousin's goods; that in pursuance of this purpose the said John was suing in the Commons Bench at Westminster the executors of the said William for payment of a hundred pounds alleged to be due to him from the said William's estate by virtue of a certain obligatory bond; that this bond was a fictitious and fraudulent writing, and that to the knowledge of the three declarators William Nycoll had never been indebted in any sum whatever to John Wythyell.

—, September 20; Suthampton. (Rough copy of letter) W. Clerk, Mair of Suthampton, to the Bishop of Ihs. Righte Worshipfull and Reverend Fader in God and my moste especial good lord I recommaunde me unto your goode Lordship. Plesyng yo^r goode lordship that by force of a preve seal fro the Kyng our Soverayn Lorde to me late dyrected among other, I have arrested a carak of Jene leying with yn the porte and Fraunchise of the towne of Suthampton, and heve a londe the of the same Carrak as principal leyinge ther yn fore as moche as the patron of the said carak wasse absent in Flaunders. And not withstondyng that they permytted me faithfulli to obbey and abode the seide arrest, accordyng to the Kynges our Soverayn lordes commaundement, and to weye none anker yn no wise, they have sethyn presumptuosli don the outrage, and abalid them utter, proposyng to myn understandyng to have departid forthwith yf the wynde and wedder wolde have servyd them, disobeyeng the commaundement of our seid sovreyne Lorde. After which tyme with suche . . .

. . . and power as I had and myght I did entrete them and wolde have taken the pylot leying in the same carak alonde and other of their apparell, which sholde nedis have caused them to have beeyn yn case that I myght ther yn have had my purpose, And they yn no wise wolde suffer me so to do, so that other wise I may not do, but yf I and othir sholde put our lyffes in jepardie and lose them for nought. Wherefore hit may plesse your good lordship the premysses considrd a remedy to be provyded to the honor and obseryng of the commaundement of our seide Soverayn Lorde the Kynge yn this be halfe. And the blessid Trinite preserve you ever after your hertes desir. Wreten at Suth' the xx day of September. Your servaunt and bedman, W. Clerk, Mair of Suth'.

37 Henry VI., November 2; London. W. Clerk, Mayor of Suthampton to John Dun, Walter Fetplace and alle the other auditours of the towne of Suthampton:—Right Worshipfull and Reverend Sires, And my right trusti and hertli beloved Frendes, I commaun me unto you in alle hertli wyse, Prayeinge you do hertli as I can, that ye wol calle to your remembraunces the state that we stand yn at this day, And that ye wol

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as diligentli as ye can or may with one hert, one wille and one thoughte effectualli to labour, That an ende [be] had of the bookes of the Bayliffes and Broker yn all haste goodeli, And to warne the Steward that wasse to make his booke redi ayenste my comyng hom, Fore we moste with alle the diligens that we can or may make provision [of] money to be had in short tym, ore we be like to be sore hurte, and that God defend, Fore we have had to moche. And as [for] Sir John Tyer, he cam not yn the courte sith he come by the thadvse of Ingoldesby by cause of callyng fore money, Fore he seith that he most have yet xxx*li.* and more to fenysh thacompte of Walter Fetplace, The whiche ys to me right straunge so moche money so moche money (*sic*) as he receyved the laste yer, and this yer to, I can not understond hit. Y remytte hit to your Wysedomys. And as fore thacompte of William Nedam ther ys yet no peny paid but the bare fees by John Tyer now. Wherefore Sires these matteris most be thought upon right speciali. And yn goode feith Sires I doute not but and ye wol with goode herte and wille, undevided and withoute eny ambiguyte every man hertli and diligentli, putte his honde, we shal onys be brought oute of thraldom. Tharle of Wiltshir wasse made Tresorier of England on Sondag laste paste, And under-tresorier ys one Grymesby that wasse Clerk of the Jowelles the which made grete attendauns aboute the Kyng in his siknes. As fore chaunge of any othir officeris ther ys none yet. And as fore Janeis, upon Tuysday they had ther counsell assigned unto them, both Sergentes, And Prentises of Courte. And so moche to do wol be amongst them, God spede the right. The lordis be wroth with them, As hit ys seide. As fore John Tyer by thavse of Ingoldesby hit wasse thought better to be at home than here for his lyeing here sholde but putte us yn coste and none availe till the silver be redi, And *x*d.** a day is not a litil coste ye knowe welle. I can no more but I beseche God gyde us yn alle oure werke, and have you ever in his gracouse governauns Amen. Wreten hastili at London the ij^{de} day of Novembre A^o 37 Regis Henrici VI^{ti}. By yowr own W. Clerk, Mair.

— Henry VI., October 17; Suthampton. Richard Gryme, Mayor of Suthampton, and his bretheryn to John Ingoldesby, Recorder of the same town. Right Worshipfull Sire, We commaunde us unto you, and for as moche as we be credibly enfourmed this same daye that the Eschekyr and all other courtes ben enjourned as for this tyme, We praye you hertelye to sende us redy worde by the brynger herof What day that the Mayer most come up for his accomptes on lesse that he myght be excused by youre good helpe and mene, Also se as yersterday here was one Richard Parker, Secretarye with my Lord of Exeter, and broughte with hym acquytaunce under my lordes sele and his signe manuell for the last halfe yere, And seide un to us that my lord prayde us so fayre to be payde here and seide he had never so grete myster ne nede that he is payde. Wherefor We alle praye you in case ye can in any wyse to delyvere the sele to eny of my lordes Counseill theyre and to helpe that we were delyvered of that office. And the seide Richard Parker tellith us that he will move my lorde theryn, And helpe thereto to all that he can, for we tolde hym what hurte and lost hit was unto us. And as for the bille of *x*li.** *xs.* that have yf ye seme hit be to do, to take *x*li.** of hit and to pay Umfray Hayford, Receive of hym the acquytance that ye knowe of. We remitte hit hoolly to youre discrecion. Also I praye you to sende home a note of the Inquisicioun for the Aliens siller, that hit may be made up clere ayenst I come to myne Accomptes. Also we alle praye you hertely to send us home by the brynger herof a bille of alle youre receytes and the employng of the same, and We will upon

that devyde hit in the Stywardes bokes as nede is, And make a redy alle the money that we may in alle hast possible whatsom evyr byfall by the grace of Allmyghty Jhū whiche have you and all youres now and ever in the blessed gouvernance. Writen in haste at Suthampton the xvij daye of October.—By RICHARD GRYPE, Mayer, and his Bretheryn. To oure right trusty welbelovyd John Ingoldesby, Recorder of Suthampton.

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— Henry VI., October 22; London. The Earl of Warewyk and Salisbury to the Mayor of the town of Hampton. Right trusty and welbelovyd I grete you wele, And where as I am enfourmed by my Right Trusty and Welbelovyd freinde Sir Symon Mountford knight that at the late beyng there of the Lord Scalys and othres the Kinges our souverain Lordes Henry the Sext Enemyes and Rebelles a karville bilonging unto the same Sir Symon beyng there in that water was by thaim spoiled and robbed of thappareiles thereunto bilonging contrarie to right and conscience, and the King our said souverain lordes lawes, I therefore willing our Servaunt to bee restored of his said vessell with thappareales desire and pray you and also on our said souverain lordes behalve charge you that ye see the said Karvelle with thappareile wheresoever it be founde to be restored and delivered unto John Bygton this bringar without faile, as ye entende to do me pleasur, and god kepe you. Writen at London the xxijth day of October. Therle of Warewyk and Salisbury Grete Chambrelain of England and Capitaine of Calais. R. Warwyk.—The Earl's signet on this worn paper is fairly preserved and is encircled by a rush ring.

— Edward IV., December 11; London. Robert Ratclyf, Portour of Caley, to John William of Southampton, merchaunt.—Trusty and Welbelovyd, I commaunde me unto you mervelyng greetly that ye ded not content and paye to Thomas Avan now beying Sheref of your Town xxs. the whiche I wrote unto you fore: Consideryng the speciall letters to you directed by my Lord of Worcestre, that tyme beyng Tresorer of England, whous soule god pardon, that ye shold unto me and unto William Wade squyer of the kynges hous deliver suche vitell for the kynges Shippis as I shold thenke nedefull and necessary to the seid Shippis. I chargid you with noo more, but with the bill of xxs., the whiche I undrestand is unpaide as yet. Wherefore I will that ye paye the seid xx s. unto the seid Thomas Avan as that ye will eschewe a gretter inconvenience. Wretyn in London the xi. day of the moneth of Decembre. By Robert Ratclyf, Portour of Caley.

— Henry VII. Copy (on paper) of the bond, in the sum of fifty thousand crowns of gold (to the Emperor Maximilian, and Charles Prince of Spain, &c.), of Thomas earl of Arundell, John earl of Oxon, Henry earl of Northumberland, Thomas earl of Surrey, George earl of Salop, Henry earl of Essex, Thomas earl of Darby, Charles Somerset lord Harbort, Thomas Fyneux lord Dacre, John Bouchier lord de Berneys, William Blount lord Mountjoy, Thomas Darcy lord Darcy, William Conyers lord Conyers, lord Henry Stafford, and also the Mayors, aldermen, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables and communities of the counties, towne and vills of London, York, Coventre, Norwyche, Exeter, Chestre, Worcester, Bristow, Southampton, Boston, Hull, and Newcastle; For the due performance of the marriage of Charles Prince of Spain either Cicely and Jerusalem with the lady Mary daughter of Henry the Seventh of England, within forty days after the completion of the said Prince's fourteenth year, in accordance with the treaty for the same marriage made on 21 December 1507 between the said King of England of the one part, and Maximilian "tunc Romanorum Regem

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nunc vero electum in Romanorum Imperatorem ac eundem Principem Hispanie auctoritate tamen et expresso consensu eiusdem Regis Romanorum ac serenissimam et preclarissimam dominam Margaretam Austrie et Burgundie viduam Ducissam Flandrie &c. . . . ex altera parte." The document, covering fourteen pages, endorsed, "This is the Copy of the bond for the Mariage of the Most noble and excellent Lady, my Lady Marye the Daughter of our most Dredd Soueraigne Lord King Herry the VIIth."

—, —, September 7; Eshere. (Copy of a Letter from) The Bishop of Winchester to Hugh Pakenham. Right trusty and right Welbeloved, We grete you wele, Puttyng you in knoliche that we have tithinges out of Normandie How the Frenshe men been redye with a grete powere and purpose to execute thare malice ayens this londe bothe uppon the see and also like as they did the last yere at Sandwyche at this [? season] for to lande in summe other places. A variance that is betwixe the Cite of London and men of Courte and dyvers other grete matiers that now been in hande causen the Kinge to leve his purpose of ridinge northwarde and wol abide here nygh aboute London and soo hath commaunded us and other lordes of his Counselle for to do so also to thentent that yf any grete and sodayn case falle that the lordes shal move hastily be assembled and take suche direccion of redresse therinne as shalbe for the suerte wele and honour of the Kynge and his Reaume, and this causeth us that we may not kepe oure purpose of comyng to Hampshir at this tyme, Whiche bothe for to have seen a goode and sadde rule sette there for the sauf garde of that cuntre and other grete matiers touchyng oure cure and charge, and also for our disporte, We wold right gladly have doon, but seth We may not come in our owne persone, We shall sende in to the cuntre suche ordinaunce we have purveied for the defence of the same, And yf any grete liklihode of jeopardie be thought suche feliship as we have aboute us shal be there without delaye, redie to make resistence. We have writen this same daye to the Maisters of the Kinges ordinance for stufes to be hadde in the Castell of Hampton for keping therof. It is seide that there be in Hampton iij or iiij traitours that have promised it unto the Frenshe men, And therefore We praye you to comune with gentilmen of the cuntre and also with the Maire and summe other trusty and sadde men of the same towne in that matier, and to praye thaym for to see wysely aboute thaym. Ther be Commissiones of Arraye sente oute in to alle the Shires aboute the See-coastes from Cornewale unto Yorkshire for kepinge of the same, which I trust with Goddys helpe shall do grete goode, And our Lord have you alweye in his keping. Writen at Eshere the vijth day of Septembre. W B of Winchester.

—, —, July 9; Westminster. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Hampton. After oure hartie commendacions, Whereas you have receyved unto your warde and custodie Robert Barry and Harry Whight, lately apprehended for a robbery and haynous murder committed by them wythin the Kinges Highnes realme of Englonde (*sic*), and delivered unto youre handes by Wylliam Bowrman bearer hereoff, being ser-vant to Sir Antony Sentleger knight deputye of the saide realme of Ireland (*sic*); Forasmuche as itt is thought good the sayde two offendoures be tried in the country where the dede was doon, his Majesties plesur is you shall nott onely deliver the sayde Barry and Whight unto the saide Wylliam Bourman to be by hym conveyed thither, butt shall also assigne unto him suche your officers and assistance att his costes and charges as the same may safely be by them and him conveyed to Bristow. Wherof we pray you nott fayle. From

Westminster the ixth of July. Signed by T. Audeley, Chauncellor, and five others.

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[1544], April 23, Westminster. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other officers of Southampton. After our harty commendacions, Where we be enformed that there remayneth at this present within that the Kinges Majestes porte of Southampton two Crayers laden with grayne and other vitiales provyded in those partyes to be transported to Calays for the furniture of his hieghnes garrysons theire and at Guisnez, and that uppon feare of Ennemyes uppon that cost the same differre to departe without some conduite, His Ma'tes pleasyre is in cace theire be any shippes theire furnished for the Warres, You shall requyre the Capitaines of the same by His Majestes name to see the sayd Crayers wafted to Calays aforsayd for the more sure conveyance of the sayd vitailles thither accordingly. Thus fare you hartely well. From Westminster the xxvith of April.

—, —, October 21, . . . (Copy of Letter from) Lord St. John and Thomas Earl of Southampton, to the Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Berkelye, George Poulet and Thomas Whighte, and the other Justices of the Peace of the County of Suthampton. For the speedy setting forth by the said county, under the command of Mr. Lee, the bearer of the letter, of a hundred men armed and weaponed in accordance with the requirements of the Lords of the Council. Signed W. Sentjohn, Thomas Suthampton.

— — . Letter from Francys Dawtrey to the Mayor and his brethren of Southampton. Giving orders in accordance with letters from the Lords of the Council, for the speedy setting in array of the forces of the shire "againste suche yvell dysposed parcons whiche aire rysen now to the dysquietinge of the whole realme." No date.

1548, January 30; Somerset Place. The Duke of Somerset to the Mayor and officers of the town and port of Southampton. For the safe custody of a certain hoy named *The James*, laden with goods of certain merchants of Antwerp and others, and also for prompt enquiry whether the same hoy and goods be lawful prise.

1548, February 12; Somerset Place. The Duke of Somerset to the Mayor and his brethren of Southampton. For the restitution of certain wines and other "goods to Dunstone Aues, John Van Tright, Henry Grenerice and Henry Wendyll of the Stilliard," and for the compensation of the same four merchants in respect to such of the same wines and other goods as may have been pilfered or conveyed away since they were received by "one John Robbins capten of a bark at Dover."

1548, February 29; Somerset Place. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other the Kinges Majesties officers within the Towne of Southampton. After our harty commendacions, Undrestanding that certen parcelles of waie expressed in the ende of this letter remayne there at Hampton which by sundry circumstances we juge not wel taken we have thought good to require you first to make serche where any such be who brought them thither and what ye can gather for the suspices, cause it to be well tryed out, and stayd till further knoweledge hens' advertising us what you shal fynde in the matier. Thus fare you hartely wel. From Somerset Place the xxixth of Feb. 1548. Signed, Somerset and others.—With the following note at the bottom of the letter,—

First, Lii Ballettes of peper,
Item, xxxij Ballettes of ginger,
Item, vij^e peces of Callycow cloth,
Item, vi hoggesheddes of cloves,
Item, ij pipes one hoggeshed of grayn to grayn cloth.

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1548, March 22; Westminster. Lords of the Council to the Commissioners "for the tax and order of levying the relieve graunted to his Majestie in thys late parliament within that his Majestes Towne of Southampton." Setting forth the various causes of His Majesty's present need of money, and the considerations that should make his subjects furnish the needful supply with alacrity and cheerfulness.

—, April 20; the Court. John Lyle to the Mayor and officers of town and port of Southampton. For an exact return of the ships, with the burden of their tonnage and names of their masters, and also of the whole number of the fishermen and mariners within the said town and port.

1549, May 6; Greenwich. Lords of the Council to Edward Bisshopp, Mayor of Southampton. Bidding the mayor deliver to the Spaniard Salcedo the 100*l.* taken from him on suspicion by the said mayor; it being found on enquiry that the said Salcedo has Mr. Leke's passport, licensing him to depart at will beyond the seas.

1549, May 15; Greenwich. (Copy of letter from) Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace within the County of Southampton. Ordering the said Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace to have the power of the said shire in "arredines" and employ the same with vigour for the suppression of the turbulent movements of certain lewd persons, it having come to the lordships' knowledge "that sondry light folkes of the counties of Somerset and Wiltshire have attempted to stir in great companies upon pretence of libertie proclamacions against enclosures."

1549, May 20; W. Seint John and John Ryther to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton and John Mylle esq. of the same place. After right hertie commendacion, Forasmuche as the Kinges Majestie by thadvice of my Lord Protector and other the Lordes of the Councell have appointed certen shippes to sea for the preservacioun of the kinges subjectes travailing the seas betwene the Mounte and Portesmouthe dailie, and another nombre of shippes at Dover for that parte of [the] narrowe seas, another nombre for the northe parte, for the defence of thenemyes and the preservacioun of His Graces owne subjectes, whiche shippes appointed for youre cost [have] been appointed to vitell at Portesmouthe and to be aided and holpen as nede shall require with you and other portes betwene you and the Landes Ende, for the which vitelling Barney, this bringer, is appointed to have the charge, to whom We hertelie pray you to be aiding and assisting in all that you may, for the better and more spedie furniture of the said provision in tyme of necessitie. Thus fare you hertelie well. Written this xxth of Maii 1549. Your loving friendes, W. Seint John, John Ryther.

1549, May 26; Lord St. John and the Earl of Southampton to the Mayor and His Brethren of the town of Southampton and John Mylle esq. After right harty commendacioun, Forasmuch as dyverse frayle persons in Overton and other places of the Shere have lately shewed ther mysorder and disobedience by routing and gathering together, doing unlawful dedes ayenst the Kinges Peace, for the redresse whereof the Kinges Majesties plasure ys by thadvice of the Lord Protector and other his graces counsaill that order be gyven by the Justices of the Peace for the staye of his Graces people in good order and obedience in every county: For the accomplishment whereof wee dyvyded the Shere amonges the gentlemen, and wreten lyke letters to them as wee do to you for the towneshippe of Hampton, which ys alloted to you: This shalbe to desyer in the behalfe of the King's Majestie to call the constables of every hundred to you alloted discreatly without rumour charging them in the King's

behalf to gyve order to the saide men of everye parishe within your saide hundredes to see the Kinges people in ther parishe in good order and obedyence, and that the constables for ther parte see dayly to the good observation of the same and to the spedy punyshment of every offendor, calling for ayde and counsaill to you from tyme to tyme as the case shall requyer lyke as you must do to other commysysoners, yf you shall see cause, gyving order that the watches in every towne and borowghe be well kepte according to the statute, and with more nombre than hath heretofore been accustomed, bycause of this disorder, putting your selves and the honest and wyse inhabytauntes of every hundred discreatly in some redynes to meate togythere for the redresse of suche as shall fortune to mutyne and confederate to dysorder themselves, and for the ayde of your company, in ther quarters or the next Sheres adjoining yf such nede shall requyer: Wherin we desyer you in the behalf of the Kinges Majestie to use youre wysdomes and discretions with the moost dyligens you maye: And hereto you shall receyve a paper of the devyson of the Shere as therby you maye knowe with whom to proceede for counsaill and ayde in this the said service. Wretyn the xxvith day of Maye 1549. Yo^r Loving Frenedes, W. Seint John.—

Thomas Southampton.

1549, June 25; Syon. The Duke of Somerset to the Mayor of Portsmouth and the Mayor of Hampton. Mandate to the said Mayors to provide promptly a convenient vessel for the transporation of one hundred soldiers to Alderney, whither the said soldiers under the conduct of the bearer of the epistle, Robert Trokesild, are ordered to proceed in the King's service.

1549 July 13; Syon. The Duke of Somerset to the Mayor of Southampton. We commend us unto yow, and undrestonding that one friar Wigg hath of late used language there of the limitation of the kinges majesties reigne nothing unlikely a traytour, We will that ye furthwith upon the sight herof circumspectlye apprehend the bodeye of the said Wigg and hym committ savely to prison there to remayne untill furdur order be taken with hym. Thus fare ye hertely well. Fro Syon the xiiijth of Julie 1549. Your loving frend E. Somerset.

1549, July 23; Winchester. The Mayor and Brethren of the city of Winchester to the Right Worshipful the Mayor and his Brethren of the town of Southampton. After our hartie recommendacions, We asser- teyne that we have with all diligence circumspectly searched for parson Wigge which is not to be founde within our citie, and furdur we have learned that uppon thursday last past he was here, at which day his boy came and brought hym worde that yf he might be taken he sholde be commytted to ward, Wheruppon ymmediatly he departed we know not whether, but yf he happen in tyme to come to resorte hether wee will doo our dyligence for our indevor to apprehend hym by the grace of god who ever kepe you. From Winchester this xxiiijth day of July. Your loving Frenedes the Mayor and his bretheren of the Citie of Winchester. And furdur we have sent my Lord Protector's letters unto you herein inclosed.

1549, August 7; Westminster. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. Ordering the mayor to deliver to "Balthaser Gonsales a Portigale the xlvjth bales of white alam, nowe proved his owne proper goodes, with his ship, marriners and the tackling." Dated from Westminster.

1549, August 13; . . . Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. For the sufficient publication of their lordships' accom-

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panying "Proclamation for the restraint of transporting of wolles beyonde the seas."

1549, August 16; Westminster. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of Southampton. After our harty commendaciouns, Whereas the alume and other marchandises that be stayed there in youre handes for French goodes be nowe sewed for by one Lope de Carion as factour for certen burgeleses (*sic*) and others pretending to have interest in the same, the same Lope offering to put in sufficient sureties that in cas the same goodes be proved to be Frenche they or the true value thereof shalbe restored accordingly, you shall understand that we have accorded to the same Lope his request, who havynge already put in sufficient sureties in a summe convenient before the Judge of thadmiralte to be answerable for the same goodes in cas they shalbe proved to be French within a twelvemonth and a day, We require you to se the same goodes delivered unto him accordingly, he or his factour, whom he shall send for the same, indenting with you for the delivery and receipt therof. Thus fare you well. From Westminster the xvith of August 1549. Your loving frendes &c. &c.

[1549 ?), November 5; Tichefelde. Thomas earl of Southampton to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and burgesses of the town of Southampton. In behalf of the writer's servant John Paynton, the bearer of the epistle, who desires to become a free burges of the said town.

1549, February 10; Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Customers of Southampton. Reprimanding the said Mayor and Customers for disregard of previous letters touching the same business, the present epistle bids them deliver to the bearer eighteen sacks of hops found in the hoy of James Anthony the Younger, and permit the merchants claiming the said hops to take view of other goods lying in the hands of the said Mayor and Customers, and supposed to pertain to the same merchants.—Also, Letters (signed W. Saynt John and dated 25th and 30th January 1549) that are referred to in the epistle of the 10th of February, as having been disregarded.

1550, May 30; John Vicke to Mr. Ridge, Mayor of the town of Suthampton. Announcing that he has paid the fees amounting to xxvis. viijd. for passing under the signet and privy-seal the Mayor's "bill from the king passed with his Grace's hand," and that having the same bill in his custody he is ready to deliver it to any duly authorized person, the writer sends his hearty commendations "to myn hostesse your bedfellowe."

1550, June 12, Grenewiche. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton.—After our harty commendaciouns, Whereas notwithstanding our generall letters written unto you for thenlargement of all Frenche prysoners we understand that oon John Davyd of youre towne deteyneth two Frenche prysoners, thone named Balthasar Cannyn and the other Guilliame Linguier marchanntes of Abbeville, As we do not a little marvaill thereat, So we require and charge you on the behalf of the Kinges Majestie all excuses sett a parte not only to give ymmediat order as the said Balthasar and Guilliam but all thother Frenche prysoners may be enlarged according to our former letters without paying any raunsom or other charges, And sending to us a booke of their reasonable charges we shall give order for payment. Thus we byd you hartely to fare. From Grenewich the xijth of June 1550.

1550, August 7; Wyndesour. Lords of the Council to the "Mayour of Hampton, and to John Mylles and Robert Pennegar of the saide towne, esqyres."—After our right herty commendaciouns, Whereas apon such informacioun as hath been geyvn us of certaine conference had betwen oon Parkyns the yonger, Keaper of Crokham parke in Barkeshire, and his aunte the wief of Thomas Welles the yonger towching the demande whiche she made to know of him what newes were abrode and his auswer to the same, the saide Parkyns being thereupon examyned afore us standeth for the more part in denyal, We have thought good for the more certayne knowledge of the truth thereof to requyre you ioynntly to call before you the wief of the saied Thomas Welles, and in the Kinges Majesties name to charge her that she playnly and wholly declare unto us by waye of deposicioun what talk passed the xviith day of the last monthe betwen the saide Parkyns and her upon theis three pointes, That as to say towching the President in Wales, the Bushop of Wynchester, and a sturre that shuld be in this Realme before Mighlemas next greater then the sturre of the last yeares. Wherein examyning her substantially we requyre you to sende us uppe in writing her aunswers accordingly. Fare you hertely well. From Wyndesour the viith of August 1550.—Your loving Frendes, &c. &c.

1550, August 16; Giflord. The Earl of Wiltshire to the Mayor of Hampton. Requiring the Mayor "to certifie the Lords of the Councell what" he has "doon of the examynacioun of Mr. Welles the Youngers wif touching Mr. Parkyns as the Lordes of the Councell looketh for aunswer, and the yong gentleman remayneth in warde the meane while," and "desirethe greatlie to be discharged."

1550, September 4; Oteland. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. For the prompt conveyance of enclosed letters to Jersey and Garnesey by the next convenient messenger.

19 Elizabeth, March 21; Westminster. (Copy of) Letters under Her Majesty's sign-manual and signet, to the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord Sandes, the Lord Delaware, and the rest of the Commissioners for taking General Musters in the County of Southampton, appointed in the 15th year of her Majesty's reign, "for the musteringe leveynege and puttinge in areadines . . . in that shiere the number of three hundred hable men to serve as soldiers." Together with copy of the Letter of Instructions from the Lords of the Council, accompanying aforesaid writ, under Her Majesty's sign-manual.

1580, September 4; . . . Deposition of John Worsley, Messenger of Her Majesty's Chamber for Southampton, deposing that, on serving Henry Carewe with a Letter from the Lords of the Council requiring his presence before them in respect to a controversy between him (Henry Carewe) and the Mayor of Southampton, the said Henry spoke violent and unseemly words in disrespect of the said mayor.—Also on the same paper appears copy of the following deposition dated 18 August 1580, and signed by 18 deponents: "The daye and yere foresayd Barnard Cortmill, Maior of the towne of Suthampton, William Stanely, and John Marche of the same towne, aldermen, Peter Janverin of the same towne bayliffe, according to ther auntiant custome tyme out of mynd used, came to Kaye Haven to the full staemarke there, to kepe the Admarall' Corte, at which time theye found ther Henry Carewe and one other gentillman with him, and the said Henry hadd with him three men with sordes and bucklers weapons and then and ther resisted the forsaid Maior to kepe Her Majesties Cort, with violence revyling the said Maior and his officers, and wold have thrown the Cort Bookes

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into the sea, and when as the officer called the Corte he moked at him with loud voyce, &c., &c."

1581, December 25; Sallesburie. Garratt Swift to the Mayor of Southampton. Touching a matter depending in the Court of the Town of Southampton between the writer and one Nycholas Harris, marriner, in respect to certain apparel, of the value of 3*l.* or 4*l.*, said to have been forcibly and unlawfully taken from the said Garratt Swift by the said Nycholas Harris.

1586, October 7; London. Thomas Wylkes to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. I received latelie by Mr Waterton your Towne-Clerke your verie courteouse and frendlie letter, offering unto me a burgeship of your towne for the Parliament, whereof I did, and do verie kindlie and lovinglie accept, and do yeld you my moste hartie thancks. Sithence the receipt of your said letter and my acceptance of your Burgeship, it hath pleased her Majestie so to dispose of me as to employe my service in the Low Countreys whither I am to repaire with all possible expedition, and therby forced (much against my will) to disappoint you; I doe therefore hartilie praye you to make choise of some other, that may attend that place; and if you were not or might not be speciallie provided to your better contentment, I wold be a suiter unto you to bestowe the same upon my brother in lawe, Mr. Henry Smyth, her Majesties servant, and a gentleman, that wilbe redye to doe any good indevor for the good of your towne, wherein if it shall please you to gratifie my request, I pray you to signifye your answer unto him, lodging at his Mothers at the Gilt Kye in Cheapside. And so with my verie hartyc commendacions I committ you to God. From London the vijth of October 1586, Your assured frend to commande.—Thos. Wylkes.

1586, October 12; William Butler to the Rt. Worshipful Mr Andrewe Studley, Mayor of the town of Southampton. Letter touching the payment of the fee-farm of the town: With this "Postscriptum. Mr Maior, I have become an earnest sutor to you to have your favor and furtherance to make choyse of a Freinde of mine to be one of your burgesses of your Towne in this parliament. The gentleman is a very sufficient man and yf you make your election of a burgess that is noe Townesman, you cannot make choyse of a better, his name is Mr Sampson Leonarde, dwellinge in Kente, but yf yt please you and the rest of your aldermen to graunte me my sute, you shall heare of him at my house at all tymes when you shall have cause to use him who is a very sufficient gentleman in any matter for your Towne, and my self shall thinke my self greatly beholdinge to you."

1586, February 3; the Court at Grenewich. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to the Mayor and Aldermen of Southampton. Touching the difference between the Lord Admiral and the Corporation of Southampton respecting pirates' goods.

1586, February 5; London. Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor of Southampton. After my hartie commendacions, Whereas this bearer, Mons^r Dangeau, a gentleman of good quallitie and servant unto the King of Navarre, repaireth uppon occasion of busines unto the Isle of Jersey, These are verie earnestlie to prairie you that in his passage thither he maye receave at your handes for my sake the best favor and frendshipp that you can shewe unto him: and also that you wilbe a meanes to furnish him at a reasonable price of a convenient shippe for his transportation, For the which I will thincke myself beholding

unto you ; And so I committ you to God. From London the fifthe of Februarie 1586. Your verie loving frende, Fra. Walsyngham.

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1586, February 20 ; The Marquis of Winchester to the Mayor and his brethren of Southampton. Warrant for the arrest and stay of "Ughtrede's bark bound of Ireland," intelligence having come to the Marquis that the said Ughtrede hath a meanyng not only to transporte grayne but also money under coulor thereof.—Also, copy of a previous warrant, dated 16 February 1586, by the Marquis to the same effect.

1586, February 22 ; George Ughtrede esq. to the Mayor of Southampton. Letter respecting the vexatious and unlawful arrest of the writer's ship at the instance of the Marquis of Winchester. Averring that in respect to the arrested ship and her cargo he is acting on the authority of Her Majesty's letters under the Great Seal, and under warrants of the Lord Treasurer and Lord Admiral, the writer begs for the removal of the restraint put upon his ship (the *God Speed* of Hamton, bound for Ireland) at the order of the Marquis of Winchester. "Let me," he writes, "further advertyse you, that owre corne and goodes are aborde the shyppe, that heere are 30 poore menne att greate charges which are to goe for Her Majisteys servise, the wynde serveth fayre for the vyage as you and all mene maye see. I requyre youe to suffer the shippe to departe, as youe woll answer the defectes of her maiestyes servyses and the hynderawnces of us adventurers." On the paper appears a copy of the Lord Admiral's warrant for the passage of "The good shipp called the *God Speed* of Hamton of 40th tonns or there-abowtes, wherof John Wyse is master licensed to depart for Irland with the goodes of Henry Ughtright and Henry Billingsley esquyers, for the repeopling of Mounster."

1587, July 7 ; the Court at Greenwich. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the town of Southampton. Ordering restitution of certain raisins and other merchandizes to Mons^r de Bordeaux, a Frenchman, the said raisins and other things of merchandize having been taken from a French ship, wrongfully captured and carried into the Isle of Guernsey by Sir Thomas Leighton knt., under the impression that it was a Spanish vessel.

1587, July 28 ; Carisbrooke Castle. Sir George Carey to Mr Andrewe Studley, Mayor of Southampton. Mr Maior, Whereas yesterdaie theare was a moste detestable robbery committed neare Christchurch uppon a French gentleman, whoe was sent over from the Kinge of Navar unto Her Majestie uppon affaires of especiall ymportaunce and secrecye ; For that one of the Felons ys retired to shrowd himself in your Towne, and lieth secretly hydd in a sister's howse of his, which passeth for a maied, dwelling about 4 or 5 howses from the Watergate, whose mother one Daie, of your Towne married, The offender's name being George Jhonson : Thease shalbe earnestlie for Her Majesties especiall service to requier you, to use more then ordinarie care by the assistaunce of some men of credytt, to make secreat and sufficient search for this partie and to seaze into your handes all such letters, writings and commissions as anie wayes maie be compassed, and him to send over with them to mee, with such expedicion as possibely (*sic*) maye be used. The service you shall doe herin to Her Majestie shalbe very acceptable. And so I committ you to the tuicion of the only Almighty. From Carisbrooke Castle the 28 of July 1587. Your very loving Friend, George Carey.

1587 August 11 ; Deptford. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to the Mayor of Southampton. Requiring the said Mayor to appear at the writer's court at Southampton and answer for "certaine

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misdeemeanours and abuses that have bin of late offered by certaine shippes belonginge to Mr Cotton."

1587, October 2; Portsmouth. The Earl of Sussex to the Mayor of the Towne of Sowthampton. After my very hartly commendacions, Wheras one Henry Canter, as it is informed, and knowen to the Lords of Her Majesties most honourable privie Councell, is a notorious malefactor, and order taken for his apprehension, for so muche as he the said Henry Canter is well knowen to be come home in a Fliebote, lyenge at your Towne of Sowthampton, called the Ellyn of Weymouth and Milckam Regis, wherof one Lawrence Sprowne is Captayn, and the saied Canter appointed for Master Gonner, the owners Henry Rogers of Milckum, John Pitt, Thomas Eaton of Hampton customer, Christofer Payne and John Payne, and one John White the Master-Mate. These therfore shalbe in the Quenes Majesties name straitly to commande and chardge you that you cause diligent search to be made as well within the Towne as also in the same Fliebote and other barckes and shippes ther lyenge at Roade, and to cause hym to be apprehended and safely kepte in prison and therof to advertise me. And wheras it is also reported that Thomas Cole hath byne and is in like sorte abowte or in your towne and Libertie, either on Sea or lande, That in like sorte you cause search to be made for hym, and hym to cause to be apprehended, And herof faile you not in any wise as you will aunswere for the contrary at your perill. From Portsmouth the 'ij of October 1587. Your loving frynd Sussex.

1587, November 24; the Court at Ely House. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to the Mayor and Aldermen of Southampton. Requiring the said Mayor and Aldermen to aid and assist Simon Vincent, Frenchman and procurator for the affair, in the execution of his commission (touching "the two little ships the *Chanteresse* and the *Margaret* of Cane in Normandie, laden with wheat and other graine, lately taken at the sea and brought into the port of Southampton"), whereby the said Simon Vincent is appointed to obtain, recover and take composition and satisfaction for the said corne, distributed within the liberties of the said port. Dated from the Court at Ely House.—At the foot of the letter, a Memorandum that the Mayor and his brethren to the best of their ability assisted the said Vincent out of friendship, "but nott by vertue of the Commission," as their charters gave them no power to do so.

1587, December 8; Carisbroucke Castell. Sir George Carey to Mr Andrew Studley, the Mayor of Southampton. Certifying the Mayor that he is misinformed respecting the powers and privileges pertaining to Mayors of Southampton as Admirals of the port, and wholly wrong and ill-directed in the matter in dispute between him and the Lord Admiral, touching "Mr John Young's prise, brought in by letters of reprisall," the writer urges Mr Studley to yield at once to the Lord Admiral, and not to offend so powerful a person by obstinate persistence in error.

1587, December 20; the Court at Somerset House. (Copy of the warrant of) Lords of Council to Robert Wedrington, one of the Messengers of Her Majesties Chamber. Requiring him to repair forthwith to Southampton, and command the Mayor of the same town to accompany him "to the Court, whear he shall undrestand at his coming the cawse of his sending for."

1587, December 26; (Copy of Letter of) Lords of the Council to Captayne Nicholas Dawtrey. "Instruccions given by Her Majesties commandement unto Captayne Nicholas Dawtry for certain services to be done in the counties of Hampton and Dorset."

1587, December 27; . . . (Copy of a Letter from) Lords of the Council to the Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Sussex, Lords Lieutenant of the cos. Southampton and Dorset. For a general muster and view of all the forces of the said county, under the observation and with counsel and aid of the letter's bearer "Captaine Nicoles Dawtrei, being a man of good experience in martial affairs;" and for the execution of all measures recommended by the same Captain Nicoles Dawtrei for putting the same counties in a condition to resist foreign invaders and defeat "sundry great preparacions in foraine partes," of which "Her Majestie hath bin of latte advertised."

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1587, January 23; Winchester. The Marquis of Winchester to Mr Andrew Studlye, Mayor of Southampton. Announcing that the writer has appointed and commissioned Walter Lambert esq. to be Captain of all the able men and forces within the town of Southampton; and ordering that the said mayor "and all the inhabitantes within the saied towne and countie from the age of sixteen years to threescore be attendant, obedient, ruled and ordered by the said Capitaine in all martiall affaires."

1588, March 31; Greenwich. Lords of the Council to Thomas Colstocke, one of the messengers of Her Majesties Chamber. Authorizing and instructing the said Thomas Colstocke to repair to all the port towns along the sea-coasts of Kent, Sussex, Southampton, the Isle of Wight and Dorsett, and give needful commandment to Vice-Admirals and other officers, for a general restraint of all ships, other than coasting vessels going from one port of the coast to another, in order that there may be "a sufficient store of shipps and marryners, to joyne with her Majesty's navye and serve on the seas, as occasion shall require."

1588, April 1; the court at Greenwich. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other officers of the town of Southampton. Requiring of the said town for Her Majesty's service "two serviceable and good shippes," neither of them being of less than 60 tons' burthen, and one handsome pinnace, duly manned, victualled and furnished with munitions and necessaries for two months' service, to join with Her Highness's navy by the 25th instant; it being explained that the said requisition is made in consequence of intelligence "that the King of Spain doth augment and increase his preparations," and directed that the greater part of the charges of furnishing and maintaining the said two vessels and pinnace should be paid by those merchants of Southampton who "have sette forthe the certen shippes in warlike sorte by waie of reprisall," and thereby "have received no small benefit."

1588 April 16; The Lord High Admiral (countersigned by Sir Francis Walsingham) to William Harteley, one of the Messengers of Her Majesties Chamber. Warrant to repair with all possible expedition to the Commissioners of London, Southampton and the Five Ports, "appointed for the setting forthe of shipps to joyne with Her Majesties navie on the narrow seas for the service of the realme, and to give them knowledge and warninge in Her Highness name that the same shipps and pinnaces which they are appointed by the Lords of the Counsell to furnishe maie be in a readines at Gorend vpon the xxvijth of this present moneth at the farthest, to attend upon me and to receive no farther direction." Signed.—Your Loving friend C. Howard; countersigned, Fra. Walsingham.

1588, April 19; Barnelams. Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor and his brethren of the town of Southampton. Acknowledging the receipt of a letter in which the said Mayor and aldermen declare their inability, by reason of the poverty of the town, "to beare the charge

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requyred at their handes for the preparing and setting out of twoe shippes and a pynnaise."

1588, April 20; Caresbrooke Castle. Sir George Carey to Mr. Andrew Studley the Mayor and his brethren of the towne of Southampton. Respecting certain wines, which the Mayor and his brethren have seized as having been unlawfully bought of Captain . . . , and which the writer requires in rather overbearing terms to be released to him, as wines lawfully bought by him of a Scottish ship.

1588, October 20; the Court at St. James's. (Copy of letter from) Lords of the Council to Her Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. Asking for the opinion of the lawyers on the matter (touching right to goods of pirates brought into the port of Southampton), in dispute between the Lord High Admiral and the Town of Southampton.

1588, December 5; the Court at Greenwich. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to Mr Bullocker, the Mayor of Southampton:—
Mr Maior, Nowe you maye perceave to what good effecte you have broughte your purposes againste me and my office whiche I am sure the folowers of the cause here have certified you of, And althoughe theire punishmente be but small for theire and your obstinate contemptes, yet looke not but that if this example shold not dissuade you from the like you shold abide a far more greavouse and sharpe punishmente accordinge to the merite of such an offence, aswell by your personall punishmentes as losse of youre liberties and allowed privileges. And for those goodes and prisoners whiche you have so presumptuously detained from me under pretense of your owne righte nowe confuted and utterlie confounded, These shalbe straightlie to charge and commaund you presentlie uppon the receate herof to deliver unto this bearer my servant William Dudson aswell all those goodes and prisoners whatsoever, the ship Pines, and all thinge unto them apertayninge at such time as they were first ceased into your handes, And wheras I understand that you have with like presumption taken into your handes a wedge of gold belonginge unto my selfe and one Holidiaie, theise are in like manner to charge and command you to deliver unto my saied servante Dudson the same and all other goodes that you have in your keepinge which is apertaininge unto the saied Holidiaie, Whereof fayle you not at your uttermoste perille. From the Courte at Greenwich, the 5 of December 1588.—Yourre freind usinge me well, C. Howard.

Post:—You wente the laste tyme verie speedely oute of the towne, but if you dispatche not theise thinges forthwith, I will send for you with heave-an-hoe.

1588 December 13; the Court at Greenwich. (Copy of Letter from) Lords of the Council to all Vice-Admirals, Mayors, &c. Enjoining the said Vice-Admirals, Mayors, &c. to be vigilant and active in assisting the Commissioners recently appointed for the discovery of goods taken and conveyed away by pirates, and for the apprehension of the pirates.

1588 December 29; the Temple. (Copy of Letter from) Mess^{rs} John Popham and Thomas Egerton to the Lords of Council. The joint opinion of the two lawyers on the matter, touching prises made at sea, in dispute between the Lord High Admiral and the Mayor of Southampton; whereby their lordships were certified that the Mayor was altogether in the wrong.

1588 January 26; Richmond. (Copy of the) Order of Lords of the Council, That (a controversy having arisen between the Lord High

Admiral and the Town of Southampton touching right to pirates goods) the Mayor and aldermen of the said town shall send at or before the 10th day of February next ensuing some persons (of whom Alderman Andrew Studley is to be one) with charters &c. to establish their case, and That the Mayor aldermen and rest of the inhabitants of the said town abide by the decision of their Lordships on the matter.

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1589 January . . . ; the Tower of London. Sir Owyn Hopton knt. to the Mayor of Southampton. Warrant for the apprehension of "one Rauffe Norrice late of Lymehowze in the Countye of Midds. marryner, beinge abowte the age of xxx^{ti} yeres, with a yellowe bearde, wantinge twee fingers on one hand and one on the other," who is charged with embezzling great quantities of Her Majesty's gun-powder.—At the foot of this warrant appears the undertaking (dated at Southampton on 24 March 1589) of John Powell to answer to this charge of embezzlement in Her Majesty's Office of Thor-dinannce, provided the Mayor of Southampton release from durance the said Rauffe Norrice, who is guiltless of the said embezzlement, which was committed by a person who "has received the lawe."

1589 January 13; the Court at Richmoute. Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor of Southampton. Warrant (drawn in strenuous terms) for the immediate apprehension of Gerrard Swyfte who, notwithstanding the said Mayor's representations to the contrary, is believed to be lying hid in the house of his father-in-law, one Jamwaringe; and also, in case the said Gerrard Swifte cannot be discovered and apprehended, for the apprehension and safe transmission to the Court of the said Swifte's father-in-law.

1589 January 24; the Courte at Sir George Carey to Mr Peter Stoner, Mayor, and Mess^{rs} Smyth and Eaton, customers, of Southampton. Letter of instructions that some person, described by the writer as "a very honeste man an neighbour of myn in Thislande" should be permitted to carry and pass away in the West Country "certaine maulte of his, to the quantitie of a hundred quarters, which he bought in the cuntrey and brought to your town, purposing with your leaves to passe it into the Weste Cuntrey, beinge (as I take it) a matter of course for that kinde of graine, goinge but from one Porte to another, and to relyve oure owne neighbours being people of our countrye."

1589 January 30; the Court at F. Knollys, Gregory Lovell and Alexander Hordey to the Mayor and burgesses of Southampton, Touching the provisions of wines for Her Majesty's use, in respect to which the Mayor and burgesses are said to have been wanting in forwardness and duty.

1589 February 2; the Court at Greenwich. Sir George Carey to Mr Peeter Stoner, Mayor of Sowthampton. For the free passage, without "lettes or molestacion," of the bearer of the epistle, William Ivysshe, the writer's servant and captain of the barke *Yonge*, who proposes "to take in at the Isle of Wighte certain victuall for his provision which is my adventure in this his pretended voiage."

1589 February 5; The Earl of Pembroke to the Mayor of Hampton. Thanking the Mayor for assistance rendered to his servant Vowclier, the earl begs that certain ships and goods may be stayed in the port of Southampton, until order may be taken for the protection of the rights of the writer and Sir Walter Rawleigh.

1589 February 11; Chester. Lord Howard of Effingham to the Mayor of Southampton. Expressing approval of the course taken by the Mayor

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"in dealinge with Mushgrome's man that soughte soe indirectlie the possession of the goodes broughte in by Mr Moore."

1589 February 15; Wilton. The Earl of Pembroke to the Mayor of Southampton. It having come to his hearing that the Mayor and his brethren of Southampton, without awaiting the decision of a higher court to which an application has been made in the matter, have determined to proceed to the sale of certain goods, one third part of which is claimed by him (the writer) and Sir Walter Rawleigh as pertaining of right to them, the Earl in overbearing terms orders that no wrong be done him and Sir Walter, who will remain content with nothing less than a third of the arrested goods, or a third of the money for which the whole of the goods shall be sold.

1589 February 18; Edward Hopton to the Mayor of Southampton. Touching the Lord Admiral's urgent demand for his tenth of certain goods, and the appraisement of the goods of which his lordship is entitled to a tenth. "I[am]dryven" the writer observes quaintly at the end of his epistle, "to kepe my lodging a while, being entred into physick: therefore I requyre you to pardon my absence."

1589 March 3; the Court at Grenewiche. Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor of Southampton. For the free passage out of the port of Southampton of the writer's servant, William Gilbert, who "meanyth to bringe abowte the shippe he hathe there with some parte of her ladinge for his own use."

1589 March 6; the Court at Greenwich. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to the Mayor of Southampton. Warrant for the delivery to Thomas Browne and Charles Evans, gentlemen, of the whole of a certain "prise of Bastard wynes and figges taken by Captaine Hayes," in order that the same may be disposed of, in accordance with an order of the Lords of the Council.

1589 March 7; the Court at Greenwich. Lords of the Council to the Deputy-lieutenants of the county of Southampton. For the appointment of Justices of the Peace and other gentlemen of the county of Southampton, dwelling near the sea-coast, to take order and make needful proclamations in ports, havens and creeks, for a general view and enrolment of all the mariners and fishermen of the said county, "to thende that there may be a good choice had of apt and sufficient men for her Majesty's service, as there shall be occasion to emploie them."

1589 March 7; my howse at Debtford. Lord Howard of Effingham, the Lord Admiral, to all his Vice-Admirals and other officers of the Admiralty, &c. Requiring them to aid the bearer of the epistle, Jaques Invince, who has been "by the French Ambassador appointed as his Deputie on the behalf of the French kinge to take and receive the on fifte parte of all suche goodes and Frenche prises as shall happen to be taken and brought into those partes."

1589 June 4; Winchester, Sussex. The Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Sussex to the Mayor of Southampton and the captaine of the footebandes within the towne and countie of Southampton. Letter of directions and instructions for provision of match and powder for her Majesty's service, and also for a muster and view of the trained bands within the liberty of the said towne and county of Southampton. Signed, Winchester, Sussex. Endorsed, "My L Markes and my L of Sasackes for a maystar and proveshin of povder shotte and mache."

1589 June . . . ; Southampton. (Rough draft of a letter from) The Mayor of Southampton and his brethren to the Lord—. "Right Honorable uppon the receipt of your Lordship's letters of the xijth of this instant,

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and your honourable promiss ther in conteyned for the benefitt of this power towne of Southampton as before uppon your honourable and kinde speaches used to some of our comburgesses about the Impost of Sweet Wynes, albeit your letters aforesaid cam verrie late fer that therle of Essex and Sir George Cary made earnest meanes for the same, yet uppon hope your Lordship will patronyse the weale and state of the said Towne. We have not onely by our concent and the burgesses incorporated your Honour of our corporation, but alsoe granted unto your Lordship the impost of sweet wynes at suche rate as our late good Lord therle of Leycester held the same for the terme of six yeaeres if your Lordship so long live after the end of such terme as was graunted to the said Earle of Leycester, which we desier your Lordship to accept in as good parte as the same is ment, and praye your Lordship's resolution, and we shall rest yo^r Lordships reddie as dewtie requireth, &c."

1589 August . . . ; the Court at Nonesuche. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to the Mayor, aldermen and jurates of the town of Southampton. After thanking the said Mayor aldermen and jurates for electing him into their Corporation, and granting him a lease of the Sweet Wines, the writer continues, "But whereas I finde by my Lord of Essex (whom I accompt of and love as mye dearest freind) that the said lease will greatlie pleasure him in respect of other leases which he houldeth from Her Majestie, and as I would not prejudice him in any thinge that might be for his good, beinge given to understand that he was a suitor and had some hope to have the same lease graunted unto him before his departure out of England; soe I doe surrender over into your owne handes my said lease as freele and effectualle as it was graunted unto me, and yet notwithstandinge will thinke my self continually as moch behouldinge unto you for the same as if I should possess and enjoye it in as ample sorte, as it is graunted unto me."

1589 November 11; my howse at Barmondsbye. The Earl of Sussex to the Mayor of the Town of Southampton. For the speedy payment, by the Master and owners of the ship called *The Trewe Dealinge* of Hampton, of the money due to James Mayre, pilot, for his service in piloting the said vessel "uppon the Last Staye of the shippes at Hamton for the traunsportinge of men to Deepe."

1589 November 3; . . . Thomas West to the Mayor, controullers and searchers of the town of Southampton. Announcing the receipt of the Orders of Lords of the Council "for the restraints of grayne and other victuall now laden, or hereafter to bee laden to be transported without speciall licence had and obteyned from some one of their Honors"; and requiring the said Mayor, controullers and searchers to take order within their port for the execution of the said orders of their Lordships.

1589 November 12; the Court at Richmond. Lords of the Council to the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Sandes and the rest of the Commissioners appointed for the restraint of grain and victual in the County of Southampton. Requiring strict and vigilant observance of orders for restraining corn from exportation to foreign parts, their Lordships make reference to the recent rise in the prices of grain and every kind of victuals, in consequence of abuses of the late permission of the exportation of grain and other victuals "for relief of the armye sent oute of England for the aide of the Frenche Kinge."

1589 November 22; Netley. The Earl of Hertford to Mr. Peter Stoaner, Mayor of Sowthampton. Requesting that one Captain

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Gremees, now under arrest at Southampton, be forthwith sent to the writer, who has some personal dealings with the said captain. It is promised in the letter that, having settled these private matters with the captain, the Earl will return him safely to the Mayor.

1589 November 30; London. Sir Julius Caesar to Mr Peter Stoner, Mayor of Southampton. Letter of injunction that justice be forthwith done to the letter's bearer, George Hooper, in respect to his cause depending in the said Mayor's Court; with an intimation that, should the epistle fail to have the desired effect, "there will be complainte made unto the Lords of Her Majestes most Honorable Privie Counsell."

1589 December 16; the Court at Richmond. Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor of Southampton. Enjoining the said Mayor to assist to the utmost of his ability the bearer of the epistle, to execute a warrant for the arrest and safe conveyance to the Lords of the Council of Captain Gerard Swift, who "hath very disorderly robbed one Pierce Halle a frenchman of Deepe, and taken from him his shippe with such money and furniture as he had in her."

1589 March 22; Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor of Southampton. In behalf of the writer's servant, the bearer of the epistle, who "is hardlie used by one Captaine Morris and others his parteners, who under a colour of consortshippe have caused a shippe and goodes" taken by the writer's said servant, "to be kept theare under arreste for the one halfe of the saied goodes pretended to dew unto him he said Morris and his parteners."

1590 April 27; Aberstone. The Marquis of Winchester to the Mayor and Captain of the town and county of Southampton. For the immediate calling forth and setting in arreadiness the forces of the said town, news having been received of a number of Spanish ships now at sea.

1590 May 4; Her Majesty's Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical in the diocese of Winchester to all Mayors &c. For the arrest of John Moody of Suthampton and his safe conveyance before the said Commissioners; with further order that "if he be so weake and sicklie that he cannot without daunger of his health be brought" before the same Commissioners, he shall be bound "with sufficient suerties in a round somme to Hir Highnes use, that he the said Moody shall make his perconall appearance before" them "within two daies warning to be left at his new dwelling-house in Hampton at the Palace of Woluesey near Winchester."

1590 May 14; the Court at Greenwich. The Lord High Admiral (Howard of Effingham) to the Mayor of the town of Southampton. A courteously and considerately worded letter, explaining to the Mayor that he and his brethren have no right to "intermeddle with reprisall causes."

1590 March $\frac{5}{15}$; London. Letters by John Delafin, Lorde of Beauvoir &c., ambassador of the Most Christian King with Her Majesty the Queen of England, appointing one Invance as his substitute to take and receive for the said King the fifths of certain prises due to His Majesty, to wit "a shipp of New Haven named the *Flourec de Lys*, of he burden of fowre scores tons or thereabouts, being laden with Raisins of Maleger for a marchant named John de Palme Carille dwelling in Roan, and a barke of the burden of xx^{ti} tounes or thereabouts laden with Orenge," the said ship and bark so laden having been taken by Wylliam Guilber, by virtue of the authority given him by the said John Delafin, Lord of Beauvoir &c. "to make war for his said Majestie againste the rebels and leggers." Dated "in London the fyfth

and xvth of Marche olde and new stille one Thowsand fyve hundreth fowre score and tenth."

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1590 March 7; . . . Michiel Leeman to the Mayor of Hampton. Setting forth the orders of the Lords of the Privy Council for the disposition of "saertain quantite of Bastard and figgs" appertaining unto "sundrie marchantes" of Amsterdam, "in whose behalf the estates Generall of the Vnitid Provincis and the Count Mowricius have written verie aerneslie to the Loordes" of the said Council.

1592 September 3; . . . The Marquis of Winchester to the Mayor and the Captain of Southampton. Requiring the presence of the said Mayor and Captain at Winchester, to receive important instructions; intelligence having come to the writer of the approach of a large fleet of ships, set forth by "the Spanish Kinge and legers"; their purpose doubtless being to make an attempt on the Isle of Wight or some maritime part of the county of Southampton. The superscription of the epistle closing with, "Hast, hast, hast for Life. Constables, postes, tithingmen see this letter safelie conveyed and delivered accordinge the direction att your uttermost perilles."

1592 September 6; . . . Memorandum of instructions for the safe keeping of "the Towne and Countie of Southampton." With order for a general view by the Mayor and the Captain of the weapons and military furniture of the said town: signed Winchester.

1596 December 4; London. Frances Wilkes (Lady Wilkes) to William Wallopp esq., Mayor of the town of Southampton. In behalf of the writer's cousin Smythe, who is at law in the Mayor's court concerning a certain annuity due to him out the lands of one Mr. Croke. Endorsed "My Lady Wilkes lres for endinge of the matter betwyne Mr. Croke and Smythe."

1596 January 16; the Court at Whitehall. Thomas Wilkes to William Walloppe esq., Mayor of Southampton. Announcing that the mayor's messenger is discharged with an answer from their Lordships that will doubtless satisfy His Worship; and giving thanks for the mayor's favour to the cause of Clement Smyth, commended to His Worship by the writer.

1599 August 8; . . . John Jefferey, Mayor of Southampton, to all Justices of Peace &c. and all Vice-Admirals &c. For the assistance of Captain Thomas Stockwell, in the execution of his commission to set to sea in a pinnace, and ply to and fro between the coasts of England and France, in accordance with letters received by the writer from Lords of the Council, for the discovery of the movements of the Spanish fleet. With copy on the same paper of the aforementioned letters of Lords of the Council (dated from the Court at Nonesuche), requiring and commanding the said Mayor "to sett some two or three Pinnaces or Nimble vessells unto the sea out of that harborowe that maye goe to the coast of Fraunce and plye up and downe betwene that coast and ours," for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movement of the approaching enemy.

1617 July 16; . . . Hughe Darvall to the Mayor of Sowthampton. Giving intelligence that twelve sacks of wool have been landed at the quay of Lymington, in order that (with the connivance and aid of Mr. Asshe and others of the chief wool-merchants of Sowthampton) they may be laden and carried away by wayne in the afternoon, to the loss and injury of the town of Sowthampton in respect to customs.

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1617 October 22; . . . (Copy of the) Order of Council (touching a corporation desired by the Londoners of such as trade into Spaine and Portugall) for adoption by Mr. Secretary Lake, Mr. Chancelour of the Exchequer and Sir Edward Coke knt., to the effect "that it is neither fitt nor convenient to give way to any such Charter of Incorporacion, as it is sought by the Londoners, but to leave every man to that lyberty and freedom of trade as hath beene followed since the making of the said statute" (of 3 James I, "for the disannulling of a former charter") "and that if their greivances be such in their course of trade for want of government as the Merchantes of London doe complaine of," the said merchants should "make remonstrance thereof to the next Parliament, and receive such further order there as shalbe expedient."

1618 May 18; . . . Memorandum (with signatures) of the resolution of the Merchants and Owners of Shipping of the town and port of Southampton, "That the money to be paid according to the Councelles Letters for suppressing the Pirates shall be raised ratable uppon their goodes and marchandizes to be exported and imported unto and from this towne."

1618 February 9; the Court at Whithall. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. Directing the Mayor to ascertain what sum the Merchants and shipowners of Southampton will contribute to the fund for suppressing pirates at sea, and more especially the pirates of Argeire and Tunis; it being expected by their lordships that the said merchants and shipowners will not contribute less than 300*l.* within the next two years towards a service, for which the merchants and shipowners of London have promised to levy 40,000*l.*

1618 February 22; Southampton. (Fair copy of letter by) The Merchants and Owners of Shipping of the town of Southampton to Lords of the Council. Declaring the readiness of the writers to contribute sums of money amounting in all to 92*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* "towards the performance of that worthy service" proposed to them by their Lordships' letters of the 7th [? 9th] inst.; the one half of the said sum to be levied before the 1st of next April, and the remaining half to be ready for delivery in accordance with the lordships' pleasure.—Also, under the same date, a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Prowse, Mayor of Southampton, to the Lords of the Council; informing their Lordships that, in accordance with their letters of the 7th [? 9th] inst., he called together the Merchants and Owners of Shipping of the town of Southampton, "Whereupon as well the said Marchauntes (beinge but fewe in number, and some of them but of meane estate) as alsoe the Owners of those Shippes and Barckes which are of this Towne (being but eight, and of smale Burthen) have willingly engaged themselves under their handes to contribute towards that worthe worke of suppressing and prosecuting the Pyrates in your Honors' said letters mentioned, severall somes amounting in the whole to fourscore and twelve poundes iij*s.* iiij*d.*"

1618 February 26; the Court at Whithall. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. Acknowledging the engagement of the Merchants and shipowners of Southampton to contribute "92*l.* odd" towards the fund for suppressing pirates at sea, especially those of Argier and Tunis, their lordships require the contribution to the service to be increased by 58*l.*

1618 March 1; Southampton. (Copy of Letter by) Mr Prowse, Mayor of Southampton to the Lords of the Council. Certifying their Lordships that though, in accordance with their letters of the 26th of February he has urged the Merchants and Shipowners of Southampton to levy an

entire sum of 300*l.* towards the fund for the suppression of pirates at sea, the whole result of his strenuous endeavours in the matter is that four of the chief merchants have undertaken to make the sum of 92*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, already promised, up to a total of 100*l.* for the whole service. The letter concludes with this statement of the poverty and commercial humility of the town :—"And therefore all the said Merchauntes and Owners doe nowe againe in all humblenes desire your Honours (their estates considered) to accept of this hundred pounds by such payments as aforesaid, alleadging that verie fewe of them doe use any Trade at all into the Straytes, being (as they say) debarred by the Company of Marchauntes Tradinge the Levant Seas from ymportinge any of the Commodityes of those countries into this kingdome, and even soe most humbly referring the premisses and the smalle Trade of Merchaundizinge and shipping in this towne to Your Lordship's favorable considerations."

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1618 March 10; Whithall. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. After reflecting in severe terms on the coldness and backwardness shown by the Merchants and shipowners of Southampton, towards the expedition against pirates-at-sea, their lordships continue, "Wee are nowe to require you without further delay or excuse to proceede really to the leavyinge of the full sum required, according to the direccions of our former letters of the 9th of Februarie last, Or otherwise that yourself and twoe of the Aldermen of that towne doe make your present repaire unto us, to show cause why the same is not preferred."

1618 March 20; Southampton. Schedule of "Rates agreed one for the Levying of iiic^{li} to be rayased uppon the Marchantes and ownours of this towne, for a contribution towards the suppressinge of the Turkish Pyratts, commaunded by the Lords and others of the Privie Councill &c. &c."

1618 May 22; Southampton. (Copy of Letter by) Mr. Prowse, Mayor of Southampton, to the Lords of Council. Certifying their Lordships that, having in accordance with their lordships letters of the 10th of last March called upon the Merchants and Shipowners of Southampton to levy the total sum of 300*l.* for the suppression of pirates at sea, he can only report that the said Merchants and Shipowners "have nowe agreed to add 50*l.* to the 100*l.* by them formerly promised, which 150*l.* they have sent by the bringer hereof."

1619 April 18; Whithall. Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Southampton. Announcing that, as His Majesty has determined to defer for a brief while the expedition for the suppression of pirates at sea, especially those of Argier and Tunis, "there is order taken by Privie Seale for the repayment of the money" levied and paid into the Exchequer by Merchants and shipowners of Southampton towards the charges of the said service.

1619 May 14; Southampton. (Copy of Letters of Attorney, dated by the) Mayor and bailiffs of the town of Southampton to John Fennell of London, leather-seller; empowering him to receive in their behalf the sum of 150*l.* heretofore levied and paid into His Majesty's Exchequer for the suppression of pirates at sea, order having been taken by Privy Seal for the repayment of the said sum of 150*l.* to the contributors.

1619 July 12; Southampton. (Copy of letter by) Mr. Prowse, Mayor of Southampton, to Lords of the Council. Certifying their lordships that (though the Merchants and shipowners of Southampton levied and paid into His Majesty's Exchequer, in accordance with the Lordships'

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letters, the sum of 150*l*. "towards the suppressing of the Pirattes at Sea, especially those of Argier and Tunis," and though by letter of the 18th of last April their Lordships signified "that there was order taken by Privie Seale for repaiement of the said money") the writer has vainly endeavoured to get the promised repayment of the said money.

1632 April 30; Whitehall. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and aldermen of the town of Southampton. For the appointment of one or two fit persons to represent the said town at a conference of deputies from the ports with Lords of the Council, for the purpose of taking needful measures to secure the English Trade into France from certain hindrances and interruptions.

1632 February 28. Memorandum of Resolutions, touching "the suppressing of the Turkes of Argire and Tunnis," agreed to by "the Deputies for the Cittye of Exon, and the Townes of Plymouth, Barnestable, Dartmouth and Waymouth, and Melcomb Regis."

1633 April 10; . . . (Copy of) Order of Lords of Council, touching measures for the suppression of the Turkish Pirates at Argiers.

1633 May 10; . . . (Copy of) Order of a Committee of the Lords of the Council (dated, Starchamber, 10th of May 1633), touching measures for the suppression of the Turkish pirates at Argiers.

1633 May 21; Whitehall. Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of Southampton. For the appointment of one or more persons of the said town to appear as a deputation, fully authorized for that purpose, at a conference of representatives of the ports with Lords of the Council, to conclude measures for the protection of merchants and their goods from Turkish pirates, in accordance with a petition lately exhibited to His Majesty "in the name of the Inhabitants of the Western Ports of this Kingdome."

1633 June 29; . . . (Copy of) Order of Council, in accordance with the Report and Humble Petition of the Deputies for the cities of London, Exeter and Bristoll, and for the towns of Plymouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Totnes, Barnestable, Lyme-Regis, Dorchester, Poole and Southampton, appointed to devise and recommend measures for making repayment of moneys expended for securing the trade into France from certain hindrances and interruptions.

1636 March 22; . . . (Copy of) Order of Council, for settling the contribution to be made by the Western Ports towards the charges for securing the trade of English merchants trading into France from hindrances and interruptions.

1636 (?) October 12; . . . (Copy of) Order of Council made in accordance with the Petition of the Merchants of the town of Southampton to His Majesty the King, for exemption, as merchants of one of the Western Ports, from the impost put upon Bay or French Salt by Letters of Privy Seal dated 2 March 12 (?) Charles I. Also copy of the said Petition.

1637 March 30; Whitehall. (Copy of letter from) Lords of the Council to the Mayors of Chichester and Rey (*sic*). Requiring two or more persons from those towns to appear before the Council by the first day of next July to show cause "Wherefore the Marchauntes of those townes trading to France should not join and voluntarily contribute with the merchants of London, &c. for the settling of the trade" from interruptions.

1637 April 30; (Copy of) Order of Council for the relief of certain persons petitioning their Lordships "in the name of the French Merchantes of the Cittie of Exeter, and compleyning that diverse of the inhabitantes of the Westerne Ports and places nere adjoyning tradeing to sea doe neglect and forbear to defray the charges and expences of such as were deputed and imployed to petition his Majestie the last year &c."

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1638. Paper of "Reasons why the sole making and vending of Salt by Thomas North and his Associates from the Towne of Barwick unto Waymouth wilbe both preiudicial to his Majesties service and unto the Petitioners."

1638 April 25; [London]. The Recorder of Southampton to the Mayor of the same town. Announcing that the King has arranged "the differences concerninge the Corporation of Salters with the Scottishmen and M^r Murford," the Recorder begs that two or three of the aldermen of Southampton may be appointed to confer with him at his lodgings in the Temple, on measures to be taken for protecting the interest of Southampton in the same matter.

1638 April 28; Southampton. Paper of "Instruccions conceaved and given to M^r Nathaniell Mill and M^r Thomas Mason, two of the Aldermen of this Towne, who are deputed and authorised by this house, with the assistance of M^r Recorder, to treat with the Patentees about the Salt business."

1638 November ; [Southampton]. Complaint of the Town of Southampton against a new and irregular impost of 40s. a tun on wine; together with a statement of the "Reasons why the merchants of Southampton and the Countrey therabouts should not be compelled to paye 40s. a tonne, although the merchants and vintners of London doe paye the same."

1638 November 10; [Southampton]. Paper entitled "An humble Declaracion of the discommodities and grievances arising by meanes of the late undertakers for the sole making of Salt, together with the remedie and meanes how that business may be settled and managed with better profit to His Majesty and more content to the Subjectes."

1638 November 15; Audit House of Southampton. Paper of "Instruccions conceived and given to M^r Peter Legay, one of the Merchants and Burgesses of this towne, who is deputed and authorized by this House with the assistance of M^r Recorder, to treat with the Patentees about the Salt business."

1638 November 29; the Inner Starchamber. (Copy of) Order of the Board sitting in the Inner Starchamber:—"Present, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seale, Lord High Chamberlain, Earl Marshall, Earl of Dorset, Lord Newburgh, M^r Secretary Windebancke. Whereas a petition was this day presented to the Board in the name of the Maior, Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Town and County of Southampton concerning the answering of 40s. upon every Tonne of wine which they shall ymport or sell in gross or by retaile, Forasmuch as the petitioners do humbly desier that they may bee heard concerning the premisses, Their Lordships upon consideracion had thereof doe thinke fitt and order that on Sunday next in the afternoone being the second of December, they shall bee heard what they have to say therein. Ent^r Will: Baker."

1638 December 10; (Copy of) the Humble Petition of Merchants and owners of Ships within the townes and countyes of Southampton and Poole and the townes of Weymouth and Melcom

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Regis in Dorset, and within the Isle of Wight, to the Rt. Hon. the Lords of the Privy Council. Against "the patent intended to be graunted unto Thomas North and his associates for the making and vending of salt" at Shields.

1668 August 13; . . . John Herne to the Worshipful William Stanley esq., alderman of Southampton. Letter touching affairs of the borough of Southampton, and more particularly the Report (copy of which appears on the document) of Sir Moundeford Bramston respecting a certain sum of 200*l.* and interest thereon from 31 March 1631, amounting to 728*l.*

(e.) ROLLS AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

(1) — Edward III. Two portions of a roll of enrolments of deeds.

(2). 7 & 8 Henry VI. Suthampton: Particule computi Johannis Bentham senescalli ville Suthampton de omnibus recepcionibus, solucionibus misis et expensis suis per ipsum factis que ad dictam villam pertinent a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum septimo usque idem festum anno revoluto.

Idem Senescallus reddit computum de xxs. receptis de Johanne Stafford pro annuo redditu tenementi, quod ipse inhabitat ibidem in parochia Sancti Michaelis, siti supra forum piscium, et quod tenet de Villa per indenturam ad terminum annorum,—Et de vis. viij*d.* receptis de Johanne Bole dygher pro tenemento quod inhabitat quod quondam fuit Johannis Dounclon;—Et de iiis. iiij*d.* receptis de Benedicto Wycheford pro tenemento suo sito in parochia Ecclesie Sancti Michaelis in Vico Francisco et quod quondam fuit Johannis Boteler;—Et de vis. viij*d.* receptis de Roberto Chamberleyn pro tenemento suo sito supra Gaolam ville predictae in parochia predicta;—Et de xii*d.* receptis de Johanne Phyppe pro tenemento suo, quod inhabitat, sito in Vico Francisco et in parochia predicta;—Et de viijs. receptis de Thoma Frelond pro tenemento, quod tenet de villa predicta per indenturam, sito in vico predicto et in parochia predicta;—Et de ijs. receptis de uxore Johannis Luffe pro vacua placea quam tenet de Villa per indenturam in Bolestrete juxta tenementum Walteri Dalman;—Et de vis. viij*d.* receptis de Johanne Wyllyam pro quadam Gurgite sita (*sic.*) in Aqua ex opposito Ville, quam idem Johannes tenet de Villa per indenturam pro annuo redditu supradicto;—Et de vs. receptis de Petro Jamys pro tenemento suo sito in Vico Anglico in orientali parte ejusdem vici juxta tenementum Thome Mannyng et quod nuper inhabitavit Petrus Pyras;—Et de ijs. receptis de Johanne Selder pro vacua placea quam tenet de Villa super Kayam de Westheth;—Et de xxd. receptis de uxore nuper Thome Armorer ibidem;—Et de viij*d.* receptis de Willelmo Ledys pro alia vacua placea ibidem;—Et de xij*d.* receptis de Thoma Frelond pro alia vacua placea ibidem;—Et de xxd. receptis de Johanne Johan pro alia vacua placea ibidem;—Et de xxd. receptis de Roberto Geffrey pro alia vacua placea ibidem;—Et de xxs. receptis de Johanne Bolour pro annua firma Communis Molendini Aquatici subtus Altam Crucem extra Portam domus dei;—Et de xiijs. iiij*d.* receptis de Johanne Emory pro alta domo Turre et vacua placea, quas Isabella Notebene tenet de Villa per indenturam ex opposito Celario et Petrine domus dei;—Et de xxd. receptis de Johanne Kyrkeby pro parva domo aretro murum lapideum domus dei ubi idem Johannes ponit calves suas;—Et de xxd. receptis de eodem Johanne pro vacua placea ex opposito Hospitali Domus Dei, ubi ipse posuit moeremium suum;—Et de xld. receptis de contrarotulario pro alta domo solario celario et vacua placea ex opposito

Capelle domus dei;—Et de *iijs. iiijd.* receptis de Roberto Gernesye pro Gurgite sita et fundata juxta introitum de Ichene quam tenet de Villa per indenturam;—Et de *xijd.* receptis de Johanne Selder pro quodam gardino sibi dimisso ad terminum annorum per totam Communitatem ville, jacente aretro quoddam novum tenementum quod idem Johannes edificavit juxta portam de Symnell Strete et se extendit predictum gardinum usque ad semitam que ducit superius ad Castrum;—Et de *vid.* pro vacua placea juxta Molendinum Aquaticum;—Et de *xijd.* receptis de Roberto Floryse pro vacua placea jacente supra kayam de Westheth;—Et de *vijid.* receptis de Adam Blake pro vacua placea ibidem;—Et de . . . receptis de Willelmo Nycoll pro vacua placea supra Kayam de Westheth juxta Rounsval.

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Summa *vli. xiijs. ijd.*

Et de *cclxxxii li. iijs. iiijd.* ob. *qa.* receptis hoc anno per manus Roberti Florys Ballivi ac Collectoris theolonii quarumcunque mercandisaram intrancium et exeuncium apud le Watergate, Wollebrygge, Westheth ac alibi circa Suthampton per aquam una cum firma Theolonii Aque de Lymyngton, Kyhavyn, Sharperyx, Portesmouth, Hamele ac cum ceteris proficuis provenientibus de Cranagio, Wharvagio, Pontagio et aliis perquisitis ad Theoloneum ville predictae pertinentibus ac spectantibus;—Et de *xxli.* receptis hoc anno per manus Adame Blake Collectoris Theolonii predictae ville de parvo Theolonio mercandisaram exeuncium per terram extra Bargate seu alibi per terram una cum Brokagio Bigarum.

Summa *cccij li. iijs. iiijd.* ob. *qa.*

Et de *vij li.* receptis de Gregorio Catan ac Paulo Morell' pro finibus suis pro certis buttis vini de Malvesyn' forisfactis ad usum ville que vendite fuere in Aqua infra libertates contra statutum &c.—Et de *xls.* receptis de Jacobo Spynelle pro fine cujusdam bale anisie nuper forisfacte pro interfeccione unius Januensis cum eadem . . .

Summa *xli.*

Et de *xli.* receptis per manus Petri Jamys de Paulo Morell in plenam solucionem unius anni pro integra annua firma tenementi de Westhalle sibi dimissa per Petrum Jamys tunc Maiorem termino predicto incipiente in festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis Henrici Sexti octavo.

Summa *xli.*

Et de *lxvli.* receptis extra pixidem de Thesauro ville per manus Petri Jamys tunc Maioris.

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Summa totalis *ccciiijxlii. xvijs. vid.* ob. *qa.*

Inde idem Senescallus computat de *vili.* solutis Georgio Myxstawe pro uno dolio vini rubri Vascon' dato per communem consensum per manus Roberti Florys domino Duci Gloucestrie hoc anno quando venit ad Villam Suthampton;—Et de *xli. xiijs. iiijd.* solutis executoribus Thome Midlyngton pro annua pensione sua de ambabus Gruibus, ut patet in certis indenturis;—Et de *cli.* solutis per manus Robert Florys Collectoris Theolonii ejusdem ville Willimo Soper ad solvendam parcelam feodi firme ejusdem anni, ut plenius patet in libro papirio de Computo ejusdem Roberti.

Summa *clxvi (? cxvi) li. xiijs. iiij.*

Et de *iiij li. xxd.* solutis Johanni Chamberleyn carpynter pro maeremio ac operatione novi pontis de Bargate;—Et de *xijd.* solutis Johanni Hekle carter ad cariamdam arenam super predictum novum pontem pro una die;—Et de *xd.* solutis Thome Portesey laborer ad laborandum

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circa eundem pontem per ij dies capienti per diem *vd.*;—Et de *ixd.* solutis Rogero Mason ibidem operanti, per unum diem ac dimidium;—Et de *xid.* (*sic*) solutis Johanni Mason ibidem operanti per ij dies ac dimidium capienti per diem *iiijd.* ob. (*sic*);—Et de *xvd.* solutis Willimo Mason ibidem operanti per ij dies et dimidium capienti per diem *vid.*;—Et de *iis.* *iiijd.* solutis Roberto laborer ibidem laboranti per vij dies capienti per diem *iiijd.*;—Et *xxd.* solutis Johanni Chamberleyn pro una pecia maeremii empta ad custodiendum pavimentum ibidem.

Summa *iiijli. xs. vd.*

Et de *vs.* solutis Johanni Forster et Thome Swanesy operantibus circa reparacionem Nove Stabule (*sic*) subtus altam domum sitam erga Capellam domus dei per vj dies quorum quilibet capit per diem *vd.*;—Et de *vd.* solutis pro una pecia maeremii;—Et de *iiijd.* solutis pro una borda ad faciendum le Rakke ac le Manger;—Et de *iiijd.* solutis pro una cera empta pro eodem stabulo (*sic*).

Summa *vis.*

Et de *xvd.* solutis Johanni Forster et Thome Swanesy operantibus circa reparacionem et emendacionem Gruis de Watergate quorum quilibet capit per diem *vd.* ob. videlicet per unum diem ac dimidium;—Et de *viijd.* solutis Francisco Mersshe ac Petro Carpynter operantibus ibidem per unum diem;—Et de *viijd.* solutis Johanni Duffelde carter pro cariagio maeremii illic ad levandam dictam Gruem;—Et de *vid.* solutis pro uno potello pinguedinis porcorum empto pro eadem Grue;—Et de *viijd.* solutis Johanni Estewell pro duabus peciis maeremii emptis pro eadem Grue; Et de *xxxiiis.* *iiijd.* solutis pro una cabula sive nova corda empta pro ambabus Gruibus pondere cedi *xli.* precio le c. *xiijs.* *iiijd.*; Et de *ijs.* *iiijd.* solutis Roberto laborer una vice laboranti circa mundacionem ambarum Cayarum per vij dies capienti per diem *iiijd.*;—Et de *iiijd.* solutis Richardo Uppe pro emendacione unius poleye pro Grue occidentali;—Et de *xviijd.* ob. solutis eidem Ricardo pro spykyngys emptis pro emendacione ferri kayarum ac graduum ibidem;—Et de *viijd.* solutis pro uno poley de novo empto pro occidentali Grue;—Et de *vis.* solutis pro uno potello pinguedinis porcorum pro eadem Grue;—Et de *xijd.* ob. solutis Rogero Seweyne operanti circa dictas kayas per ij dies et dimidium capienti per diem *vd.*;—Et de *iiijs.* solutis Thome Pertesy ad mundandam et purgandam occidentalem kayam;—Et de *iis.* solutis Roberto laborer ad purgandas et mundandas embas portas de Godyshouseyate ac Westhethe ibidem laboranti per vi dies capienti per diem *iiijd.*;—Et de *xxs.* solutis Johanni Crowe pro annuo stipendio suo ad custodiendum commune orilogium;—Et de *xvid.* solutis Thome Norman ad cariandum fimum a domo aqueducti erga ecclesiam Sancte Crucis per preceptum Maioris;—Et de *xiiid.* solutis Roberto laborer ad purgandum et mundandum vicum juxta dictam domum aqueducti ibidem laboranti per ij dies;—Et de *xiijs.* *iiijd.* solutis Johanni Pole deputato domini Admiralli pro una bala de Anyse pro uno homine interfecto;—Et de *vid.* solutis pro uno potello pinquedinis porcorum pro empto Grue de Watergate.

Summa *iiiiili. vis. xd.*

Et de *xixs.* solutis pro ix virgis et di. panni stragulati emptis pro liberata Willelmi Chamberleyn et Johannis Flemynq precio virge *iis.*;—Et de *xxijs.* *vid.* solutis pro vi virgis et *iiijq.* panni viridis coloris emptis pro liberata dictorum Willelmi et Johannis precio virge *ijs.* *iiijd.*;—Et de *xxxs.* solutis pro una duodena ac una *q.* panni coloris emptis pro liberata *iiij* servientium Ville;—Et de *xxvijs.* *ixd.* solutis pro xvij virgis ac i *q.* panni stragulati precio virge *xxd.* emptis

pro liberata dictorum quatuor servientium;—Et de iijs. solutis Willelmo Mose sherman pro tonsura panni stragulati de liberata Ville;—Et de ijs. solutis eidem Senescallo ad equitandum Sarum ad emendam liberatam predictam;—Et de xxvis. viij*d.* solutis Willelmo Chamberleyn pro annuo stipendio suo;—Et de vi*l.* solutis Johanni Flemyng Communi Clerico pro annuo stipendio suo;—Et de xiijs. iiij*d.* solutis Benedicto Wycheford Communi Attornato Ville predictæ in Communi Banco;—Et de xiijs. iiij*d.* solutis Johanni Hengeston Communi Attornato Ville in Banco domini Regis;—Et de iiij*l.* vis. viij*d.* solutis quatuor servientibus Ville pro annuo stipendio suo;—Et de iijs. iiij*d.* solutis pro furrua Communis Clerici;—Et de xiijs. iiij*d.* datis subinter (*sic*) ad retournandos amicos Ville in quadam Jurata inter dominum Regem ac Maiorem ac Ballivos Ville Suthampton pro bonis ac catallis Johannis Wellyng felonis qui fugam fecit propter occisionem Nicholai Peyntour, Et de ijs. solutis Willelmo Grene pro annuo stipendio suo ad pulsandum ad Communes Assembles;—Et de vs. iiij*d.* solutis per manus Petri Jamys pro quatuor virgis panni stragulati emptis pro liberata Johannis Craneman;—Et de iijs. solutis pro ij. virgis panni coloris de Monstrevyllerys emptis pro dicta liberata.

Summa xvij*l.* xiijs. iiij*d.*

Et de x*l.*d. datis per preceptum Maioris cuidam Ministrallo domini Cardinalis.

Et de x*l.*d. datis per preceptum Maioris ii ministrallis domini Thesaurarii Anglie.

Et de viij*d.* solutis pro i lagena vini Vasconie data Ricardo Holte (or Hokte) Justiciario Pacis per preceptum Maioris.

Et de xv*d.* solutis pro ij lagenis vini datis Johanni Lysle armigero.

Et de ijs. solutis pro iij lagenis vini datis per preceptum Maioris domino Mauricio de Berkeley.

Et de iijs. iiij*d.* solutis Georgio Mixstowe pro v lagenis vini expendendis super Maiorem ac socios suos in Adventu domini Ducis Gloucestrie.

Et de iiij*d.* solutis pro serevisia eodem tempore pro predicto Maiore.

Summa xiijs. iiij*d.*

Et de xij*d.* solutis Johanni Helyer pro i quarterio Calcis Vive empto pro emendacione de Bargate.

Et de xij*d.* solutis Willelmo Martyn pro i novo Whelberghe.

Et de ijs. allocatis eidem Senescallo ad equitandum Sarum ad emendam liberatam officiariorum ville.

Summa iijs.

Et de ijs. vi*d.* solutis per manus Willelmi Chamberleyn pro uno brevi de libertatibus allocandis directo Justiciariis de Banco domini Regis ad Cartam Ville coram eis allocandam;—Et de ijs. vi*d.* solutis per manus prefati Willelmi pro i alio brevi de eadem Natura directo Justiciariis de Communi Banco super allocacionem carte predictæ;—Et de iijs. solutis per manus prefati Willelmi Thome Haseley pro scriptione unius brevis directi 'Offic' de Bayona' sub magno Sigillo pro libertatibus dicte carte ibidem allocande;—Et de viij*d.* datis per manus prefati Willelmi clericis predicti Thome Haseley;—Et de xxs. solutis per manus prefati Willelmi pro feodo dicti Magni Sigilli;—Et de x*l.*d. datis per manus prefati Willelmi Thome Rolfe ad essend' de Consilio eiusdem Ville in Banco domini Regis super allocacionem carte predictæ;—Et de x*l.*d. datis Johanni Vampage pro consilio suo in eadem materia;—Et de vi*d.* solutis pro vino dato Hugoni Holcote Capitulari Clerico de Banco domini Regis;—Et de ijs. solutis in eodem Banco pro Waranto de Attornato recepto pro Waltero Fetplace ac aliis costagiis ibidem;—Et de

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xiiij*d.* ob. solutis in uno gentaculo dato predicto Hugoni Holcote ac Andree Hennescote ac aliis;—Et de ijs. solutis pro scrutinio prime allocationis carte predictae;—Et de vi*d.* solutis pro copia dicte allocacionis;—Et de iis. vi*d.* solutis pro i brevi pro dicta carta allocacionis coram Justiciariis Assisarum in comitatu Suthampton;—Et de iiij*d.* ob. solutis in vino dato Hugoni Holcote;—Et de xiijs. iiij*d.* datis predicto Hugoni pro irrotulacione dicti Recordi quando libertas Ville super cartam allocata fuit;—Et de vis. viij*d.* solutis Andree Pylle clerico Rotulorum pro feodo suo super eodem Recordo;—Et de x*l**d.* solutis clerico dicti Andree pro feodo suo super eodem Recordo;—Et de i*d.* soluto pro sigillacione eiusdem Recordi directi Maiori et Ballivis Ville Suthampton;—Et de iijs. iiij*d.* solutis per manus Willelmi Chamberleyn Nicholao Conyston ad essend' de Concilio Ville;—Et de x*l**d.* solutis Troket pro irrotulacione placiti;—Et de xijs. iiij*d.* solutis pro eadem materia Johanni Aglyon;—Et de xii*d.* solutis pro i pari ciroticarum dato Attournato domini Regis, ut plenius patet in iiij cædulis presentibus consutis.

Summa iiij*l.* iiii.

(The three schedules of particulars still remain attached to the Roll.)

Et de xxxs. solutis in diversis expensis ac solucionibus factis circa Anniversarium Johannis Malmeshylle.

Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Johanni Stonhard latamo (*sic*) operanti circa domum Aqueducti per xij dies, capienti per diem vi*d.*;—Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem per xij dies;—Et de vis. viij*d.* solutis Willelmo Mason operanti ibidem per xij dies;—Et de iiijs. solutis Thome Patryngton operanti ibidem per xii dies;—Et de xiis. solutis Johanni Stonard operanti ibidem alia vice a xxvi die Februarii usque xxvi diem Marci;—Et de xs. vi*d.* solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem per iii septimanas ac iiij dies;—Et de xij*d.* solutis Willelmo Mason operanti ibidem per ij dies;—Et de iiijs. viij*d.* solutis Ricardo Wherewell operanti ibidem per i mensem, capienti per septimanam xiiij*d.*;—Et de iii*d.* solutis pro i borda empta ad idem opus;—Et de vi*d.* solutis Johanni Duffeld pro cariagio ii carectarum zabuli ac i carecta petrarum;—Et de iis. ii*d.* solutis Roberto laborer ibidem per vi dies ac dimidium, capienti per diem iiij*d.*

Summa lvs. j*d.*

Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Johanni Stonard latamo (*sic*) operanti circa Aqueductum per xii dies;—Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Willelmo Shorwell operanti ibidem per xii dies;—Et de iijs. solutis Thome Patyngton operanti ibidem per xii dies;—Et de xijs. solutis Johanni Stonnard operanti ibidem alia vice per i mensem;—Et de xs. vi*d.* solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem per iii septimanas et iii dies;—Et de iiijs. viii*d.* solutis Willelmo Shorwell operanti ibidem alia vice per i mensem;—Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Johanni Stonhard operanti ibidem alia vice per xij dies;—Et de iijs. solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem alia vice per vi dies;—Et de iis. iiij*d.* solutis Ricardo Shorwell operanti ibidem alia vice per xii dies;—Et de iis. viii*d.* solutis Johanni Pavyour operanti ibidem per vi dies;—Et de iis. solutis Roberto laborer operanti ibidem per vi dies;—Et de vi*d.* solutis Johanni Duffeld pro ii pottys de zabulo ac i pott petrarum.

Summa iiij*l.* viii*d.*

Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Johanni Stonhard operanti alia vice circa predictum Aqueductum per xii dies;—Et de vis. solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem alia vice per x dies;—Et de ijs. solutis Ricardo Shore-

well laboranti ibidem alia vice per x dies;—Et de iij^s. iij^d. solutis Roberto Laborer laboranti ibidem alia vice per x dies;—Et de ix^d. solutis Petro Carpynter operanti circa opus predictum per i diem ac dimidium;—Et de iis. iij^d. solutis Johanni Kent pro cariagio ix pottes zabuli et cleye;—Et de xij^d. solutis Sampson Maycok ad eundum usque Seynt Elyne Wade (?) ad emendum ibidem petras pro opere predicto;—Et de vs. iij^d. solutis Johanni Stonhard operanti alia vice circa opus predictum per viii dies;—Et de iij^s. iij^d. solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem per viii dies ac dimidium;—Et de xviii^d. solutis Ricardo Shorwell laboranti ibidem alia vice per viij dies;—Et de iij^s. vid. solutis Johan' Pavyour operanti ibidem alia vice per novem dies;—Et de iij^s. solutis Roberto laborer ibidem laboranti alia vice per ix dies;—Et de vs. solutis Ricardo Burgeys pro ferro ac operatione ii gratarum ferrearum pondere dimidii cxvili. ferri;—Et de iis. vid. solutis pro twystys ac hokys ferri pondere xxli. emptis pro hostio domus Aqueducti erga ecclesiam Sancte Crucis;—Et de xiiij^d. solutis pro lx clavis ferri cum stanno dealbati emptis pro hostio predicto.

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Et de iis. solutis Waltero Carpynter operanti circa clausuram subtus pontem de Bargate pro salva custodia aqueducti ibidem per iij dies;—Et de xij^s. viij^d. solutis pro cc di' iiii^{li}. ferri pro factura Gratarum ferrearum predicti Aqueducti, precio C, vs. iij^d. :—Et de vis. viij^d. ; solutis pro iij^{or} quateriis calcis vive emptis ad opus predictum;—Et de xij^d. solutis pro vino et serevisia emptis per vices pro jurata curie legalis;—Et de id. soluto pro pice ac Rosyn;—Et de xxvijs. iij^d. solutis Bartholomeo Plover pro fixione et impositiione gratarum ferrearum fixarum in muro lapideo domus aqueducti;—Et de vs. xd. solutis Johanni Kyrkeby pro i quarterio Sowder empto pro fixura dictarum gratarum ferrearum; Et de vs. xd. solutis Nicholao Coursy pro i alio quarterio de Sowder empto pro opere predicto;—Et de viij^d. ob. solutis pro pice sepo carbone ac ligno emptis pro eodem opere;—Et de xvij^d. solutis pro iij bordys emptis de Johanne Chamberleyn pro hostio predicto;—Et de xij^d. solutis eidem Johanni pro factura hostii predicti;—Et de ix^s. iij^d. ob. solutis uni homini Wyntonie pro v quarteriis ac v b³ calcis vive emptis pro opere predicto precio le quarter xxxd.;—Et de iij^s. viij^d. solutis Johanni Stonard operanti circa predictam domum Aqueducti per vij dies capienti per diem viij^d.;—Et iij^s. xd. ob. solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem per vij dies capienti per diem vid. ob.;—Et de xvij^d. solutis Johanni Wherewell laboranti ibidem per vij dies;—Et de iis. vid. solutis Johanni Pavyour operanti ibidem per septem dies capienti per diem vid.;—Et de ijs. iij^d. solutis Roberto laborer ibidem laboranti per vij dies, capienti per diem iij^d.;—Et de xs. viij^d. solutis Petro Lokyer pro factura ij gratarum ferrearum pondere c q^a xij^{li}.; Et de vijs. vid. solutis eidem Petro pro iij longis barris ferri ville factis pro eodem opere pondere c di xxv^{li}.;—Et de viij^d. solutis eidem Petro pro nova cera empti pro hostio domus Aqueducte predictae;—Et de xvd. solutis Johanni Duffeld pro cariagio vi pottes zabuli ad idem opus;—Et de xvjd. ob. solutis Johanni Kent pro cariagio vij pottes zabuli ad idem opus;—Et de vis. viij^d. solutis Johanni helyere Wyntonie pro iij^{or} quarteriis calcis vive emptis pro eodem opere;—Et de xjs. solutis Ricardo Corneo pro xvij peciis petrarum magnarum emptis ad idem opus;—Et de vijs. viij^d. solutis Waltero Style pro cariagio dictarum petrarum emptarum pro volta operis predicti;—Et de ijs. solutis Petro Jamys pro iij vacuis pipis emptis ad idem opus;—Et de iij^d. solutis Johanni Compton pro iij^{li}. picis;—Et de id. soluto eidem Johanni Compton pro ij^{li}. rosyn;—Et de id. ob. solutis

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eidem Johanni pro i quarterio cere empto ad idem opus;—Et de viijs. solutis Johanni Stonard operanti ibidem per xij dies;—Et de vis. vid. solutis Johanni Norton operanti ibidem per xii dies;—Et de ijs. iiij*d.* solutis Johanni Wherewell laboranti ibidem per xij diesi —Et de iis. i*id.* solutis Johanni Pavyour operanti ibidem per iiij^{or} dies;—Et de vs. v*d.* solutis Willimo Mason operanti ibidem per x dies;—Et de vs. v*d.* solutis Ricardo Romsy operanti ibidem per x dies;—Et de iijs. solutis Roberto Laborer laboranti ibidem per xij dies;—Et de xij*d.* solutis Ricardo Style in parte solucionis pro caragio magnarum petrarum emptarum apud Wathe vocatarum 'Scaplyd Stonys' pro volta predicta precio cujuslibet doliatie xvi*d.*;—Et de iis. x*d.* solutis eidem Ricardo per manus Johannis Compton;—Et de iis. solutis Johanni Duffeld pro caragio dictarum petrarum;—Et de x*d.* solutis Johanni Kent pro cariagio zabuli.

Summa. ix*li.* xxi*d.* ob.

Et de x*d.* solutis per manus Johannis Compton pro C et di. ligni empt. ad usum Aqueducti pro plumbario;—Et de ix*d.* solutis per manus ejusdem pro C q^a ad idem opus;—Et de xxi*d.* ob. solutis per manus ejusdem Johannis pro xv b*z* calcis extincte emptis ad idem opus;—Et de vi*d.* solutis per manus prefati Johannis pro. di. c. de clavis ferri vocatis Spykyngys;—Et de iij*d.* solutis per manus prefati Johannis pro di. c. clavorum;—Et de xlijs. solutis per manus prefati Johannis pro vii*c.* plumbi emptis de Petro Jamys ad idem opus precio c. vis.;—Et de iij*d.* solutis pro i corda empti ad idem opus;—Et de xijs. solutis pro c*c* plumbi emptis ad idem opus;—Et de viij*d.* solutis pro Cligni empt. ad idem opus;—Et de vi*d.* solutis per manus ejusdem pro ij 'meylys' emptis ad idem opus;—Et de iis. vi*d.* solutis sibi prefato Johanni Compton pro x*lb.* de Sowder emptis pro opere predicto;—Et de xiiij*d.* solutis per manus Johannis Compton plumbariis portatoribus et laborariis;—Et de xij*d.* solutis Willelmo Martyn pro i b*z* salis empto ad idem opus;—Et de vi*d.* solutis pro di' c ligni;—Et de i*d.* soluto pro candelis;—Et de v*d.* solutis per manus ejusdem pro i vanga empti ad idem opus.

Summa ii*li.* vs. viii*d.* ob.

Et de xxxs. solutis per manus Petri Jamys pro i capite porci vini Vasconie dato per communem consensum Willimo Brokays vicecomiti pro amicitia sua habenda in quadam jurata retournata inter dominum Regem et Villam Suthampton pro bonis ac catallis Johannis Wellyng &c.—Et de xiijs. iiij*d.* solutis per manus ejusdem Petri Willelmo Chamberleyn ad solvendum Johanni Hengescote nostro Comuni Attournato in Banco Regis;—Et de vis. viii*d.* solutis Clerico Justiciario- rum domini Regis ad irrotulandam cartam ville.

Summa ls.

Et de iijs. solutis per manus prefati Petri Johanni Saundrez de la Pole pro iiij doliatis petrarum emptis pro opere de Bargate;—Et de xis. solutis ac datis pro honore Ville xi ministrallis domini Regis ac Ducis Eborum;—Et de vi*li.* xiijs. iiij*d.* solutis Johanni Bartelot per manus prefati Petri pro compositione muri lapidii juxta Castrum in grosso pro labore suo;—Et de x*d.* datis eidem Johanni per manus prefati Petri pro rewaro suo in eodem opere;—Et de viii*d.* datis per vices per manus prefati Petri dicto Johanni et sociis suis in potacione;—Et de vis. viij*d.* solutis Marinariis pro cariagio dictarum petrarum ab Insula Vecta.

Summa vi*li.* xixs.

Et de xxxs. solutis per manus Petri Jamys maioris in expensis suis ac Willelmi Chamberleyn ac Johannis Flemyng pro se et eorum quinque

famulis et eorum octo equis in equitando ad Novum Sarum ad ibidem tractandum ac concordandum cum Roberto Lange armigero pro perquisicione de Westhalle, ac pro victualibus et vino ibidem expendendis super dictum Robertum Lange ac famulos suos eadem vice ibidem morando super concordiam predictam ac domum redeundo per iiij^{or} dies;—Et de xs. solutis ibidem clerico Statuti Mercatoris pro ii Statutis

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Mercatoribus in quibus tenebamur eidem Roberto in summa *vili.* pro empcone tenementi predicti;—Et de xxvis. viiid. solutis per manus prefati Petri eidem Roberto in parte solucionis expensarum suarum pro se ac aliis feoffatis dicti tenementi ad veniendum usque Suthampton pro seisina eiusdem tenementi nobis liberanda secundum ordinacionem Consilii nostri;—Et de vis. viiiid. solutis pro iii quarteriis avenarum emptis apud Suthampton erga adventum prefati Roberti ac feoffatorem predictorum;—Et de iis. solutis pro xij burdanyis feni emptis eodem tempore pro eodem Roberto;—Et de vid. solutis pro stramine eodem tempore pro eodem Roberto;—Et de viijs. iiijd. solutis pro gentaculo dicti Roberti ac famulorum suorum eodem tempore in adventu suo;—Et de vis. vid. solutis per manus prefati Petri Jamys adventus in crastino pro alio gentaculo ejusdem Roberti ac famulorum suorum;—Et de ijs. viiid. solutis per manus prefati Petri pro iiij^{or} lagenis vini expendendis ibidem tempore deliberacionis seisine tenementi predicti;—Et de iijs. ix^d. solutis per manus prefati Petri pro alio gentaculo tempore seisine predictę;—Et de xld. datis per manus prefati Petri clerico dicti Roberti pro labore suo ac pro amore dicti Roberti;—Et de xx^d. solutis Roberto skrevener pro scribeptione diversarum cartarum;—Et de xx^d. perditis in pondere levi auri extracti extra bursam de thesauro Ville;—Et de vli. vis. viiijd. solutis per manus prefati Petri eidem Roberto Lange in persolucionem expensarum suarum equitando de Wroxale in comitatu Wiltes usque Suthampton cum xii^{im} famulis suis;—Et de vijd. solutis pro rubra cera emptis ad sigillandas evidencias et pro pixide empta ad

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imponendas evidencias predictas;—Et de vi li. solutis per manus prefati Petri Jamys Roberto Lange in persolucionem predicti tenementi de Westhalle perquisiti ad usum ville;—Et de xxxs. solutis Willelmo Westbury Justiciario domini Regis ad veniendum usque Wroxale usque domum Roberti Lange in comitatu Wiltes pro recognicione finis pro uxore dicti Roberti ibidem levande pro tenemento predicto ad usum ville;—Et de ix^s. x^d. solutis per manus prefati Petri in expensis eiusdem Petri Willelmi Chamberleyn ac Johannis Flemyng ac famulorum ac equorum suorum de Suthampton usque Godeworth in comitatu Wiltes per diversa loca;—Et de iii li. xiiis. id. solutis per manus prefati in aliis expensis ipsorum Petri Willelmi ac Johannis ac aliorum famulorum ac equorum suorum redeundo de Wroxale predicta usque Suthampton ac pro empcone panni trium togarum emptarum pro eisdem Petro, Willelmo ac Johanne ad equitandum in viagio predicto, ac pro empcone iiij^{or} librarum viridis zinziberis iiij^{or} librarum piperis ac locacione sex equorum conductorum eodem tempore absque aliis equis nostris propriis ad equitandum in viagio predicto;—Et de xvi li. xis. iiij^d. solutis per manus prefati Petri circa reparacionem predicti tenementi de Westhall ut plenius patet in parcellis in libro papirio ejusdem Petri de expensis circa reparacionem tenementi predicti;—Et de vis. viij^d. solutis pro scribeptione istius computi.

Summa

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Summa Totalis Receptarum—ccc iiij xij li. xviii. ob. q^a.

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Summa Totalis Expensarum—ccciii iiii*l*. ixs. viii*d*.

Et sic Summa receptarum.

Excedit Summam expensarum per ix*li*. viis. xii*d*. ob. q^a.

It will not escape the careful inspector of this remarkable account that it contains in its several clauses divers inaccuracies, resembling the error of sixpence in the final computation. Nor will it escape due consideration that whilst the price of Westhall was 120*l*., the costs of conveyance amounting to 13*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*., *i.e.*, exceeded one-ninth of the value of the property. But even more noteworthy than the entries touching the charges attending the transference of this single tenement from a Wiltshire squire to the Corporation of Southampton, are the memoranda relating to moneys spent by the town in buying the favour of the Sheriff, and procuring a friendly jury in the cause between the Crown on the one hand and the Corporation on the other, in respect to a felon's goods and chattels.

(3.) 1447 A.D. Indented Roll of the Goods and Chattels of Richard Thomas of Southampton, merchant, recently deceased.

(4.) — Edward IV. to William IV. Large Roll-Bundle of Exchequer Quietuses.

(5.) 1548 to 1633 A.D. Bundle of miscellaneous rolls (some of them dateless), comprising (*a*) The Roll of Assessments of 1548 A.D., for bringing water into the town; and (*b*) The Roll of Assessments and also of Voluntary Contributions towards the establishment and maintenance of the Workhouse, in 1632–3 A.D.

(6.) 1563 to 1592 A.D. Tax Books; comprising a Subsidy Roll of 1563 A.D. and the Roll (1592 A.D.) of the moneys collected in the town of Southampton for the payment of a Tenth and Fifteenth; with five other dateless rolls of the same kind.

(7.) 1568–1672 A.D. Stall-and-Art Rolls of the years 1568, 1584, 1590, 1591, 1598, 1613, 1628, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1657, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672 A.D.; with seven other dateless rolls of the same kind.

(8.) 1568 to 1842 A.D. Sessions' Rolls in fifteen bundles; of the years —1568, 1588, 1601, 1607, 1608, 1617, 1622, 1634, 1637, 1641, 1643, 1646, 1657, 1663, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1686, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1722, 1723, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1818, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1841, 1842 A.D.—With Oaths and Declarations Rolls of—1754, 1764–6, 1769, 1783, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1822 A.D.

(9.) 1592 to 1661 A.D. Scavengers' Rolls *alias* Scavage Rolls, of—1592–3, 1593–4, 1596–7, 1598–9, 1601–2, 1604–5, 1605–6, 1610–11, 1611–12, 1612–13, 1613–14, 1616–17, 1617–18, 1618–19, 1633–4, 1634–5, 1660–1 A.D.

(10.) 1595-6 A.D. Roll of the Moneys collected for the Relief of the Poor in the town of Southampton, for a single year.

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(11.) 1604 to 1650 A.D. Three Bundles of Private Nomination Rolls, of the periods 1604-20, 1639-59, and 1660-80 A.D.

(12.) 1606 A.D. Copy of the Ninety-six Ordinances, made during the Mayoralty of Thomas Owerey (temp. Henry VII.) or in later time; with the Order made in 1606 A.D. by the Mayor and others, for the Confirmation of the same ordinances for the good government of the town.

Together with this miscellaneous assemblage of Rolls, may be grouped for the reporter's purpose the following miscellaneous collection of sets of papers in bundles:—

(1.) 1566 to 1663 A.D. Divers papers, including (a) Matters touching the Testament of Sir Thomas White, *knt.*, Alderman of London, 1566 A.D.; and (b) Drafts of the Inquisition and Decree touching the Mills and Dunch Charities 1663 A.D.

(2.) 1570 to 1766 A.D. Mayors' and Stewards' Vouchers in thirty bundles, marked on the wrappers for the following years or terms of years,—1570, 1577, 1603, 1606-13, 1607, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1611-1701, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1618, 1622, 1626, 1626-7, 1631, 1661-2, 1666, 1670, 1691, 1700, 1701, 1706-7, 1709, 1739-74, 1741, 1759-66 A.D.

(3.) 1571 to 1761 A.D. Eight bundles of Letters and miscellaneous papers, touching the affairs of the town of Southampton, marked on the wrappers for the following sets of years:—1571-1667, 1579-1665, 1589-1623, 1599-1606, 1600-1685, 1660-1765, 1666-81, 1711-61 A.D.—Save that all matters of historic interest have been withdrawn from them, and placed amongst the 'Choice Unbound Writings,' these bundles of multifarious documents remain in the condition in which they came under the present reporter's notice.

(4.) 1574 to 1802 A.D. "Sweet Wines" Writings; *i.e.* Letters, indentures, and accounts (with other documents), touching the Sweet Wines Grants.

(5.) 1589 to 1789 A.D. Eleven Bundles of Town Court Pleadings, of the following sets of years:—1589-96, 1646-53, 1661-1744, 1664-77, 1668-95, 1675-1764, 1680-85, 1699-1703, 1708-13, 1723-34, 1759-66 A.D.—Also a Bundle of Lists of Jurors in the Town Court, of 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673 A.D.—Also a Bundle of Admiralty Court Warrants and Miscellaneous Papers of the years 1588, 1635, 1703, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1731, 1789 A.D.—As matters requiring no more elaborate arrangement, the writings of these bundles remain as the present reporter found them.

(6.) 1594 to 1608 A.D. The Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Captain Thomas Stockwell of St. Mary's near the Town of Southampton: a collection of writings deserving the attention of local antiquaries and chroniclers.

(7.) 1616 to 1617 A.D. Depositions of witnesses in the cause in the Court of Star Chamber between Thomas Elliott *Pltf.* and Thomas Bedford and others, *Dfdts.*

(8.) 1622-34 A.D. Town of Southampton leather-sellers Accounts.

(9.) 1626 A.D. Papers touching Smith's Charity.

(10.) 1643 A.D. Documents (including letters) touching the estate and death of John Parkinson, of Southampton, *esq.*, who died a "felo de

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se" in 1643 A.D.; his goods and chattels thereby becoming forfeit to the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town.

(11.) 1662 to 1713 A.D. Papers touching the Petty Customs of Lymington.

(12.) 1673 to 1788 A.D. Two bundles of Sacrament Certificates of the years 1673-83 and 1676-1788 A.D.

(13.) 1685-7 A.D. Informations and Recognizances.

(14.) Nine printed Charts of Dutch, Danish, and other European Coasts by draughtsmen of the 17th century.

(15.) 1702 to 1800 A.D. Two bundles of Porters' Bonds of 1702-62 and 1729-1800 A.D.

(16.) 1708-56 A.D. Miscellaneous Admiralty Papers.

(17.) 1714 A.D. Town of Southampton Commoners' Oaths.

(18.) 1716-66 A.D. Examinations and informations, with other Sessions Papers.

(19.) 1716 A.D. Lymington Petty Customs: divers papers, including those of the cause in the Court of Exchequer between the Mayor, &c. of Southampton Pltfs., against Roger Beer, Dfdt., touching the petty customs of Lymington.

(20.) 1732 A.D. Papers relating to St. Michael's spire.

(21.) 1745-7 A.D. Orders of Council relating to horned cattle.

(22.) 1759-62 A.D. Flour Returns.

(23.) 1769 A.D. Dr. Speed's Papers about the paving of the town of Southampton.

(24.) 1773 A.D. Documents touching the New Audit House.

(25.) 1780 A.D. Papers respecting Freman's Charity.

(26.) 1801 A.D. Papers touching the Fishery Bounty.

(27.) Also 1600-1800 A.D. Assessments and Tax-Collectors' Books; in two large bundles, one for the 17th and the other for the 18th century accounts; the earlier bundle containing a few lists and papers of the 16th century, whilst a few of the matters in the later bundle pertain to opening years of the 19th century.

At the close of this account of an unusually interesting collection of municipal muniments, whilst expressing my sense of obligation to the members of the Town Council and other inhabitants of Southampton, for services that lightened my official work, and for civilities that rendered my sojourn in Hampshire a period of enjoyment, I may add for the reader's satisfaction, that, since I inspected the manuscripts, measures have been taken to put the more remarkable of the charters, letters patent, and historic indentures under the view of all visitors of the Municipal Buildings, and to render the whole body of writings accessible to students on reasonable terms and conditions.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

THE MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN CO. NORFOLK.

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Few of our provincial boroughs possess muniments of greater value to the constitutional historian than the manuscripts to which public attention is here invited. Perhaps no borough of moderate population and importance has been so fortunate as Lynn Regis in the number and quality of the literary illustrators of its records. Years have passed over the graves of Mr. Hudson Gurney, who in 1832 called the attention of the Royal Society of Antiquaries to certain "Proceedings of the Corporation of Lynn Regis from 1430 to 1731;" of Mr. Daniel Gurney, who made the archives of the borough a subject of long and careful study; of the Reverend G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A., who contributed to the first volume of "Norfolk Archæology" the well known "Remarks on Subsidy Roll (*temp.* Edward I.) in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis;" of Mr. Alan Swatman, a native of Lynn, whose researches in the rolls of the borough enabled him to discredit and disperse long-enduring misconceptions respecting the nature and conditions of Queen Isabella's residence at Rising Castle; of Mr. Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, another native of Lynn, who in the pages of "Norfolk Archæology" vindicated the genuineness of Cnut's charter to the monks of St. Edmundsbury, whilst imparting new interest to the so-called Hardecnut's charter of confirmation, which he demonstrated by internal evidence to be nothing more than an ingenious forgery; and Mr. Harrod, whose published "Report on the Deeds and Records of the Borough of King's Lynn" (1874), enlarged the world's knowledge of a singularly instructive body of municipal evidences. These eminent antiquaries have passed from us. But in Mr. E. M. Beloe, the learned coroner of his native town and the luminous author of "Our Borough" and "Our Lady's Hill," who was the first writer on the antiquities of the borough to display the peculiar constitution and special functions of the council of "the Twenty-Seven," Lynn is still fortunate in having a man of letters signally qualified to produce what still remains to be written, an adequate history of King's Lynn.

Lying in a county, whose antiquaries have for several generations figured in the van of archæological enquirers, it is needless to say that the Lynn archives were found by the present reporter in good preservation and order. The dark and narrow chamber in which they are kept is, no doubt, scarcely worthy of its treasures; but the late Mr. Harrod some years since catalogued and arranged the various records so effectively, that any competent searcher can without difficulty put his hand on any writing of the collection which he may wish to peruse. For the purposes of this report, the historic manuscripts so well kept and cared for may be divided into four groups,

- (a.) *Books,*
- (b.) *Charters, Letters Patent and Privy Seal Writs,*
- (c.) *Rolls, from the time of Edward I. to 1656 A.D., and*
- (d.) *Miscellaneous Writings, viz. Deeds of Gift, Acknowledgments, Agreements, Memoranda &c.*

Whilst the Chamberlains' Rolls and Gild Rolls afford a large number of noteworthy particulars, touching the social manners, commercial affairs and political interests and vicissitudes of the burghers of Bishop's Lenne in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the charters, letters-patent and miscellaneous writings are especially instructive in what they tell us of the burghers' relations with their "lord" the Bishop of Norwich, and

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of the town's internal dissensions, rivalries and conflicts, when its people of the laity were divided into three mutually suspicious and antagonistic classes—the Potentiores, Mediocres and Inferiores—who throughout successive generations scowled at one another daily in their narrow lanes or by their wide water's side, and nursed their animosities in petty quarrels, that were not the less bitter for being under ordinary circumstances bloodless. To some gleaners of facts for social history, these muniments will perhaps be chiefly entertaining for their exhibitions of the fireside feuds and contentions of a medieval borough. But to graver students, more especially to writers of Constitutional History, the Lynn archives will appear in a higher degree valuable for their abundance of information respecting the ways in which the parliamentary representatives of the borough were elected and rewarded from the earlier half of the fourteenth to the later half of the seventeenth century.

It is no news that in olden time the burgesses of parliament for Bishop's Lynn were now and again chosen by a committee of twelve persons, specially appointed at a Congregation or Hall Assembly for the purpose of the election. The discovery that John Waterden and Thomas Spicer were thus chosen to represent the borough at the national council in the 11th year of Henry the Sixth, and that two years and seven months later Thomas Burgh and John Warryn became burgesses of parliament for the borough, was the occasion of the communication made in 1832 to the London antiquaries by Mr. Hudson Gurney, who gained his knowledge of these elections, and of the other municipal matters noticed in his letter, not from the records of the corporation, but from Mr. Lane's manuscript-book of notes and extracts from certain of the Assembly or Congregation Books, described in this report. Mr. Gurney's letter being published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, its numerous items of curious information passed to the cognizance of our writers of Constitutional History, whose recognition of the value of the data thus put at their service does not appear to have moved them to seek further instruction in the Hall Books, from which the successive compilers of Mr. Lane's volume took their memoranda. It has been left for Commissions on Historical Manuscripts to ascertain the extent of the period during which the Burgesses of Parliament for Lynn appear from the borough records to have been usually, if not invariably, chosen by a committee of twelve, and the extent of the far longer period, during which the ordinary freemen of the borough had no direct voice in the election of their members of parliament, and indeed had no influence whatever on the parliamentary representation, apart from their influence in the yearly elections of the town-councillors who had a voice in the elections of the burgesses of parliament.

The earliest of the extant records touching these elections-by-committee is the Certificate [*vide* the ensuing catalogue (*d*) *Miscellaneous Writings*], from which it appears that, at an Assembly held in the Guildhall of Bishop's Linn, in the 7th year of Edward the Second, for making provision in respect to the business of the community in the King's parliament and elsewhere, authority was given to a committee of twenty-six persons to elect twelve of the more sufficient persons of the borough, to be a committee for taking order and action in the matter; that the committee so appointed by a larger committee had warranty under the common seal that their arrangements for the town's business should be adhered to by the community; and further that the whole community concurred in this assembly-order. Though the certificate

makes no express mention of an election of burgesses of parliament, it may be assumed confidently that in making the order the municipal congregation had such an election in view. It may also be observed that, though the order (according to the certificate) was for the appointment of a committee of twelve for the conduct and execution of municipal business, the committee of twenty-six appointed a committee of thirteen individuals. Possibly this apparent discrepancy between the instructions and action of the larger committee was due to a clerical slip in the certificate. On the other hand, it may be that the committee of twenty-six deliberately exceeded their instructions, and elected a thirteenth man for the sake of his casting vote, in case the committee proper should be evenly divided on any question of the affairs. The record of the whole community's concurrence in and assent to this arrangement is a noteworthy feature of the certificate, as it affords at least presumptive evidence that in the earlier time of Edward the Second the members of the Municipal Assembly did not presume to act definitively in so important a matter without the consent of the rest of the community. It is the more worthy of consideration, because in the near future it became the practice of the Assembly to appoint from themselves a committee for choosing burgesses of parliament, without consulting the general body of the burgesses, who in the records of a later period, viz., the seventeenth-century Hall Books, are slightly designated "the burgesses at large." The fragmentary records afford no precise information as to the commencement of the long term of generations, during which "the burgesses at large" had no personal part in the selection of their burgesses of parliament, and seem to have been wholly excluded from the parliamentary franchise by custom, that probably originated in the readiness of the inferior burghers to assent to whatever the chiefs of the community did in respect to the affairs of the king's parliament. On the 9th of October in the 48th year of Edward the Third (*vide* The Red Register), a committee of twelve members of Assembly—viz., John Wyth, Hugh de Ellyngham, Geoffrey Sharyngton, Edmund Berston, Richard Honton, John Penteney, Geoffrey Fransham, Walter Dunton, John Grantham, John Stalworth, John Loke, and Nicholas Bukworth—was appointed and sworn to elect two prudent and discreet men for the King's parliament, to be held at Westminster on the morrow of St. Edmund the King and Martyr; the result being that Robert Bathe and John Waryn were chosen and sent to represent Bishop's Lenn at the national council. The earliest memorandum of a parliamentary election in the Red Register, this entry in the Corporation's oldest book of municipal acts and proceedings is also the earliest of the borough's records of an election of two persons, with names duly given, to represent the borough at the sovereign's parliament. But henceforth such entries are frequent in the Red Register and the subsequent Assembly Books. To say that, from the closing years of Edward the Third's time to the opening of Henry the Eighth's regnal term, the Members of Parliament for Bishop's Lenn were invariably chosen by a committee of twelve would be to say something more than is certified by the fragmentary records. But the entries of the Red Register, the series of Assembly or Congregation Books, and the imperfect series of Assembly or Congregation Rolls, interlying the final date of the Red Register and the commencement of the earliest of the extant Assembly Books, justify a statement that from the time of Edward III. to the time of Henry VIII. the parliamentary representatives of Bishop's Lenn were usually chosen by a committee of twelve members of the municipal Assembly. Of the various ways in which the committee was chosen, and of the Mayor's part in choosing the committee and conse-

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quent influence on the result, adequate information is afforded by the extracts from successive Assembly Books, printed in ensuing pages of this report.

The practice of electing members of parliament by a committee of the Assembly was continued to and into Henry the Eighth's reign. On 7th January of that king's first year, a committee of twelve chose Thomas Guyborn and Francis Mondeford for burgesses of parliament. Two years later (28 January, 3 Henry VIII.) Thomas With, then mayor of the community, and Francis Mondeford were elected in the same manner to represent the borough in parliament. But on 31 March, 14 Henry VIII., instead of being elected by a committee, Thomas Miller and Richard Bewshere were chosen for burgesses of parliament. by the Burgesses of Congregation, viz. those of the burgesses who had voice amongst the rulers of the borough, either as members of "the twenty-four" or as members of "the twenty-seven." The record of this election runs thus in the Assembly (or Congregation) Book No. IV. "31 March, 14 Henry VIII. Congregation of the Burgesses held in the Gild Hall of Bishop's Lenn :—Thomas Miller (gubernator), Richard Bewshere, Thomas Leyghton, William Castell, Christopher Brodbank, Richard Peper, John Holyour (*sic*), Roger Bowesey, Robert (*sic*) Parmenter, Edward Baker, Thomas Palmer, William Crampe, William Olyett, John Dunston, William Gerves, John Judde, Humfrey Wolle, John Odam, William Wygan, William Kenette, Robert Roughton, William Hall draper, Henry Duplak, William Locklay, William Hall taylor, Peter Mowthe, John Malby junr., Robert Candeler, William Baxter, William Mowthe, Simon Thompson,—The greater part of whom, viz., Richard Peper, John Holys (*sic*), Peter (*sic*) Parmenter, William Olyett, William Gerves, John Judde, Humfrey Wolle, John Odam, William Wygan, William Kenette, Peter Mowthe, John Malby junr., Robert Candeler, William Baxter, Thomas Water, William Mowthe, Simon Thompson, Thomas Herryson, John Whyte, Robert Lambard, John Suff, John Knappe elected these two under-written for burgesses of Parliament.—Mr. Thomas Miller, gubernator, and Mr. Richard Bewshere"—two of the persons who voted with the majority being omitted from the preceding list of members present at the assembly.

Henceforth the parliamentary elections were made by the burgesses in Assembly, voting or otherwise agreeing together personally, instead of authorizing a committee to act for them in the matter. On the substitution of a court of aldermen for a court of jurats, and a common council of eighteen for a similar council of twenty-seven members, the elections of burgesses of parliament were made by the Mayor aldermen and common-councilmen, whose acts and proceedings in Assembly are often designated the acts and proceedings of "the House" or "this House," in the successive Hail Books. Chosen by "the House," acting without reference to the views and wishes of the inferior burgesses, i.e. the burgesses who were not members of assembly, the burgesses of parliament received their authority and instructions and wages from "the House," and on returning from the national council rendered account to "the House" of their doings at, and of the measures ordained by, the parliament. The period of their revolutionary troubles had been entered by our ancestors of the seventeenth century, before the ordinary freemen, the burgesses at large, of King's Lynn, were suffered to take a direct and personal part in the choice of their parliamentary representatives; and a noteworthy memorandum in the Assembly (or Congregation) Book No. IX. indicates with sufficient clearness, that the part taken by the burgesses-at-large in the election of members of the Long Parliament was resented by the superior people of the town

as an offensive novelty and a dangerous intrusion on the ancient privileges of "the house." From this memorandum it appears that on 2 January 1642 an Order of the Commons in Parliament, dated 15 Oct. 1642, "was brought and produced in the howse" (*i.e.* the municipal house) "by Mr. Percevall and Mr. Toll, aldermen, in hec verba sq. :— It is this day Ordered by the Commons now assembled in Parliament, That the Maior, Aldermen and Common Counsell of the Towne of Kinges Lynne in the county of Norfolk, Shall pay and allowe out of the Towne Stock as formerly, unto John Percevall and Thomas Toll their Burgesses, For this present Parliament as lardge an allowance per diem as they have heretofore allowed any of their Aldermen that hath bene Burgesses in Parliament for that towne, Notwithstandinge the Freemen of that towne had their voyces in the choice of the said John Percivall and Tho: Toll to be their Burgesses for this present Parliament. If the Mayor of Lynne can shew any cause to the contrary, we shalbe ready to heare him;" on the receipt of which mandate from the Commons, it was ordered by the municipal Assembly "that Mr. Maior, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Doughty, Mr. May and Mr. Leake with all convenient speede shall consider of and draw up a Fittinge Answere to present to the Honourable Howse of Commons upon the said order, and offer the same to be allowed by the howse."

At subsequent elections, however, the burgesses-at-large had no voice in the choice of members. The memorandum of the affair in Assembly (or Congregation) Book No. IX. perhaps leaves it questionable whether the mere freemen of the borough had a voice in the election in September 1649 of the Earl of Salisbury to be one of their burgesses of parliament, though I am disposed to infer their participation in the election from the terms of the order,—“That a letter be written to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earle of Salisbury by the Mayor from his house, to give him knowledge that this house hath graunted him the freedom of this Burgh, and that the Cominalty of this Burgh hath elected him a Burgess of the Parliament of England.” Had the earl been elected for a parliamentary burgess by the same exclusive body, that conferred the municipal franchise upon him, his election for parliament would scarcely have been attributed to the action of the “commonalty.” Later elections are however expressly declared by memoranda of the same Hall Book to have been made by “the house.” On 18 August 1656, Generall John Desbrow and Maior-General Phillipp Skippon were “chosen in this House to serve as Burgesses for this Burrough, in his Highnes next parliament at Westminster.”

In the following month (26 September 1656) it was ordered by the municipal House, “that Mr John Horsnell of London be sent unto by this House as their Solicitor in this behalfe to attende upon the Committee of Priviledges at Westminster to make good this house’s auncient Custome of electing of Burgesses to set in Parliament, and that an abbreviate of the Records be sent up to him in order to his prosecution of the same, And that in order therunto Mr New-elect Mr Joshua Greene Mr Benjamyn Holly aldermen the Towneclarke Mr Robinson Mr Pope and Mr Clampe or any four or more of them and any other of the house that please be a Committee And are desired to meete this afternoone . . . to draw up instructions and state the buisnes of election clearly betweene this House and the Comons of this Burgh and make their report to this house the next Hall Day.” This memorandum is followed in the same register by other entries touching the conflict between the municipal house and the mere freemen, as to the right of the latter to vote at elections of members of parliament.

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General John Desbrowe (otherwise spelt, Disbrowe) having decided to sit in parliament for the county of Somerset, and declined the seat for Lynn Regis, Sir John Thorowgood on 19 Dec. 1656 "was by this house chosen to be one of the Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament" for the borough. Two years later (3 Jan. 1658) Mr Thomas Toll and Captain Griffith Lloyd were chosen to be burgesses of parliament for the borough by "the Mayor Aldermen and Common Councill." Touching the demand of the ordinary and mere freemen to have a voice in this election, the Assembly (or Congregation) Book No X. gives this remarkable note,—“3 January 1658. About Election of Burgesses to sett in Parliament:—Whereas severall Burgesses of this Burrough of the Commons at large have this day made their requestes to this house that they might be admitted to joyn with this house in the election of Burgesses to sett in the next Parliament to be holden at Westminster the 27th day of this instant January, It is thought fitt and ordered that the resolves of the Comittee of Priviledges of the last Parliament and the Parliamentes Orders thereupon concerning Elections be first read unto them in the open hall which is done accordingly. This day alsoe upon further debate of the aforesaid business of Election of Burgesses to sett in the next Parliament for this Burrough, it being adjudged by this house that the right of election of the said Burgesses is at present in this house according to the aforesaid order. It is therefore ordered that this house doe proceed to an election accordingly, And that in case the said Commons at large shall after such election persist in their desires to have the precept for election of Burgesses to be read unto them, That the same be read unto them for their satisfaction.”

If the precept for the election was read to the burgesses-at-large for their satisfaction in accordance with this order of the municipal council, and afforded them any degree of momentary contentment with their electoral position, it certainly failed to reconcile them for any considerable time to their exclusion from the parliamentary franchise. For in April 1660 they renewed their demand to be regarded and dealt with as parliamentary voters, and urged it so effectually that the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council decided to waive for once, and without prejudice to them and their successors in the future, the right of keeping elections of members of parliament to themselves. “Whereas,” it is recorded in Hall Book No. X., under date of 16 April 1660, “Mr. Mayor hath this day caused a Common Hall to be warned in order to the election of Burgesses to serve in the next Parliament to be holden at Westminster and severall of the members of the house being mett together in this house divers of the free Burgesses of this Burgh came and requested that they might be admitted to elect Burgesses for the said Parliament as their right which being taken into consideration this House doth think fitt for the present satisfaction of the people to suffer the Commons to elect, and to wave the election in this house for this present election.”

The right of freemen to vote at the parliamentary elections does not appear ever again to have been seriously opposed or openly questioned. Having waived their especial and choicest privilege for once, the dominant class of the burgesses deemed it prudent and politic to surrender it altogether. Admitted to the vote on sufferance and by the special grace of their municipal betters for a single turn in 1660, the burgesses at large ever afterwards voted at the elections from which they had been so long excluded. In practice, if not in legal theory, they were admitted to the parliamentary franchise without an act of parliament for their parliamentary enfranchisement.

Though less new and striking than the data respecting the ways in which the burgesses chose their members of parliament, the memoranda of the Hall Books, touching the payment of the chosen representatives, afford numerous matters of interest together with several particulars not wholly wanting in novelty. It is well for writers on the payment of members of parliament to know that candidates for a seat in the Commons sometimes urged their readiness to occupy it gratuitously, as a reason why their ambition should be gratified. In James the First's time, when he sought the place of Member for the Norfolk borough, Sir Robert Hitcham, the Queen's Attorney-General, commended himself to the enlightened electors of Lynn Regis by offering to serve them for nothing,—an offer of financial advantage that would doubtless be rated as corrupt practice, should the custom of paying members of parliament for their services be revived in these days of severe electoral purity. But though he took the place for nothing, the Corporation thought right to give Sir Robert at least on one occasion a handsome gratuity for his service. "Whereas," it is recorded under date of 23 July 1610, "Sir Robert Hitcham knight, the Queenes Majesties Attorney Generall is purposed to come to this Towne from the Assizes att Norwich to take his jorny to Elie where he is Judge of that Cownty Palatyne, and that the said Sir Robt. Hitcham is one of the Burgesses of this Burgh this present Parliament, and promised to take no wages for the same when he was elected, Therefore itt is agreed that the Town shall bestowe upon hym (as a gratuity) Twenty Powndes, and that he shall be intertayned by the Mayor and that the charge thereof and of his horsemeat shall be borne by the Towne."

(a.) *Books.*

I.—35 Edward I. to 19 Richard II. The Red Book of Bishop's Lenn.

II.—16 Richard II. to 1446 A.D. Book of the Gild of St. Giles and St. Julian: Small Folio of paper leaves, with four parchment leaves at the end of the book, setting forth the names of the brethren and sisters of the gild in the 4th year of Henry the Fourth.

III.—2 Henry VI. to 2 Victoria. Fourteen Assembly (or Congregation) Books, being registers of the acts and proceedings of Municipal Assemblies, otherwise called Congregations, viz. :—

- (1.) 2–9 Henry VI. Assembly or Congregation Book No. I.
- (2.) 9–29 Henry VI. " " " " No. II.
- (3.) 31 Henry VI. to 11 Henry VII. Assembly or Congregation Book No. III.
- (4.) 12 Henry VII to 35 Henry VIII. Assembly or Congregation Book No. IV.
- (5.) 35 Henry VIII. to 11 Elizabeth. Assembly or Congregation Book No. V.
- (6.) 11–33 Elizabeth. Assembly or Congregation Book No. VI.
- (7.) 33 Elizabeth to 9 James I. Assembly or Congregation Book No. VII.
- (8.) 9 James I. to 10 Charles II. Assembly or Congregation Book No. VIII.
- (9.) 10–36 Charles II. Assembly or Congregation Book No. IX.
- (10.) 36 Charles II. to 4 George II. Assembly or Congregation Book (with index to contents, on the concluding leaves) No. X.
- (11.) 5 George II. to 1 George III. Assembly or Congregation Book (with index to contents, in a pamphlet at the end of the volume) No. XI.

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- (12.) 1-26 George III. Assembly or Congregation Book (with pamphlet index to contents at the opening of the volume) No. XII.
- (13.) 26 George III. to 3 George IV. Assembly or Congregation Book (with pamphlet index to contents at the opening of the volume) No. XIII.
- (14.) 3 George IV. to 11 Victoria. Assembly or Congregation Book (with pamphlet index to contents at the opening of the volume) No. XIV.

As the Red Book of Bishop's Lenn was used as an Assembly Book from 19 Edward III. to 19 Richard II. it has a title to be rated with the Assembly or Congregation Books, and honoured as the oldest of them.

IV.—1485 to 1536 A.D. Book of the Gild of St. Antony of Lenne: Small Quarto, of paper leaves in vellum cover.

V.—14 Henry VII. to 37 Henry VIII. Book of the Gild of All Saints of South Lerne: the first leaf with this heading "Nomina Fratrum et Sororum Gilde sive Fraternitatis Omnium Sanctorum de Soughth Lenne fundate in anno Domini M^{mo} CCCC nonagesimo octavo et anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi quarto-decimo. Georgio Pyerpounte armigero tunc Aldermanno, et primo patrono ac fundatore et inceptore dicte Gilde sive Fraternitatis."

VI.—1867 A.D. Catalogue of the MSS. of the Corporation of Lynn, exhibiting on its title-page the heraldic shield of the borough, and this lettering, "1867. Repertory of the Records and Evidences of the Borough of King's Lynn.—Henry Harrod, F.S.A."

VII.—1867 A.D. MSS. Report (in a Quarto Volume) on the Lynn MSS., made to the Corporation of King's Lynn by the same Mr. Henry Harrod, after he had catalogued and reduced the MSS. to order.

Notes on the more important of these Twenty Books, with Exemplary Matters taken from them.

(1.) The Red Book of Bishop's Lenn: A Register of Wills and Book of Remembrances from 35 Edward I. to 2 Richard II.: and an Assembly or Congregation Book from 19 Edward III. to 19 Richard II. Containing in its present state one hundred and eighty-nine numbered leaves, that have been recently repaired and bound into a substantial Russia-leather cover, this massive and stately folio is lettered on the back of the cover "The Red Register of Lynn: Temp. Ed. II., Ed. III., and Ric. II." That this lettering fails in justice to the antiquity of one of the oldest paper-books, to be found in our municipal muniment rooms, appears from the dates of the oldest of the remaining entries, and from several indications, that what is now the opening leaf of the records was in former time preceded in the volume by numerous leaves, which had perished before the register was committed to a skillful restorer.

On the dorse of what is the fourth page of the folio, appears this worn and fragmentary record of Edward the First's 35th year, ". . . . post festum Pasche anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici xxxv Simon filius Reginald' le Saus venit in aulam Gilde coram Thoma de Sethfoord (? Sechfoord) tunc Maiore tulit ptum quiete clamancie et recognovit coram tota Communitate predictum scriptum 'tum suum per quod quidem scriptum quiet-clamavit totum jus et clamum suum de uno messuagio in villa Lenne Ricardo de Warewyk' Notum sit omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Ego Simon filius Reginaldi Le Saus quon-

dam Burgensis Lenne concessi relaxavi et omnino me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis quiet-clamavi imperpetuum Ricardo de Warwyk' burgensi Lenne et Johanne uxori ejus pro quadam pecunie summa quam michi dederunt jus meum et clamium quod habeo seu habui vel habere potero in toto illo mesuagio cum pertinentiis in villa Lenne Episcopi jacente in latitudine inter terram quondam Le Spicer ex parte australi et terram quondam Johannis Piaor ex parte aquilonari, Et se extendit in longitudine a communi via de Briggegate versus orientem usque ad gutterem versus occidentem, Ita quod nec ego predictus Simon nec heredes mei nec aliquis seu pro nobis in predicto messuagio cum edificiis et pertinentiis aliquid juris vel clamii exigere poterimus in posterum, Et ego predictus Simon et heredes mei warentizabimus messuagium cum edificiis et pertinentiis predictis Ricardo et Johanne et eorum heredibus assignatis ubicunque contra omnes gentes imperpetuum, In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma de Sethford (? Sechford) tunc Maiore Lenne, Petro de Thornden, Johanne de Schanden, Willelmo Shillynges, Ricardo de Gerneston, Alan de Thornden, Willelmo, Thoma de Beuseye, Thoma de Walsingham, Nicholas Bretoun, Johanne clerico et aliis. Datum Lenne die Mercurii proxima post festum Purificacionis Marie virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo-quinto."

Whilst the presence of this entry is of itself sufficient evidence that the book was used as a register of record something earlier than Edward the Second's accession, it is obvious that some of the fragmentary leaves at the opening and towards the close of the folio were at no distant date detached from the volume, to which they have been re-united by a dextrous craftsman. As to the precise year in which the Corporation first used the volume, which notwithstanding its magnitude may be styled the remnant of a bulkier book, no evidence is afforded either by volume itself or by the other records of the community. There is however no reason to think the book much older than the restorer thought it.

Belonging to the class of Registers, that used to be designated "*Libri Remembrantiarum*," this especially noteworthy folio was for some time used chiefly as a Register of Wills, affecting the transmission of real estate lying within the boundaries of the borough, and after becoming an Assembly or Congregation Book in Edward the Third's 19th year was still used as a will-register till the second year of Richard the Second, when the Mayor and Community probably began the series of testamentary enrolments on rolled membranes, of which the Wills' Roll 8-22 Richard II. (to be noticed in an ensuing section of this report) is the sole extant example. An interesting feature of the earlier testamentary records of the volume relates to the measures taken for giving due publicity to the testaments, and affording interested persons sufficient opportunity for questioning their validity. From the initial words of each of these records, it appears that no testament was approved by the Mayor, without previous proclamation by the Common Serjeant of the day, when the will would be brought before the Mayor in the Gildhall, and application made for its probate. Thus of John Ode's testament it is recorded (in Latin) :—

"On Friday next following the Feast of St. Edmund the King in the first year of the reign Edward the son of King Edward, proclamation was made by the Common Serjeant of Lenn that, if anyone wished to contradict the testament of John Ode, so that the tenements bequeathed in the said testament ought not to be seized by the legatees, that it

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would be in the Gild Hall before the Mayor of the aforesaid town of Lenn on Wednesday next following; On which day Alice who was the wife of the aforesaid John Ode brought the testament of the same John before the same Mayor. In which testament the same John bequeathed to his son John his chief messuage in Wyngate with its appurtenances, which he acquired of Andrew Bataille, to have and hold after the decease of his mother Alice, so that he shall each year give to his brother James dwelling in the order of the Preachers ten shillings for a habit, and should it happen that the same John should die without an heir of his body lawfully begotten, he willed that the aforesaid messuage should revert to his brother Michael on the underwritten condition, Also he left to his son Michael his messuage with edifices and appurtenances near the Meirisflete which is called Duffecoteyerd, which he acquired from John Cullyng, to have and hold after the decease of his mother Alice; and should it happen that the same Michael should die without an heir of his body lawfully begotten, he willed that the same messuage should revert to his nearest heir after the death of the said Alice, Also he bequeathed to his daughter Margaret twenty shillings of yearly rent to be had of the messuage of John de Thornden in Dampgate after the death of the said Alice, Also he bequeathed to his daughter Muriel twenty-three shillings of yearly rent, to be had of the messuage of Geoffrey Le Paumer in the street of Dampgate and three shillings of the messuage of John de Siswelle in West Lenn to be had after the death of the said Alice, Also he left to his daughter Etheldred twenty-three shillings of yearly rent to be had of the tenement which is held by the heir of Walter de Swafham, and ten shillings of the tenement which is held by the heir of William de Colkirke in the parish of All Saints of Lenn, and ten shillings of the tenement which he acquired of John de Grymysby in the street which is called Heweryslane, to be had after the death of the said Alice, Also he left to his daughter Agnes twenty-eight shillings of yearly rent to be received of the tenement which Richard Murle holds, on the underwritten condition after her mother's death.

Also he willed that if it should please anyone of his daughters to enter into religion (*si placuerit alicui filiarum suarum in religione intrare*), it should be lawful for her to sell the tenement and rents bequeathed to her in this testament after her mother's death and in other way . . . Also he bequeathed to his wife Alice four shops with their appurtenances over the cellar at the Greemarket (? gresmarket) for all her life, and that if the said Alice should have so great need, may which be absent, it should be lawful for her to sell the same shops for her sustenance and the sustenance of her boys, And if the aforesaid shops should not be sold, he willed that the [? money] coming from them throughout the term next following the death of the said Alice should be spent in pious uses for his soul and the soul of the same Alice, And if it should happen that any one of his daughters should die without an heir lawfully begotten of her, he willed that the bequest made to her in the same testament should be divided equally amongst her sisters. Also he bequeathed the vacant lands and tenements, one of which lies between the tenement of Thomas Deniel, which he acquired from Theobald Le . . . and another tenement of Robert Lefgrene the clothier which he bought of Edward of Preston, and a third lying near the tenement of Richard de Gerneston which he bought of Michael Cullynges, to be sold for the payment of his debts, and the accomplishment of this testament. Which testament indeed on the aforesaid day was not contradicted. Wherefore the said Mayor diligently examined Stephen de Sherneburne and John de Hasele whether the aforesaid testament was made in the aforesaid

form by the testator's desire, who being sworn gave the same testimony as is contained in the testament. And the same Mayor with the Alderman and Community pronounced for that testament as being lawfully proved. And they decreed seisin of the above-written tenements to aforesaid legatees and put the mayor's seal &c."

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In similar manner it is recorded of the testament of William By-West-half-the-Water, proved in 1 Edward II.

"Also on Wednesday next before the Feast of Pentecost in the aforesaid year it was proclaimed, that, if anyone wished to contradict the testament of William By-West-half-the-Water, it would be in the Hall of the Gild before the aforesaid Mayor, on Friday following, At which day Thomas Pleyndamour brought the aforesaid testament before the aforesaid Mayor. In which testament the aforesaid William bequeathed all his messuage in Bishop's Lenn with the quay and other appurtenances, which he acquired from Roger Heynor, to be sold by his executors for fifty marks sterling, and thereof he bequeathed to Agnes his wife ten pounds of silver, Also he bequeathed his messuage in Gewyslane, which he acquired from Alexander de la Cornere, to be sold by his executors, and that the aforesaid Alexander should have thereof the forty shillings in which he was bound to him by a certain writing, Also he bequeathed to t Elena the daughter of his sister for her marriage endowment his messuage By-West-half-the-Water, which he bought of William the Chaplain. Which testament indeed was not contradicted before the aforesaid Mayor. Wherefore the aforesaid Mayor diligently examined Nicholas Fluker and John Bathe upon their oath, whether the aforesaid testament was made by the testator's wish, who being sworn gave accordant evidence as the testament required. And therefore seisin of the aforebequeathed tenements was adjudged to the legatees aforesaid and the seal was apposed &c."

The late Mr. Harrod (*vide* Report on the Deeds and Records of the Borough of King's Lynn. By H. Harrod, Esq., F.S.A., 1874. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) made a slip in saying "it was difficult to guess how such a name [*i.e.*, William By-West-half-the-Water's surname] came into existence;" it being obvious that the testator had in accordance with a common usage of his period taken for a surname the local designation of his chief messuage. The same painful and conscientious antiquary tripped in a more remarkable manner in saying "William By-West-half-the-Water had children who are mentioned in the Will, but to him or them I have met with no reference here or elsewhere." No such children are mentioned in the will; and as he bequeathed the messuage from which he took his surname to his sister's daughter, the fair assumption is that William By-West-half-the-Water was childless. In what he says of the records of the wills in the Red Register, Mr. Harrod was guilty of a more serious error, in remarking, "Each entry terminates with a record of the proof of the testament before the Ordinary," followed by a memorandum of the Mayor's approval; for in the earliest registrations no mention is made of probate before the Ordinary, though in respect to the subsequent registrations, it is recorded that the will had received episcopal probate before being submitted to the Mayor for approbation. The present report on the Lynn MSS. being in direct conflict with Mr. Harrod's report on other matters, the writer is under the disagreeable necessity of calling attention to the occasional inaccuracy of a published work, that notwithstanding its several slips is upon the whole not undeserving of the regard in which it is held by the archaeologists of East Anglia.

From the memoranda touching John Ode's testament and William By-West-half-the-Water's testament it may be inferred that, in drawing

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such memoranda in the earlier years of Edward the Second, the keeper of the Red Register, thought it sufficient to give the mere purport and effect of the testator's language. But later in the same reign, it became the registrar's practice, in drawing an entry of testamentary record, to transcribe the ipsissima verba of those passages of the will, that affected messuages or tenements, or rents arising from messuages or tenements within the borough;—a practice followed at no great interval by the action of the Common Clerks, who thought it their duty to transcribe the enregistered wills in their entirety.

Throughout the earlier portion of what remains to us of the Red Register (viz. from p. 1 to p. 115) the entries touching wills are interspersed with transcripts of grants and agreements (municipal or private), memoranda of matters done in the Gild Hall Assemblies or the Hustings Court, and notes of affairs that were important to the people of Bishop's Lenn in the fourteenth century, such as—

(a.) Memorandum quod die Mercurii proxima ante festum Purificationis beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo, tempore Thome de Sethford (? Sechford) Maioris: Communa Lenne unanimo assensu consenserunt et licenciam dederunt Johanni de Walton ad faciendam quandam cameram communem cum necessariis pro aysiamiento ville predictie imperpetuum duraturam in quadam venella communia inter terram que quondam fuit Deodati de Herdwykes ex utraque parte et apud orientalem . . . super viam regalem juxta cimiterium ecclesie Sancte Margarete et apud occidentalem . . . super magnam Rypam Lenne: Ita videlicet quod predictus Johannes nec aliquis alius in predicta camera nullam proprietatem poterunt clamare inperpetuum.

(b.) Memorandum that two cups of mazer, a silver wine-cup, and a vessel for holy water were taken from Ralph de Fuldene, for his arrear for talliages from the time of Thomas de Setheford (or Sechford) mayor, and that on Friday in the week of Pentecost in the 6th year of the reign of Edward the son of Edward Henry de Holt and Thomas de Bauseye came and bought the same "vadia" for forty shillings, which they paid immediately in the time of Lambert de St. Omer then mayor.

(c.) 8 Edward II. Memorandum that John de Grimesby came into the Gild Hall on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary Virgin . . . and in the presence of the community acknowledged "se fregisse sequestrum maioris," and abused him in speech, and now offered to make amends for his said transgressions to the said community, Wherefore his peers and the said community adjudged the same John should for the said transgression pay half-a-mark, and be bound firmly for the payment of one hundred shillings to the same community as often as he should do any trespass to the Mayor, bailiff or community; and for this he found sureties, namely William Dimarkes, Roger de Flitham and William de Seulton.—Followed in the register by numerous similar sentences on burgesses and others guilty of offences against the Mayor and community, or the one or other of them.

(d.) 8 Edward II.—Memorandum that Adam le Clerk came into the Gild Hall on Friday next before the Feast of All Saints . . . and made his plaint before the Mayor and the Community, that Henry de Rikelinghous, Hernald Clast, Hernald le Feuere, his brother Peter, William Gun berman, Henry de Brem, and Hernald Crophe of Gripeswald with other persons (unknown) craftily entered his vessel called *the Plente* by the sea-coast as enemies, and slew the men being in the same ship, and took and carried off the same ship, together with its goods; and that he proved this by Geoffrey Coket, Peter Wippe, John de Deneby, Gostelin de Snetesham, John Shorfrend, William de Snoryng,

Robert le Shephirde, William Bullok, Walter de Fordham, William de Waynflet, Roger de Ingham and Alexander de Geyton.

(e.) 17 Edward II.—Memorandum that on Wednesday in the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle Reginald the son of Martin de Thorp came into the Gild Hall and proved his age by Martin de Thorpe his father and Thomas the clerk, who being sworn said upon their oath that he exceeded twenty-one years of age, and produced the charter and writing of quit-claim &c.—Followed in other parts of the register by numerous memoranda of similar purport and effect.

(f.) 9 Edward III.—Memorandum that on Friday next following the Feast of All Saints Stephen de Kent came into the Gild Hall and acknowledged himself guilty of trespass against the Mayor and the community, in selling wine for eightpence a gallon, when all taverns were selling it for sixpence a gallon; and that the community pardoned him the same trespass, on his engagement to give the community a tun of wine, should he ever offend again in like manner.

But of all the matters, preserved in the Red Register for the information of students and the guidance of writers of constitutional history, none are more interesting and valuable than the memoranda touching elections of Burgesses of Parliament from 48 Edward III. to 17 Richard II., in the records of the earlier of which years, the searcher of the folio comes upon a Latin memorandum to the following effect:—

9 October, 48 Edward III.—On the same day there were sworn the following, to elect two prudent and discreet men for the parliament of the Lord King, to be held at Westminster on the morrow of St. Edmund the King and Martyr,—John Wyth, Hugh de Ellyngham, Geoffrey Sharyngton, Edmund Berston, Richard Honton, John Pen-teney, Geoffrey Fransham, Walter Dunton, John Grantham, John Stalworth, John Loke and Nicholas Bukworth, who elected Robert Bathe and John Waryn.

This record of the election of Robert Bathe and John Waryn to be burgesses of parliament is followed by similar memoranda of the following elections, each of which was made by a committee of twelve persons.

(a.) 50 Edward III. Election of John Dockyngg and Thomas
(b.) 2 Richard II. „ Nicholas de Swerdeston and Hugh de Ellyngham.

(c.) 3 Richard II. Election of John Brunham and Thomas de Morton.
(d.) 4 Richard II. „ Richard de Honton and Henry de Betele.

(e.) 5 Richard II. Election of Thomas Drewe and Thomas de Morton.
(f.) 6 Richard II. „ John Brunham and John Waryn.
(g.) 9 Richard II. „ John de Brandon and Thomas de Morton.

(h.) 11 Richard II. Election of Henry de Betele and Thomas de Morton.

(i.) 11 Richard II. „ Edward Belleyettere and Thomas Drewe.
(j.) 13 Richard II. „ Robert de Waterden and John Wace.
(k.) 14 Richard II. „ John Wentworth and Thomas Waterden.
(l.) 15 Richard II. „ Robert de Botkesham and John

(m.) 17 Richard II. At the congregation held on Wednesday of the Vigil of the Nativity of our Lord, 17 Richard II, There were elected for the parliament, to be held at Westminster on xv. Hillary, Thomas Drewe and Thomas Morton,—by John Keeper, Thomas Frankys, Ralph de Bedyngham, John Home, William Erl, Robert de Botkesham, Thomas Waterden, John de Botkesham, Richard Thorp, William Urry, Andrew de Sivanton and John Boit.

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This list is not given as a complete list of the elections of Burgesses of Parliament mentioned in the Red Book of Lynn, but merely as a list of those elections, that came under the observation of the present reporter, during a deliberate, but of course cursory, inspection of the one hundred and eighty-nine numbered leaves of the register. All these fourteen elections were made by successive committees, consisting of twelve persons selected and appointed to make choice of fit and proper persons, to represent the Community of Bishop's Lenn at the national parliament. Each record gives the names of the twelve members of the electing committee; but, during his inspection of the Red Register, the present reporter came upon no memorandum touching the way and manner of choosing the several members of any one of the electing committees.

(II.) 2-9 Henry VI.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. I.: erroneously lettered at the back and on one of the boards of its modern cover “1st Hen. 6th, 1422 to 29th Hen. 6th, 1450.” No fair register of proceedings of Assemblies during the years indicated by the labels on the cover, or the years indicated at the head of the present entry, but a collection of more or less imperfect Year Books of proceedings at municipal congregations, stitched together with insufficient care for the chronological sequence of the sometimes fragmentary leaves, the present 4to book affords a fairly complete view of the business done at the Gild Hall Congregations during seven successive years (2-9) of Henry the Sixth; and also of proceedings at Assemblies, held on or between 7 April and 24 July, 29 Henry VI. Containing the following memoranda:—

(a.) 13 October, 2 Henry VI.—At the same time allowance of forty shillings is made to the Burgesses of Parliament, for arrears of expenses of the same burgesses.—Followed in later leaves of the book by numerous memoranda touching the payment of parliamentary burgesses.

(b.) 12 April, 3 Henry VI.—And then the Mayor exhibited the King's brief for a Parliament, running in these words, &c.—

And the Mayor chose for the election of burgesses of parliament Richard Waterden, Nicholas Aldirman, William Style and Thomas Langton, who retired together into the chamber, who chose (*vocaverunt*) Andrew Swarnton, William Kyrton, Ralph Bedyngham, John Springwell, T. Wursted, John Systerne, John Biekieres and John Andrew, who appeared together and received their charge by the fealty which they made to the community (*et receperunt onus suum per fidem quam fecerunt communitati ut, &c.*), that they would elect two sufficient burgesses to attend the parliament, according to the tenor of the said brief, who elected John Copnote and Thomas Burgh.

(c.) 25 June, 3 Henry VI.—And there the Mayor exhibited a letter sent by the burgesses of parliament, in which they desire to have a letter of attorney, under the common seal in the name of the whole community, in accordance with a draft transmitted together with the letter, for receiving in the name of the community *cccxxxiii*l*i. vis. viii*d*.,* supplied to King Henry the Fourth in his 4th year, by virtue of certain tallies delivered to the same burgesses; and in accordance with the said draft wrote in form a letter, which was there read and sealed to John Copnote, to receive from Thomas Bishop of Durham, Sir John Pelham *knt.*, and John Leventhorp. *esq.*, executors appointed in the will of Henry late King of England after the conquest the Fourth, *cccxxxiii*l*i. vis. viii*d*.,* owed by the said King for money lately lent by us the Community for the same King's use, as appears by a certain tally delivered to

the community, and levied on Roger Galyon and Thomas Grey then collectors of customs and subsidies in the port of the Town of Lenn aforesaid at the Receipt of the Exchequer in the 4th year of the said King; of which letter a copy remains with the Common Clerk in these words:—"Know all men by these presents, That we John Parmonter mayor of Lenn in the county of Norfolk, and the whole community of the same town, have attorned and put in our place our beloved John Copnote, our true attorney to ask for and receive, in our name and for us, of the Venerable Father in Christ Thomas Bishop of Durham, Sir John Pelham kut., and John Leventhorp esq., the executors named in the testament of the Lord Henry late King of England after the conquest the Fourth, three hundred and thirty and three pounds six shillings and eight pence, owed to us by the aforesaid late King for money lent by us for the said King's use, as appears more clearly by a certain tally delivered to us and levied at the Receipt of the Exchequer on Roger Galeon and Thomas Grey, then collectors of customs and subsidies in the aforesaid port of Lenn, on the ninth day of December in the 4th year of the said late King, &c., &c. Dated at Lenn in our Gild Hall on 25 June 3 Henry VI."

(d.) 14 July, 3 Henry VI. Privy Seal Writ of Henry dei gracia Rex, &c. whereby, in consideration of a certain sum of one thousand marks lent for the King's use by the Mayor, sheriff and community of Norwich, the Mayor and community of Lenn, Master William Westacre, Master William Walton and Master Nicholas Somerset, all of Norfolk (five hundred marks thereof having been lent by those of Norwich, four hundred marks by those of Lenn, forty pounds by William Westacre, twenty pounds by William Walton and ten marks by Nicholas Somerset) on the security of a certain great garnished circlet of gold (unum magnum circulum aureum garnisatum), as appears more fully in certain indentures made between the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Wakering the Keeper of the King's privy seal, the aforesaid mayors, sheriff and communities, William Westacre, William Walton and Nicholas Somerset, the King grants that, in case the said circlet be not redeemed by him, his heirs or executors, within one year, half-a-year and a month, from the day on which it was received in pawn by aforesaid lenders, it shall be lawful for the same lenders to sell the same security for repayment of the moneys so lent by them; it being, however, provided that, should the circlet be sold in accordance with the terms of the concession, account is to be rendered by the vendors to the king, his heirs, executors or assigns, of the surplus of the sum for which it shall be sold over the sum of the money lent as aforesaid. Dated at Westminster.

(e.) 27 September, 3 Henry VI. And afterwards the Mayor sought what should be done with the male prisoner, who had maliciously allowed the salt water to enter the common ditch: and it was agreed that the culprit should be put on the pillory, and afterwards should be required to abjure the town.

(f.) 30 January, 4 Henry VI. And there was read in mother-tongue the King's writ for an election of burgesses of parliament and there the Mayor chose for making the election William Style, John Rieking (?), John Saluz, Nicholas Franks, who entered the chamber together with Andrew Swanton, William Waterden, John Systeme, and Nicholas Aldirman, William Space, Thomas Botekysham, John Muryell and John Springwell; who appeared together and accepted their charge (per fidem quam fecerunt communitati), that they would elect two sufficient burgesses to attend the parliament, in

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accordance with the tenor of the said writ. Who with unanimous assent elected Bartholomew Petypas and John Parmonter for burgesses of parliament, in that year.

(*f.*) 13 February, 4 Henry VI. And it was asked if they would consent, that a letter of attorney should be made under the Common Seal, to be had by divers persons, for making suit with the authority of the whole community to the King's Council, and all persons at the congregation being for the restraint of navigation to Island, so that henceforth it should not be used, they one and all granted that they would for ever hold firm and reasonable whatever should be appointed on this matter; and also with the assent of the whole congregation they ordained, that [all persons] frequenting Island should be summoned to come to the Gildhall before the Mayor and Community, and be there forbidden to navigate to Island, under pain of forfeiture of goods and deprivation of liberty.

(*g.*) 15 April, 4 Henry VI. And there was read a letter on the part of the Duke of Exeter, for restraining ships, making ready to navigate to Islandia.

(*h.*) The Day of the Decollation of John the Baptist, 4 Henry VI. . . . and afterwards, an interval having been made, . . . the Common Clerk charged John Wesyham, the Alderman of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, upon his oath, that he would name and call four fit, discreet, and not suspected persons for the election of a mayor And afterwards the Alderman took his oath in due form, and named John Wyth, Thomas Spicer, John Syff, John Saluz, who took oath and entered the chamber. And afterwards they called to themselves Thomas Gryme, Thomas Wilkynson, William, and Body; who in the same manner swore and entered the Chamber; which persons called together to themselves Thomas Langton, John Assh Muryeill and John Perche; which twelve persons entered together. And the first four being sworn by themselves on their oath to elect a mayor, chamberlain, and other officers; and in the same manner, the second four took oath; and the third four accepted their charge together, and together entered the Chamber; and there waiting from the tenth hour to the third hour, in which time a division arose amongst the twelve sworn persons, upon the election of the sergeant-at-mace in this that he was accused "quod non fuit amicabilem proficuo communitatis, &c." And on this William Collys and Warde bore witness that the accusation was true; whereupon a great murmur now rose amongst the people. At length the same man, Robert Beer, repenting of his offence, asked pardon of the Mayor and community, and promised to stand to their order in this matter, and thus there was to the said election. And after his election he entered. Who elected Philip Franks; for chamberlains, Palmer, John, John William Style; for clerk, Thomas Cheuele; for serjeant-at-mace, Robert Beer; for keeper of the East Gate; for keeper of the South Gates Nicholas Borewell; for keeper of the Gates of Douzhill Yard, Thomas Groute; and for bellman, John Mordon.

The decay and defacement of the leaf render it impossible to give a perfect translation of this noteworthy record; but enough of the memorandum remains to show how the elections of officers were made in this year.

(*i.*) 17 November, 6 Henry VI. And first there was read a letter sent by the burgesses of parliament, which made mention that the

Friars Preachers contrived a certain malicious bill, complaining to the King about the community in respect to divers transgressions.

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And there it was asked if they would agree that in the name of the four hundred marks they (viz., the burgesses of parliament) should receive of the executors of the late king one hundred pounds for the pledged circlet of gold, because they were not able to get more (*quia plus recipere non possint*); and the whole congregation granted that the same burgesses of Parliament should receive the one hundred pounds.

(j.) 16 April, 6 Henry VI. And afterwards it was enquired by Philip Frank, if the community wished to consent that the hundred pounds (*super circulum aureum apprestite*) in the hands of John Wood (*sic*) should be received to the use of the community.

(k.) 17 March, 7 Henry VI. And there appeared the nominated lepers John Selander, T. Taylour, and Edmund Mundy, that their infirmity might be proved by discreet persons having knowledge in this respect (*Et ibidem comparuerunt Joh. Selander, T. Taylour et Edm. Mundy leprosi nominati, ut probetur eorum infirmitas per discretas personas noticiam in hac parte habentes*).

(l.) 2 September, 8 Henry VI. — And there was declared in mother tongue the writ for electing burgesses of parliament And after the declaration of the writ, the Mayor chose (*vocavit*) for the election Andrew Swanton, Richard Lecchour, John Muriell and William Wyth, William Style, William Herson, William Coll, John Kelle, T. Wursted, John Wych, T. Langton and John Syff; Who elected John Parmonter and John Watirden.

(m.) Also, on one of the several misplaced leaves of the present collection, this memorandum headed "Forma Donacionis Panis Benedicti." At the aforesaid Congregation, held on 6th October, 6 Henry VI., they determined that each and all tenements, which are leased to farm for xx s. per annum and more and are inhabited, although they shall be divided by the king's way, shall give "*panem benedictum cum candela cerea*," unless it happen that the chief tenement has different tenements annexed under one roof, pertaining to and not separate from the said Chief Tenement, in which case the principal tenement shall give "*panem benedictum*" for all the tenements pertaining to it, if they shall be inhabited; otherwise the tenements annexed to the value of twenty shillings amongst themselves, so that each of them be at least of the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., shall give "*panem benedictum*" amongst themselves according to the rate of their farm: And if there be three tenements lying together, "*unumquodque eorum ad firmam vi s. viii d. per ann. eciam si unus eorum sit valor xiii s. iiii d. per annum, alter vero vi s. viii d.*" they shall give "*panem benedictum*" according to rate of rent. And if the inhabitants in the same tenements shall refuse to give "*panem benedictum cum candela cerea*" in accordance with the aforesaid form, the common serjeant-at-mace or other officer at the mandate of the Mayor or his lieutenant for the time being shall enter into the said tenement or into the tenements of the person or persons refusing to give bread, and levy distress by all their goods and chattels there found, and shall bring the things so taken in distress to the Gildhall, there to remain until the person or persons thus refusing to give bread shall make satisfaction or pay for his offence committed twenty shillings sterling to the use of the community, and to no other uses to be converted, unless extreme poverty or other reasonable excuse should come to their aid.

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(III.)—9-29 Henry VI.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. II.

Though it passed long since from the hands of the corporation, and still reposes in Sir William Ffolkes's library at Hillington Hall near Lynn, I do not hesitate to deal with this folio as one of the records in the possession of the borough, because I have the best grounds for thinking that at no distant future—possibly even before the publication of this report—it will be restored to the collection of muniments to which it appertains in every sense but the strictly legal sense.

Affording evidence that in Henry the Sixth's time the electorates of the nine constabularies, endowed with the power of electing three members of each constabulary to serve in the "Common Council of Twenty Seven," seldom numbered more than twenty individuals and sometimes consisted of so few as twelve voters actually taking part in the elections, the present volume contains, with a large body of other more or less noteworthy entries, the following matters of record.

(a.) 12 October, 9 Henry VI.—And the Congregation also granted that the three players (histriones) shall serve the community this year for twenty-one shillings and their clothing, to be had of every house.

(b.) 20 December, 9 Henry VI.—And there choice was made by the Mayor of Richard Lecchour, William Style, John Muriell and John Syffe, for the election of a Burgess of parliament: and those four called Andrew Swatton, William Coll, William Palmer, John Spugwell, John Masey, Hugh Crosse, John Bury, William Norfolk, who elected John Parmonter and T. Salibury.

(c.) 3 January, 9 Henry VI.—And there John Salus was named with assent to go over to the King of Dacia together with the Ambassador and John Muriell.

(d.) 14 January, 10 Henry VI.—And there election was made of divers persons to collect in the different constabularies for the making of the campanile.

" " And there was sealed a letter, sent to the Prior of Norwich, the tenor of which follows in these words,—Fulwurshipful and reverent Fader in God We your gostly children the Maior alderman burgeyses and all the Comens of Lynne humbly recomaund us to your good fadirhod, Besechyng that it like to your benigne grace be the avys of the richt discret and religious personys your wurthi birthern of pe covent of Norwiche at pe reverence of God in eneresyng of his lovyng and devocioun of pe pepil, and for pe gret quiete and ese of your parisshe of pe same toun to graunte pat pe sacrament of Bapteme and pe sacriementall of Purificacioun maybe ministrid to your parisshe aforesaid in your Chapell of Seynt Nicolis in pe said toun pe richt of your minister pe Cathedrall church of Norwiche and of Saynt Margarete pe parisshe church of Lynne in all pinges alwey &c. . . . whiche goode and holy vew shal cause you gret merite for pe . . . pat we trist to God shal growe perof. In Witness herof to his present lettir patent We have do sett our comone seel. Yeven in our Gilde Halle pe xiiii day of January in pe x yeer of pe reigne of King Henry pe Sext.

(d.) 4 August, 10 Henry VI.—And there John Bampton clearly declared those things which he did with the Chancellor of the Lord King: And there was exhibited the Lord King's brief directed to the Mayor of the town of Lenn, which was read by the common clerk, being put in the mother tongue and afterwards there was exhibited and directed a close letter directed to the Mayor by the Chancellor.

(e.) 3 November, 11 Henry VI.—It was ordered that the community shall give to the Lord Bishop one pipe of red wine and one vessel of Rhine-wine, and certain of the portions of oats to ten quarters, and twelve pikys, and twelve tenches and one parcel (ferndell) of sturgeon.

„ „ And there was exhibited a bill on behalf of the players (histrionum), to the effect that they desired an increase of their reward: And it was granted that each of those two should have for his fee twenty shillings and his clothing for that year, which grant shall last for that year to each; And they shall go through the town with their instruments, from the feast of All Saints to the following feast of Purification.

(f.) 17 June, 11 Henry VI.—And there in the first place was read a brief of the Lord King for the election of burgesses of parliament. And for the election of them the Mayor chose two of the Twenty-four, and two of the Common Council, viz. William Waterden, Richard Lecchour, John Springwell, and Nicolas Frank; and those four chose two of the Twenty-four and two of the Common Council, viz. William Herford, Andrew Swarton, John Syff, John Adams, and they (*i.e.* the eight) elected William Kirton, William Style, William Raulyn and Robert Walsyngham; Who (*viz.* the twelve) with unanimous assent elected John Watirden and Thomas Spicer to be burgesses of parliament.

(g.) Friday next after the Feast of the Purification, 12 Henry VI.—And there it was moved by the Mayor how the Lord our King intended to come to that town in the second week of Lent next coming, and how order should be taken against his arrival, whereupon it was asked what should be done in that respect. And it was agreed that order should be taken for a hundred pounds, and that those, who had been chosen to assess 30*l.*, should in like manner assess 100*l.*, the 30*l.* being omitted.

(h.) 4 April, 13 Henry VI.—In pe same day of pe congregacioun be pe full avyse and assent of pe xxiiii. and pe comon counseill and of all pe burgesses and merchaunts of Lenn it is playnly ordeyned graunted and appoynted þt for pe profite and welcfare of pis town pis Maire Thomas Burgh shalle go in pe Kynges oure sovereyn lordes Ambassiat to Bruges in Flandres like as he is assigned be pe Kynges Comission and commaunded be a pryvie seall, And pat he for pe Wurchipp of pis town in alle pynges shall wele and honestely gone in pourneye accordyng to his office and degree as hym semeth beste, Also Walter Curson and John Bampton of Lenn clerk of pe mairalte and pe commonalte of pe same town ben chosen Proctours to gone for pis town to Bruges in Flandres aforesaid, pere to declare before oure said soverayn Lordes Ambassiatours and pambassiatours of pe Maister of Puce and of pe Duche Hanse the grevaunces dammages and wronges and other harmes be pe same Maister and his Sogettes and be pem off pe Hanse, done to men of pis town of Lenn and to aske restitucioun and reformacioun &c. of pe said harmes &c. as it is specified in pe proonvacie (?) under pe comon seall of pis toun made to pe said proctours, Also it is fully graunted pat pe costes and expenses of pe forsaid mater and proctours made in pis journeye and also peyre rewaard shalbe bourne gaderd and paid be pe said merchauntes and burges of pe merchaundysez pat ben aventured to Puce Scove to Norweye and Sweche.

„ „ On the same day John Thorysby Alderman was elected by the common assent to occupy the Mayor's office in place of the Mayor during his absence.

(i.) 26 January, 19 Henry VI.—On the said day was read and entertained a certain letter, sent by the Duke of Norfolk to the Mayor

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alderman and community of this town, touching the eight persons to be sent to the Lord Duke to Norwich, to confer with him there respecting certain matters touching the Lord the King and this town, when there were named by the whole congregation the following eight persons to ride to Norwich on the said business, viz.—John Waryn, Henry Thorisby, John Pygot, John Syf, Simon Draper, John Nicholasson, Robert Hunt and William Kelloc:—and Thomas Tolyot, chamberlain, is chosen to ride with the same eight persons, and to pay for their expenses in this matter out of the goods of the community.

(j.) 10 January, 20 Henry VI.—On that day by authority of the Lord the King's brief, directed by the Sheriff of Norfolk to the Mayor, there were elected burgesses of this town to be present at the parliament, to be held at Westminster on the day of Paul's conversion next to come.

In the first place, the Mayor, according to custom, chose for making the aforesaid election William Kyrketon, Bartholomew Colles, John Colchester, William Wareleys, who chose John Saluz, John Seyle, Hugh Crosse, Ralph Bircham, who chose John Syf, William Kellowe, Robert Sad, Th. Calbot, which twelve elected Richard Frank and Walter Curson to be burgesses of the said parliament.

On the said day, it was agreed by the assent of the whole congregation, that [the] burgesses hereafter to be chosen in this town for parliaments shall receive for their wages (viz., each of them) two shillings a day and no more in any manner: and also it was agreed that the Mayor for the time being, at the pleasure of his will, shall name, for the election of burgesses of parliament, any four persons, it shall please him to name, that is to say two of the number twenty-four and two [of] the common council being present at the congregations, whenever Burgesses of this kind shall in future be elected for parliaments. The marginal note touching this memorandum being in these words,—“*Ordinacio pro vadiis burgensium parliament' hujus ville que quidem vadia extendunt se per diem ad quatuor solidos et non amplius.*”

The Latin of these remarkable memoranda runs thus:—“*In primis Maior ut est moris vocavit pro eleccione premissa facienda Will' Kyrketon, Barth' Colles, Joh' Colchester, Will' Wareleys, qui vocaverunt Johannem Saluz, Joh' Style, Hug' Crosse, Rad' Bircham, qui vocaverunt Joh' Syf, Will' Kellowe, Rob' Sad, Th. Calbot, qui duodecim elegerunt in Burgenses dicti parliament. Ricm' Frank, Walt' Curson.*

“*Dicto die concordatum fuit per assensum totius congregacionis quod burgenses in hac villa pro parliamentis imposterum eligendi pereipient pro eorum vadiis quolibet die, videlicet uterque eorum, duos solidos et non amplius ullo modo, et eciam concordatum fuit quod Maior qui pro tempore fuerit ad sue libitus voluntatis nominabit pro eleccione burgensium parliamenti quatuor personas, scilicet duas de numero xxiiii^o, et duas de communi consilio, interessentes ad congregaciones quando hujusmodi burgenses in futuro pro parliamentis eligentur.*”

(k.) Die Jovis, next following the Feast of St. Scolastica the Virgin, 23 Henry VI.—On that day by authority of the Lord the King's brief, directed by the sheriff to the bailiff of the liberty of Lenn, there were chosen burgesses of this town, to attend the parliament to be held at Westminster on the 25th day next to come. In the first place the Mayor, according to custom chose, for making the aforesaid election, John Robynson, John Colchester, William Costyn, John Smyth, who chose John Saluz, John Pygot, William Costyn, John Smyth, who

chose William Kellowe, Simon Pygot, William Hardy, John Dody, which twelve burgesses chose for burgesses of the said parliament Thomas Burgh and Henry Thorisby.

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(*l.*) 5 August, 24 Henry VI.—On the same day it was ordered that the Mayor's sword should be borne before him with the point upward (*puncto erecto*) according to the grant made by the Lord King, when he was last in the town, to the Mayor.

(*m.*) Monday 5 December, 25 Henry VI.—On the same day was read what was shown to the Mayor and community by Thomas Salisbury late Mayor of this Town, that the Lord our King at his last coming to the town of his special grace granted to the Mayor and community of the said town, that henceforth the Mayor's sword should be borne before him with point erect, as appeared more fully at the congregation held on the 5th day of August last past; and that upon this the said Lord the King with the said Mayor sent a certain letter written on parchment and sealed with the King's signet, directed to the Bishop of Chichester, keeper of the Privy Seal, and in his absence to his deputy, for the carriage of the Mayor's said sword; and that afterwards the same Lord the King by his Privy Seal strictly commanded, that the Mayor's sword should not be borne before in any way, other than the way in which it was borne before the King's said last coming to the town; the tenor of the said Privy Seal being in these words:—By the Kyng, Trusty and welbeloved We be enfourmed by the Worshipful Fadir in god the bisshop of Norwich Lord of the burgh and towne of Lynne that undre colour of youre suete late made unto us at our beyng there, to have a swerd and a mace to be boren byfore the Meire of the said burgh for pe tyme being, Ye the Meyre of the said borough have a swerd and a mace boren before you, otherwise than was done byfore oure beyng theyre, notwithstanding ye have no lettres patentes of our graunt so for to do the which is ayenst the fourme of oure lawe, and prejudicial to the said Worshipful Fadre in God, and to the Chirche of Norwich as [we] be enfourmed, And how be it that We were wele enclyned to your desire in this behalf, yit it was not, nother is not, oure entent, to prejudice any partie, and namely the Chirche for by oure oth made at oure coronacioun We be bounde to supporte and maynteyne the Chirche and the ryght thereof, And therefore We wol and charge you Meire straitely that all execuciones left ye ceese from hens forwarde to have any swerde or mace, to be bore before you, otherwyse than was used before oure beyng there, And We charge you straitely the Commoinalte of pe said borough that ye suffre not, the Meire that now is, and that for the time shalbe, to have any swerd, or mace to be boren before him in the said borough, otherwise than was used also before our last being there. Even under oure Prive Seal at Westminster the viii. day of November.

Which lettter of the Privy Seal having been thus read, it was ordained by the whole Congregation, that the Mayor's sword should henceforth be borne only in the manner and way in which it was borne before the said King's coming to this town.

(*n.*) 16 July, 27 Henry VI.—Ordinance by the Mayor and council, made for the good government of the Craft of taillours of the town of Bishop's Lenn, whereby it was appointed that yearly all tailors, plying their craft in the said town should appear before the Mayor in the Guildhall within the two months following St. Michael's Feast, and in his presence choose two of their number to act as Hedesmen of their craft, during the ensuing twelve months, who on their election should

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take the following oath :—Sires ye shul wele duly and trewely make serche of your crafte of all dwellers with in the town att this time and that from this tyme forward no newe come persones sette uppe the saide crafte with oute he be sufficiant in connyng, Whos sufficiance and connyng shal be determyned be pe advyse of the meyre and the seid hedesmen. And every persone so newe come and amitted and wilbe no burgeys for his newe setting uppe shal paye to the Meyre xl *d.*, to the commons of Lenn xl *d.*, and to the said hedesmen xl *d.*, Which xl *d.* shal go to the sustentacioun of the procession upon Corpus Christi day, And yf he wil be burgeys than he to pay but xl *d.* for his no newe setting uppe to pe seid hedesmen for every sower be the weke denysen q^a for every sower be the quarter denysen ii *d.*, and for every sower of alyauunt duble to pe sower of deynsens upon the peyne the seid dwellers paye duble hem selfe, And also what persone of the seide crafte kepe any prentys with in the town from this tyme forward and be no burgeys shal paye to pe sustentacioun of the seid procession on Corpus Christi day xl *d.*, And the Meyre to sette a rewle therein according to pe statute in the Hall of olde tyme, And yf any persone compleyne of any man of the seid crafte yt he hath hurte be mysse cuttyng or mysse shapyng or any parte of his clothe taken otherwyse than in trewe forme upon which any persone or persones so convicted be leful and due preves pat pan he or they so convycted to make amendes to pe party or parties so greved be the sight of the Meyre and the seid hedesmen, And yf any persone of the said crafte slaundre any man of such dedis so doon and may not evydently be preved be due and leful preves they to be punysshed be pe avyse of the Meyre and the seid hedesmen and to forfeite as often as he is founden so faulty xl *d.*, Which shall go to pe seid procession upon Corpus Christi day, And yf any other other persone than of the said crafte compleyn or slaundre any man of dedis so doon, and may not be duly preved, thei to be punnysshed be advyse of the Meyre and his counsell, And yf ther be any controversis and debates among any of the seid crafte shaper or sower noon of them to sewe other in no manere wyse but to come to pe ii hedesmen and to compleyne to hem yf nede be and thei to do ther parte to drawe hem to accorde and yf thei may not pat pan thei to make relacioun to Meyre every man doying the contrary shal pe payne accordyng to pe statute in the halle and yf any of the seid ii hedesmen wil be parciall or rowle pe mater otherwise than conciens that than he pat so feleth him agreved come and compleyne to the Meyre and yf any pe seid hedesmen be slawe and wil not do as it is aforneid so that they departe without remedy so that who of hem sewe other throwe here defaute that iche of pe seid hedesmen so preved gilty to forfeite pe peyne pat longeth to the halle &c. Followed by the names of the thirty-eight tailors of Lenn affected by the statute.

(IV.) 31 Henry VI. to 11 Henry VII.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. III. Folio of 317 leaves, with pamphlet index to contents at the opening of the volume, containing with other matters the following memoranda.

(a.) 31 March, 31 Henry VI.—On that day they elected burgesses of parliament. The Mayor, in accordance with custom, chose (vocavit) Richard Cosyn, Hugh Crosse, William Gilbert, J. Petyclerk, Robert Hunt, Robert Lexham, William Assill, Martin Wrighte, John Cave, William Alkas, J. Melcheburn, William Philpot, who being sworn, &c. elected for burgesses of parliament Henry Bermyngham and William Pilton. On this occasion the Mayor seems to have named all the electors, taking them from "the Twenty-four" and "the Twenty-seven."

(b.) 3 July, 33 Henry VI.—On that day they elected burgesses. The Mayor, in accordance with custom, for electing burgesses of parliament, &c. as is aforesaid, &c., Robert Hunte, William Pilton, William Toot, Thomas Leighton, and they chose William Wareles, William Assill, Hugh Crosse, John Melcheburn, Thomas Thornham, John Boys, John Trunche, William Lynne, Who being sworn, &c. chose for burgesses of parliament Henry Thorisby and Walter Cony. In this case the Mayor named four persons, who chose the other eight members of the electing Committee, which consisted wholly of persons who were either Jurats or of "the Twenty-seven."

(c.) 16 July, 33 Henry VI.—On the same day William Pilton was elected into the number of "the Twenty-four," and he took time till the next Assembly to bring x *li.* into Hall or otherwise to accept the burden.

(d.) 30 January, 36 Henry VI.—Also on the same day the matter, touching the tenement in which Elias Bulwere the butcher, is put in the arbitrament of John Pygott, Walter Cony, Thomas Tuliott, Thomas Thorneham arbitrators chosen by the aforesaid Elias, and of Henry Bermyngham, William Cauce (?), Robert Lexham and William Ivott, arbitrators elected by the community; to make their arbitrament this side the Lord's Day in . . . Easter, next coming.

(e.) 9 January, 38 Henry VIII.—Memorandum, that Symon Pygott and William Pilton, late burgesses of parliament, rode towards Coventre on Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Edmund the King last past and returned to Lenn on the vigil of the Lord's Nativity, and thus protracted their stay (moram) in going thither, waiting there and returning to forty-one days, whence the sum at the rate of four shillings a day extends itself to viii. *li.* iij. *s.* of which they received beforehand one hundred shillings. And thus there are owed to the same Simon and William sixty-four shillings. And on that day the said Symon and William declared the acts of parliament.

(f.) 10 December, 39 Henry VI.—Memorandum that on that day Henry Bermyngham and William Pilton, burgesses of parliament, declared the acts of the parliament &c.; and the same burgesses rode towards London on Friday the third day of October and returned to Lenn on the second day of December then next following, and thus they were at parliament, with going and returning, throughout sixty days, and the parliament is prorogued to the twenty-eighth day of January next to come.

(g.) 12 February, 39 Henry VI.—On the same day it was ordained that all those persons, who have been appointed captains in the several constabularies of this town, shall provide and each of them shall provide for the defence of the ward assigned to him, and that each constabulary may be sufficiently defended this side the Lord's day next coming, under a penalty of forty shillings for each captain being wanting: And that every person of each constabulary, who shall have been summoned by any captain for the defence of his ward, and shall refuse to obey, shall forfeit to the community of the town three shillings and fourpence every time he shall be disobedient. Also on the same day it was ordained that two constables shall watch every night for a certain time. (N.B.—Similar orders for putting the town in a state of defence, by perfecting the military organisation of the constabularies, appear in the present book.)

And on the same day John Burbage delivered here upon the "*screnium* *alias* *scrinium*" a little box with the charters of the tene-

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ment late of John Curson in Baxterrowe, another little box with the charters of the tenements late of John Flete in Briggegate, and another little box with the charters of the tenement, late of John Massingham in Dampgate, and a book late of John Assheburne; which little boxes and book remain in the "serenium."

(h.) 30 December, 1 Edward IV.—On the same day Symon Pygot and Henry Bermyngeham declared the acts of the parliament last past, namely certain acts in writing and certain by word of mouth &c. Which Symon and Henry rode towards London to the Parliament on Friday next before the Feast of All Saints last past, and returned home to Lenn "die Jovis in vigilia Natal' domini." And thus they attended at Parliament, with the going and returning, for fifty-six days.

(i.) 11 February, 2 Edward IV. On the same day it was agreed that, for the xxxviii *li.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.* which divers Burgesses have provided for the use of the community, and for the vi *li.* owed to John Martyn and his associates for the wages of subordinate persons, a certain tax shall be assessed to the sum of xxxvi *li.*, for assessing which tax there were elected—

Henry Bermyngeham	}	of the Number of "the Twenty-four."
Edmund Westhorp		
William Ivott		
John Smyth		
Thomas Bene		
William Warles	}	of the Common Council.
William Bole		
Robert Mareis		
John Stowe		
William Raulyn		
John Stone	}	of the Community (de Communitate).
Adam Okey		
John Boyes		
John Balle		
Thomas Chamberleyn		
Robert Chapman		
William Dunnell		
Andrew Price		

(N.B.—Noteworthy for its evidence that the inferior burgesses, who were neither members of "the Twenty-four," nor members of the Common Council ["the Twenty-seven"] had at this time a voice in the assessment of taxes, this entry is also interesting for its evidence that the word "Communitas" had already lost its original meaning and was used to designate the humblest and least influential class of burgesses.)

(j.) 6 September, 5 Edward IV.—On the same day William Caus and Robert Thoresby declared the acts of the parliament. And the same burgesses tarried at the parliament through one hundred and twenty-three days.

(k.) 30 October, 5 Edward IV.—This day it is ordeyned by all the Congregation abovesaide that no man within the Towne of Lenne dwellyng fro hens furthward shall kepe nor favour nor mayteyne eny common Tapster with in his house as servaunt or tenaunt, whiche is knowen for a misgoverned woman, upon peyne of xl *s.* als often as any persone is so founden defectif: Provided alway, that if any man have any woman to his tenaunt, that kepith a tappestre and is a mys-governed woman her landelord unwityng, that hir landelord be noght in the case of this ordenaunce but if he supporte or maynteyne his saide

tenaunt after moniciouns to hym made by the Maire of this Towne and also that all suiche comen Tapstres be avoided out of this Towne by Cristemesse even next comyng by proclamacion thereof to be made.

Also it is ordeyned by the saide congregacioun that non bocher, taillour, shomaker, pateynmaker, nor non other artificer with in this towne except wynetaverners and comen cokes selle no manere fleshe nor other vitail nor non other ware upon the Sonday to non manere persone of this towne nor straunger upon peyne to pay als oft as he is found defectiv *vi s. viii d.*, the tyme of harvest and also cases reasonable of nede and necessarie ononly excepted.

(*l.*) Friday 'in crastino Ascensionis Domini,' 7 Edward IV.—Also, on the same day a certain brief for the election of burgesses of parliament was read publicly before the Mayor and the community, which brief having been read, the Mayor in accordance with custom chose for the aforesaid election the under-written persons—

Thomas Calbott	} of the number of the xxiii	} Who chose
Thomas Bene		
William Raulyn	} of the Common Council	} Symon Pigott
John Bilney		
John Pigott	} Who chose	} Ralph Gerton
Robert Hunt		
Robert Mareis		
Gilbert Watson		
		} Robert Vmfray
		} Robert Kereby

Who elected for Burgesses of Parliament, Henry Bermyngham and William Pilton.

[It may be remarked that John Pigot, Robert Hunt, Symon Pigott and Ralph Gerton were of the Twenty-four Jurats, and that Robert Mareis, Gilbert Watson, Robert Vmfray and Robert Kereby were of the Common Council *viz.* of the Twenty-Seven representatives of the nine constabularies].

(*m.*) 13 December, 9 Edward IV.—On the same day the Mayor, in accordance with custom, chose for the election of a constable in the place of John Blanche.

Richard Godewyn	} Who chose	} Edward Westhorp	} Who
Thomas Wright			
John Boys			
Gilbert Watteson			
		} Ralph Geyton	
		} Robert Mareis	
		} Robert Vmfray	

elected for a constable Robert Powdiche

(*n.*) 18 December, 12 Edward IV.—Memorandum:—That on this day Henry Bermyngham mayor and William Nicholasson, burgesses of parliament, declared a certain Act of the parliament, for the grant of a tenth of all the lands and tenements of all persons holding the same in England, for one year; And that the same parliament is prorogued.

(*o.*) Die Jovis in Festo Decollacionis Sancti Johannis, 16 Edward IV.—On the same day, Walter Cony, Alderman of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of the town of Lenne, and William Nicholasson the Mayor, together with very many other burgesses of the same town, being there present and assembled for the election of the Mayor and other officers of the aforesaid town, for the coming year, the aforesaid Alderman in accordance with the form of an agreement in that respect made, and exemplified under the King's Great Seal took his charge, and chose for the aforesaid election the four under-written burgesses, *viz.* John Ernesby, John Trunch, William Raulyn, and Edmund Bawsey: Who chose, John Smyth, John Massyngham, Thomas Chamberleyn, and

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John Blanche, John Burton, William Lamkyn, John Bilney and John Aildburgh.

Which aforesaid twelve persons elected for Mayor of this town for the coming year, Thomas Leighton; for chamberlains, William Herwode, Edmund Demany, Richard Tighe, John Rede; for recorder, John Burbage; for common serjeant, Edward Salthons; for keeper of the east gate and market, William Baker; for keeper of the south gate, William Palmer; for keeper of the doucehill gate, Henry Bocher.

(p.) 6 March, 18 Edward IV.—John Burbage and William Marche, burgesses for the borough of Lenn to be present at the parliament of the Lord King, were in attendance on the said parliament, in going to it, waiting there, and in returning from the same, for forty-seven days.

(q.) 12 March, 19 Edward IV.—Also on the said day it was ordained, for the good of the peace amongst all the burgesses and inhabitants of this town, that in each constabulary of this town one person of the number of the twenty-four jurats shall be chosen for Alderman of that constabulary, and that the same Alderman and the constable of his constabulary shall determine all controversies and debates of every kind whatsoever of the inhabitants of their constabulary, and reduce the parties abiding therein to peace; And that every burgess and inhabitant in each constabulary shall obey and yield to the judgment and ordinance of the aforesaid alderman and constable; And that if the said Alderman and constable shall be unable to reduce the parties to peace, no burgess or inhabitant of any such constabulary shall be suitor in any courts spiritual or temporal, unless he shall have the licence of the Mayor. And for the execution of the aforesaid ordinance, divers persons of the number of the Twenty-Four were chosen Aldermen.

(r.) 24 April, 1 Edward V.—Our said Lord King sent a letter to the Mayor and his brethren &c., which was read on the said day; the tenor whereof follows:—Trusti and welbelovyd We grete you well, and where as it hath pleased [God] to take out of this transitory lyf the most victorious Christen Prince of famous memory King Edward the iiith our kyng loving lord, and fader, whos soule god of his infinite mereye pardon, The lamentable and most sorowfulle tydynge therof was shewed unto us the xiiiith daye of this present moneth, which stered us to alle sorowe and pensyfnce, yit remembryng that we be alle mortall and nedely must obey goddes ordenaunce and take it therfor as we shalle doo al thynges obeisantly after his will, And where it hath pleased hym to ordeigne and provide us to succede and enherite my seid lord and fader in the preemynence and dignite Royalle of the Crowne of Eng-land and Fraunche, We entend by hym that sendeth alle power with the feithful assistance of you and other our true and lovyng subgettes so to governe rule and protecte this our Realme of Englonde as shalbe to his pleasyr oure honor and the wele and suerte of all oure subgettes in the same and to be att oure Cite of London in alle convenient haste by goddes grace to be crowned at Westminster, Wilyng and charging you to se that our peax be surely kepte and good governaunce had within the town of Lynne, Not fayling to excute our commandement and your auctorite in that behalfe favour or dewte of eny persons what estate or degre he be offe as ye entende our singler pleasure and your trewe acquittal therin ye shal deserve of us speciall thankses. Yeven undre our signet at our Castell of Ludlowe the xvi day of Aprill.

(t.) 22 October, 2 Henry VII.—This day is shoed and red a lettre that came from our Sovereyn Lord the Kynge for to make serche this present moneth for vacabowndes and vailant beggers &c. &c.

(u.) 26 October 1487.—Also yt is accordyd wher as ther is a new pare of stokkes made by the meanes of one Robert Mathew smyth sette afor the dorr of the said Robert, yt is acordyd pat if the said Robert wyll not obey to the ordenaunces of this towne that my mayster the mayr that now is shalle do sette away the said stokkes and set hem in the markett place and to sette the said Robert in the said stokkes in the markett place till he wyll be obedyent.

(v.) 8 January, 11 Henry VII.—This same day John Gryndall alderman and William Horwode chochen burgess of the last parliament cam in and shewid what actes were made in the said parliament, which actes the said John Gryndall aldirman declared and redde them opynly afore alle the congregacion here.

(x.) 24 March, 11 Henry VII.—Thies same day were redde the King's lettres directid from the King the xxiiiith day of March, on to Maistre touching the Diete to be holden at Andewarp betwene the Esterlinges the Stedn and the kinges Ambassadors to understand of any greves as it apperith in the same letter [of] which copie [is] writtyn in the leiff folowing; and an other letter directid to the Maier and his brethren for the bonde of thamite and peace entrecourz of merchandise intelligence, and the copie of [the] bonde desired by the King undretre to be had and sent to the King, which lres and copie of the bonde bee engrose in the next Leiff, first begynyng of Asshburns booke, as it apperith in the same. It is consentid agreed and condescended by all and every singler persoun of this congregacion that the same bonde shalbe sealid with the comen seale, and they be agreed everychone and upon peyne shall appere at Seint Margarites chirch for the sealing yerof at iiii of the klok at afternoon and William Off' is named and assigned to ride up to London and ther shall delyver the said Bound.

(V.) 12 Henry VII. to 35 Henry VIII.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book No. IV. Large Folio of 345 leaves (many of them mutilated) containing the following entries.

(a.) 5 January, 19 Henry VII.—This day the Mayre have called for the eleccioun of the burges of the parliament theyse persons folowyng, for asmoch as Thomas Guybon late elected burges of the seid parliament hath refewsed and wyl not take upon him,

Henry Bretenham,	}	William Osse,	}	Nicholas Yosson,
John Becclys,		Robert Amfless,		William Ivey,
John Grendell,		Richard Price,		Thomas Fysshier,
John Wilkinson,		John Daweney,		Richard Amfles,

who elected for burgesses of parliament, William Trewe and William Grebye.

(b.) 7 January, 1 Henry VIII.—This day by avyce of the congregacion, Mr Meyre hath named for the eleccion of the burgesez of the parliament these persons folowyng, for asmoch as Mr Wyth hathe excused him by the service of the Bysshop of Ely and Mr Gerves by extreme perell of sykenes, therfore the Mayre hath named for the said eleccion these persones folowyng—

Richard Bewshere,	}	qui	{	John Grendell, sen ^r	}	Henry Bretenham,
Richard Peper,		elege-		William Cnesford,		Mr Burdy,
Thomas Myller,		runt		Christofer Brod-		John Grendell, jun ^r
John Hullyer,		bank,		Roger Bowesey,		Richard Harde,

who elected Thomas Guybon and Francis Mondeford.

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(c.) 28 January, 3 Henry VIII.—Election of burgesses of parliament :—

By the Mayor	{ Richard Bew- shere, John Grendell, Thomas Miller, Richard Bull,	who chose	{ Robert Soome, Thomas Leygh- ton, Christopher Brodbank, Thomas Barrett,	{ Richard Peper, Richard Price, Thomas Roose, John Alward,
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who elected for Burgesses of Parliament Mr Thomas Wyth, the mayor, and Francis Mondeford.

(d.) 22 January, 6 Henry VIII.—For the expenses of burgesses of parliament. This day be chosen these persones followyng to cesse the knyghtes mete for the burgesses of the last [parliament].

Sessars -	{ John Grendell, senr, John Alysauce, Richard Peper, Robert Amfles, senr,	{ John Hullyor, William Barker, William Hawe, Humfre Wolle,	{ John Barnard, Robert Spaldyng, John Morse, John Assheby,
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Followed by the names of the nine collectors of the cessement in the nine constabularies of the town.

(e.) 20 August, 12 Henry VIII.—Memorandum, that the Monday the xx^{ti} day of August in the xiith yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIII^{te}, the tyme of Robert Gerves Mayer of Lenn. The Most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Cardynall Legate a latere Archebysshope of York, Primate and Chaunceler of England with the Bysshope of Ely and a Bysshope of Irland, with many knyghtes and esquyers com' to Lenn, Which Lord Cardynall &c. was met on the caunsy beyound Gaywood brigge with the Mayre and commons of Lenn, Which lord Cardynall was presented at Hulyns Place with xx^{ti} dosen brede, vi soys of ale, xv barelles of beer, a tonn and xii galon of wyne, ii oxen, xx^{ti} shepe, x signettes, xii capons, iii botores, iii shovelerdes, xiii ploveres, viii pykes, and iii tenches, and on the next Wednesday after the seyd Lord Cardynall with the forseyd Bisshops knyghtes and esquyers departed, and the forseyd Mayor and commoinaltie brought the sayd Lord Cardynall beyound Hardewyk church and ther departed from the sayd Lord Cardynall with gret laude and thankes.—Summa Totalis.—xxii *li. vi d.* payd for the charges of the seyd present, with rewardes yeven to diverse officers of the seyd Lord Cardynall.

(d.) 31 March, 14 Henry VIII.—Congregation of burgesses held in the Gild Hall of Bishop's Lenn :—Thomas Miller (gubernator), Richard Bewshere, Thomas Leyghton, William Castell, Christopher Brodbank, Richard Peper, John Holyour, Roger Bowesey, Robert Parmenter, Edward Baker, Thomas Palmer, William Crampe, William Olyett, John Dunston, William Gerves, John Judde, Humfrey Wolle, John Odam, William Wygan, William Kenette, Robert Roughton, William Hall draper, Henry Duplak, William Loklay, William Hall taylor, Peter Mowthe, John Malby junr, Robert Candeler, William Baxter, William Mowthe, Simon Thompson.

The greater part of whom, viz., Richard Peper, John Holys, Robert Parmenter, William Olyett, William Gerves, John Judde, Humfrey Wolle, John Odam, William Wygan, William Kenette, Peter Mowthe, John Malby junr, Robert Candeler, William Baxter, Thomas Water, William Mowthe, Simon Thompson, Thomas Herryson, John Whyte,

Robert Lambard, John Suff, John Knape elected these two under-written for burgesses of parliament,

Mr. Thomas Miller, gubernator, and

„ Richard Bewshere.

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It is worthy of observation that every burgess voting at this election was either one of “the Twenty-four,” or one of “the Twenty-seven” and that the introductory record of the persons present at the congregation makes no mention of seven of the persons, who voted with the majority.

(e.) 5 November, 15 Henry VIII.—‘This daye it is agreed by all the congregacion forseid that a sessement, late sessed for the wages of the burgesses of the parliament, shalbe gathered up by the Collectours of every Ward, and furthermore that the same bylles shalbe gathered abowte agayn, and that every man that was sessed by the first bylles at ii *d.* shall paye nowe at this second gatheryng of every of them iiij *d.* And furthermore to sesse all those persounes that be now cum to the Town or were forgotten at the other sessing as they shall thynk reson and good consciens, and that this mony be levyed wythynne viii dayes, and be disposed in making the town fensaybyll with gunstones gunpowder bulwarkes, and other artylary in all hast and for to fynd a post accordyng to the commaundement of the kynges commissioneres, and John Malby shalbe the post, and have every weke xviii *d.* for fyndyng of his horse and his self and every day that he ryde to have xii *d.*

(f.) Friday before the Feast of Epiphany, 19 Henry VIII.—This day the whole company before-rehersed ben aggreed that the Frenche Quene and the Duc of Suffolk shalbe presented at the White Freers with ii hoggeshede of wyne, iiij swannes, with other wylde fowle.

(g.) Friday before the Feast of All Saints, 27 Henry VIII.—This day the Mayer aldermen and comen counselle have elect and chosen in burges of the Kinges parliament for the tyme to come in lewe and place of Richard Bewsher, Robert Suthwell esquier by the whole assent.

(h.) 31 May, 28 Henry VIII.—Congregation held at Bishop’s Lenn :—Maïor cum xii. :—Thomas Water mayor, John Gryndell, Richard Bowsher, Thomas Leyghton, Thomas Miller, Robert Aunfles, Robert Parmotour, John Water, John Power, Edward Baker, William Hall.

Numerus de xviii :—Peter Cur, William Kenete, William Hall, Peter Clebourn, Henry Dewplak, George Amis, Stephen Leyghton, Roger Bowsey, William Baxter, Thomas Bowsey, William Norman. This day alle the hole assent of theis abovenamed have elect for burgesses of parliament for this towne William Conyngbeby and Robert Southwell esquires, and gyven them full auctorite and power to deal with all matters in Parliament.

(i.) Friday, April, 30 Henry VIII.—This day the Mayer, aldermen and comen counsell have elect and chosyn to be burgesses at the parliament for this parliament to begyn the xxviii day of this present moneth of Aprell for this town of Kyng’s Len, Robert Suthwell, esquier, and Thomas Water, and have gyven them full power and auctorite to tract and comon in all and every thyng and thynges consernyng the said parliament.

(j.) Friday, ante festum Natalis Domini, 33 Henry VIII.—Thys daye the Mayer, aldermen, and comon counsell have elect and chosen to be burges of the parliament for thys parliament to begyn the xviith day of Januarii next cumyng for this towne of Kynges Lynne, Thomas Water and Thomas Myllar, and have gyven them full power and auctoryte to treate and comon in all and every thyng and thynges consernyng the sayde parliament.

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(VI.) 35 Henry VIII. to 11 Elizabeth.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. V.; large folio of 522 leaves, containing with a large number of other matters the following memoranda,—

(a.) 14 January, 36 Henry VIII.—This day the Mayer, recorder, the aldermen and common counsell have electyd and chosen for burgesses of the parlyament Edmund Grey and Thomas Myller.

(b.) Monday before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 Edward VI.—This daye Mr Maior with the whole assent of the aldermen and comen counsell have elected and chosen Mr Thomas Gawdy esq. and Mr William Ouerend to be burgesses of parlyament.

(c.) 7 October, 1 Edward VI.—Badges for pore and impotent persons. This daye yt is agreed that there shalbe badges made of leade and engraved with a roose and an E and an R of the sydes for suche aged and impotent persons as ben within this town and ben not able to labour for theire lyvyng to beare, wherby they maybe knownen from other, and that thees badges shall not be delyvered to any of the sayd impotent persons, butt by the advice of Mr Maior and of the alderman and constable of every ward, wherein they shalbe admytted.

(d.) Friday, in the Vigil of Saints Peter and Paul, 3 Edward VI.—This daye it is agreed and establyshed by Mr Mayor, aldermen and comen counsaill that Mr Mayor on Sundaie next comyng shall in recompens of the wyue and breade for the communion and for the offering offer and give unto the curat of the church of St. Margaret viii^d for all iii churches, and that every inhabitaunt of this town oon after an othr every Sondaye shall doo likewise as the turn shall come abowt in maner and forme as hertofore the Holy Breade Loffe hath ben yevyn, provided allway that yf the hows wherin such inhabitaunt doth inhabit and dwell be not of the value of xx^s yerely or soo leaten that then ii or iii of the next shalbe joyned unto hym and to paie porcion lyke towards the charges of the communion and offering aforesaid.

(e.) 20 January, 6 Edward VI.—This daie Mr Mayor, aldermen and comen counsaill have elected and chosen Sir Richard Corbett knight and Mr Thomas Waters gent. to be burgesses of this next parlyament.

(f.) 18 September, 1 Mary.—This daie Mr Aldermen and comen counsaill have elected John Walpole esquier and Thomas Waters gen. to be burgesses of the parlyament.

(g.) 2 March, 1 Mary.—This daye Mr Mayor, aldermen and comen counsaill have elected and chosen Thomas Waters and William Ouerend to be burgesses of the parlyament nowe to be holden at the citie of Oxforth.

(h.) 27 April, 1 Mary.—Memorandum: that Henry Bleisby at the request of Mr Mayor and his company have disbursed unto Mr Ouerend v *li.* towards his charges nowe at the parlyament.

(i.) 3 November, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary.—Mr Mayor, aldermen and comen counsaill have this daie with oon assent and consent elected and chosen Sir Thomas Moyle knight and Thomas Waters to be burgesses of the parlyament.

(j.) Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.—This daie Mr Mayor, aldermen and comen counsaill have elected and chosen Thomas Waters to be oon of the burgesses of the parlyament, and Sir Nicholas Lestraunge knight for thother burges yf he will receve it yf not then Robert Gervys ys elected.

(*k.*) Die Jovis ante Festum Natalis Domini, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary.—Mr Mayor, alldermen and comen counsaill have this daye elected Mr Ambrose Gilberd esquier, recorder of this towne, and Mr Thomas Waters to be burgesses of the parlyament.

(*l.*) 30 September, 5 & 6 Philip and Mary.—Mr Maior, aldermen and comen counsaill have elected Mr William Yeluerton esquier, to be burges of parlyament.

(*m.*) 14 December, 5 Elizabeth.—Mr. Maior, aldermen and comen counsaill have this day elected Mr Recorder of this town to be oon of our burgesses of the parlyament for this town, and agreed that a burgess of the town shall be another.

(*n.*) 29 December, 5 Elizabeth.—Mr Maior, aldermen and comen counsaill have this daye elected Mr Richard Lestraunge esquier to be burgesse of the parlyament for this towne.

(*o.*) 5 November, 10 Elizabeth.—Mr Maior, alldermen and comen counsaill hath this daye condiscended and agreed that the Crosses on the Steepe shall be taken down.

(VII). 11-33 Elizabeth.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. VI.—Large Folio of 431 leaves, containing the ensuing memoranda.—

(*a.*) 16 March, 13 Elizabeth.—This daye Mr Bell, recorder of this towne, and Mr. Kyme, one of the aldermen and a burgesse of this towne, were elected to be burgesses of the parlement, according to the tenor of the statutes in that case made and provided.

(*b.*) 19 April 1571.—At this daye Mr Mayor, the aldermen and common counsell have elected and chosen John Pell and Thomas Grave to be burgesses of this borough for the next parlement.

(*c.*) 6 August 1578.—At this daye Mr Mayor, aldermen and comen counsell have condiscended and agreed that, where the Quenes Majestie ys nowe comyng into the Countie of Norfolk, in progress, that (to thintent to sheawe there dutifull obedience and good wills) a present shal be gevin and presented to her Majestie of one hundred Angellz yf yt shall so be thought mete and convenient by the Erle of Leycester, beinge Highe Stewarde of this towne, and Mr Recorder, towards the performance whereof there was delivered to Mr Maier xlv li. x s. of the comen treasour of this Town.

(*d.*) 13 January, 22 Elizabeth.—At this daye Mr Mayor, aldermen and burgesses have elected and chosen John Payton esquire to be burgesse of the parlement for this Boroughe, and have given to the said John Payton full and sufficient power for hymself and the Comoinaltie of the same Borough to do and concent to thoes thinges which in the said parlement of the Comen Counsell of the Quenes Majesties realme (God favoringe) shall happen to be ordeyned, accordyng to a precept to us directed by Thomas Knyvett knight, highe shiriff of the countie of Norfolk.

(*e.*) 8 November 1584.—At this daye Mr Maier, aldermen and comen counsell have elected and chosen John Peyton esq. and Richard Clark alderman, burgesses and inhabitantes of the Town of Kinges Lenn, to be burgesses in the parliament howse of this burgh of Kynges Lenn att the next parliament, now summoned to be holden and kepte the xxiii of this present moneth, and have geven unto them full and sufficient power for themselves and comynaltie of this borough, to do and concent to those thinges, which in the parlyament aforesaid of the comen counsell of Quenes Majesties realme (God favouringe) shall happen to be ordeyned.

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(f.) 24 May 1585.—Forasmuche as it hath pleased Allmightie God to begynn to send us his visitacion with sickenes amongst us, and that dogges and cattles are thought verie unfitt to be suffered in this tyme, Therefore Mr Maior, aldermen and comon counsell have ordered and decreed that every Inhabitant within the same Town shall forthwith take all their dogges and yappes, and hange them or kill them, and carrye them unto some out-place and burye them for breadinge of a greater anoyauce, but onlie such as have a dogge of accompte, that will keep the same kenelled or tied up, or not to come abrode, unlesse the same be led in a lease, otherwise the same to be killed fourthwith by such as shalbe appointed for that purpose (except the dogges of Straungers comyng into this Town with their Masters, not knowing of this order). And likewise for cattles, if there be any nigh unto any house or houses visited with sickenes in this towne, for that thei be very daungerous to infecte sound and cleare houses. Therefore it is likewise ordered that the cattles shall furthwith be killed in all suche places.

(g.) 5 October 1586. — Att this daie Mr Richard Clark and Mr Thomas Oxburgh are elected and chosen by Mr Mayor, the aldermen and comen counsell to be burgesses for this burrough, for the parliament summoned to begyn the xvth of this present moneth of October.

(h.) 4 August 1587.—Also att this daie it is agreed by Mr Maior, the aldermen and comen counsell that his Majesties players nowe being in this towne shall have geven them of the townes allowances xl s.

(i.) 4 November 1588. — Att this daye Mr Richard Clarek and Mr Thomas Boston aldermen are elected and chosen by Mr Mayor the aldermen and comen counsell to be burgesses for this burgh, for the parliament summoned to begynne the xiith daye of this present moneth of November, &c. &c.

(j.) 18 July 1589.—At this daie there was graunted to be allowed to Mr Sandill, in respecte he did in the yere of his maiortalie entertayn Sir Walter Rawlye knight and his companye in resortinge hether about the Quenes affayrs, and that he did entertayn the Deputie-Lievetenautes resortinge hether about the townes affairs, tenne poundes:—Summa x li."

(VIII.) 33 Elizabeth to 9 James I.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. VII. Large Folio of 495 leaves containing—

(a.) 29 January 1592.—Record of the election by "Mr Maior and the burgesses of this town" of Sir John Peyton knight and William Lewis esq., recorder of the town, to be burgesses of parliament.

(b.) 16 September 1597. — Record of the election, by "Mr Maior the aldermen and comen counsell burgess [es] of this town," of Thomas Oxburgh esq., recorder of the town, and Nathanyell Bacon esq. to be burgesses of parliament.

(c.) 9 October 1601.—Record of the election, by "Mr Mayor, the aldermen and comen counsell burgesses of this town," of Thomas Oxburgh esq., recorder of the town, and Sir Robert Mansell knt., vice-admyrall of Norfolk, to be burgesses of parliament.

(d.) 18 February 1603. Record of the election, by "the Maior and burgesses of this towne," of Thomas Oxburgh esq., recorder of this town, and Robert Hitcham esq., the Quenes Majesties attorneye, to be burgesses of parliament of the said town, with memorandum "for that the said Mr Hitcham is not as yett a free burgesse of this burgh, ytt is therfore required and ordered that he shall repaire hether before the vith of the said moneth to be made a Free Burgesse of the said towne."

(e.) 23 July 1610. Memorandum :—Allso whereas Sir Robt. Hitcham knight, the Queenes Maties attorney-generall is proposed to come to this towne from the Assizes at Norwich to take his jorny to Elie where he is Judge of that County Palatync, and that the said Sir Robt. Hitcham is one of the burgesses of this burgh [at] this present Parliament and promised to take noe wages for the same when he was elected. Therefore itt is agreed that the Towne shall bestowe upon hym (as a gratuity) twenty poundes, and that he shall be intertayned by Mr Mayor and that the charge thereof and of his horesemeat shall be borne by the towne.

(IX.) 9 James I. to 12 Charles I. Assembly (or Congregation)
Book No. VIII. Large folio of 472 leaves, containing—

(a.) 20 June 1614. All so itt was agreed that Mr Maior shall be allowed for his burgis wages for every day wherein he served this last parliament the some of tenne shillinges per day. He went from hence the first of Aprill last and returned the xi of June next following.

(b.) 14 October 1616. At this day itt was agreed that a Letter shall be written by Mr Maior and the aldermen to the Lo. Chancellor of England, the townes High Steward, to intreat that he will be a meanes that all the companies of players which yerely resort to this towne may nott be suffered here to use playing notwithstandinge their grantes and patentes made unto them.

(c.) 15 December 1620. Record of the election, by "Mr Maior the aldermen and comon counsell," of Mr Matthewe Clark and Mr John Wallis, aldermen, to be burgesses of parliament for the town: with memorandum that "the Maior aldremen and comon counsel have granted that either of the said burgesses shall have for their wages tenne shillinges for every day of the said parliament and for every day of their travaill outward and homeward."

(d.) 22 January 1628. Record of the election, by the "Maior the aldermen and comon counsell" of John Wallis and William Doughty, aldermen of the town, to be burgesses of parliament: with memorandum of an agreement "that the severall wages of those that shall be elected burgesses of this burrough shall be fyve shillinges a piece for every daye."

(e.) 25 April 1625.—Record of the election by "Mr Maior the aldermen and comon counsell," of Thomas Gurlyn and John Cook aldermen, to be burgesses of parliament for the borough; with memorandum that each of the two burgesses is to have for his "wages" five shillings a day.

(f.) 16 January 1625.—Record of the election, by "Mr Maior the aldermen and comon counsell," of Thomas Gurlyn and John Cook, to be burgesses of parliament for the borough, at "wages for every day of fyve shillinges a piece."

(g.) 25 February 1627.—Record of the election, by "Mr Maior the aldermen and comon counsell," of Sir John Hare, knt. and William Doughty, one of the aldermen of the town, to be burgesses of parliament for the borough.

(h.) 16 December 1631.—Allso itt is granted that the chamberlyns shall pay unto Hester Ogden the late dawghter of Doctor Fulk deceased towards the newe reprintinge of the books of her said father five pownds.

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(i.) 31 March 1633.—At this daie [it] was apoynted that Fiftie-one shillings and eight pence should be paid to M^r Mayor by the Chamberlins for a gratuitie sent my Lord Cheefe Justice Richardson: also fortie shillings to send away his Majesties Plaours of his private chamber in Yorke without actinge heere.

(j.) 20 May 1636.—Also itt is this daie ordered that M^r Mayor is to be paid by the Chamberlains fortie shillings for so much by him given to the King's players not to plaie heere.

(X.) 12 Charles I. to 10 Charles II.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. IX.; large folio of 561 leaves, with pamphlet index to contents, at the opening of the volume, containing with a large number of other entries, the following matters of record,—

(a.) 13 March 1639.—Record of the election, by “Mr. Maior the aldermen and common counsell,” of Mr. Doughty and Mr. Gurlyn, two aldermen of the borough, to be burgesses of parliament for the town at the parliament, summoned to be holden at Westminster on 13 April next coming, having “for their wages fyve shillings a day.”

(b.) 12 October 1640.—Memorandum, respecting two letters,—one addressed to Mr. Mayor, the aldermen and common council, and the other addressed to the Mayor alone,—from the Earl of Arundell, Lord General, requesting that one of the burgesses to represent King's Lynn in the next parliament may be a person nominated by him; with record that “yt is unanimously agreed by the howse that they will choose noe other burgesses to serve in Parliament, but only such as are resident and inhabitinge within the corporacion, and that two letters shalbe sent the Erle, one by the Maior and Aldermen, and the other by the Mayor himself, in answeare of the said letters.”

(c.) 22 March 1640.—Order that a letter, brought in by Mr. Mayor and read to the congregation, should be fairly written out and sent to Mr. Percevall and Mr. Toll, burgesses of the Parliament for this town.

(d.) 24 October 1642.—Record that Mr. Toll, one of the burgesses for King's Lynn in the present parliament, brought into the congregation an Order of the parliament (copied into the present book) for putting Lynn in a state of military defence and efficiency, and for permitting no soldiers to enter the town without the authority of the parliament.

(e.) 11 November 1642.—Memoranda of the persons appointed to be officers of the two trained bands of King's Lynn; with copy of the warrant (dated 11 November 1642) of the Mayor and aldermen to captains of the same bands, for drilling and furnishing their soldiers “soe as they may be fitted for the defence of the Kinge and Kingdome upon one howers warnynge.”

(f.) 18 November 1642.—Memorandum that the “one hundred powndes formerly agreed by the house to be lent to the Parliament upon the Propositions &c., was accordingly payd and delivered to Mr. Percivall and Mr. Maxey, aldermen, the treasurers apoynted by the Parliament Committee, whoe gave a receipt for the same under their handes.”

(g.) 5 November 1642.—Order of Assembly, for Mr. Recorder, Mr. Leeke, Mr. Percivall, and Mr. Toll, to go to Norwich, and there attend the meeting, summoned by the Deputy-Lieutenants of Norfolk “for consultinge and consideringe of some speedy course to be taken for the trained bandes of horse and foot to be fitted in a-readiness to oppose foreigne forces much feared to be sodainly landed in some part of the Coastes of Norfolke, Suffolke, and Essex.”

(h.) 12 December 1642.—Order of Assembly that neither the trained bands nor volunteers of the borough shall go out of the town in soldierly fashion for any military purpose without the permission of the Mayor and aldermen, “unto whom the militia of this burrough is by lawe granted.”—Also Order of Assembly, for Mr. Recorder and Mr. Leek to attend “at Norwich on Thursday next the generall meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants of this county to the end that a mutuall correspondence and communication of all affairs and intervening passages, tending to the good and safety as well of the county as of this towne, may be signified by the lievetenautes to Mr. Mayor before the determinate Resolucion by them of any act to be here performed.”—Also Order of Assembly, that the captain of volunteers within the borough shall not train or show his men in any place, save the Artillery Yard, within the borough.—Also, Order of Assembly, “that a petition be drawn to the Parliament to desier fyve hundred poundes to be allowed out of the moneys lent by this Towne, upon the proposicions, towards the towne fortifications begunne; And also ten peeces of ordinance to plant thereon, and also a certificate to be procured from the Deputy Lievetenautes of this county to attest the said Peticion. And the said Peticion is desired to be preferred by the parliament burgesses for this towne, whoe beinge now present have promised to promote the same with their best assistaunce.”

(i.) 30 December 1642.—Memorandum: This day Mr. Percevall and Mr. Toll, aldermen and Burgesses of the parliament for this burrough, by the handes of the said Mr. Percevall in the other's absence, did bringe in and deliver into this House, of the subscription moneys upon the parliament propositions collected within this burrough in their handes remaininge, the just summe of fyve hundred twenty-five powndes fiteene shillings and six pence in moneys numbred. To the end the said moneys shalbe heare deposited in trust, and to such only purposes as is particularly expressed in an Order entered at the last Hall and congregacion heare howlden and accordinge to the trew Scope thereof.

(j.) 2 January 1642.—This day an Order of the Commons House in Parliament, dated Sabti 15 October 1642, was brought and produced in the howse by Mr. Percevall and Mr. Toll, aldermen, in hec verba sq. :—“It is this day Ordered by the Commons now assembled in parliament, That the Maior, aldermen and common counsell of the towne of Kinges Lynne in the county of Norfolk shall pay and allowe out of the towne stock as formerly, unto John Percevall and Thomas Toll their burgesses, for this present parliament, as lardge an allowance per diem as they have heretofore allowed any of their aldermen that hath bene burgesses in parliament for that towne, notwithstanding the freemen of that towne had their voyces in the choice of the said John Percevall and Tho: Toll to be their burgesses for this present parliament. If the Mayor of Lynne canshew any cause to the contrary, we shalbe ready to heare him.”

And yt is thereupon ordered that Mr. Maior, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Doughty, Mr. May and Mr. Leeke with all convenient speede shall consider of and draw up a fittinge answeare to present to the Honourable House of Commons upon the said order and offer the same to be allowed by the howse.

(k.) 11 January 1642.—Letter from Mr. Percevall, one of the aldermen and burgesses of parliament for King's Lynn, touching the proceedings of the parliament in respect to the town's petition for an assignment of the money, already raised by the town for the use of the parliament, to the fortification of the town. “They fell in the end,”

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says the writer "to consider how to gett money for their present and urgent occasions, and then came to say theare was much money to come from Norfolk, and some from Lynne. I tooke occasion to tell them what I had received in plate and money at Lynne upon the proposicions, and what plate was sent up, and what money was ready to be sent up, and what we had begunne to doe accordinge to their commaund touchinge the fortifyinge the towne, and what a greate deale of money that has already cost, and would cost to finishe yt, And delivered in your Peticion, And yt was presently ordered we should have 400*li.* out of the said money towards our fortification, and I beleve I had gott 500*li.*, had not a member of the House, that Mr. Robinson and Mr. Kirby spake with, stood up and said that they said 400*li.* would content them, or wordes to that effect."

(*l.*) 20 March 1642.—Order that a free entertaynment at the Towne chardges shalbe made by Mr. Maior for Colonell Cromwell, and the rest of those gentlemen that shall come alonge with him in his Equipage, accordinge to the invitacion of Mr. Mayor signified by his letter, sent to him yesterday in answeare of a letter, dated the day before, sent to Mr. Mayor from Colonell Cromwell.

(*m.*) 27 March 1643.—This daye, at the request of the howse by Mr. Maior made to the right worthy and noble gentleman, Jonn Spelman esq., a deputy-lieutenant of this county, to take the paynes to ryde to Cambridge, accompanied and attended by Mr. Alderman Hudson, Mr. William Williams, Mr. Jonas Scott of the Common Counsell, theare to countenance and assiste the delivery of a letter to Colonell Cromwell from this house, much ymportinge the peace of this towne and the generall peace of the Kinge and Parliament, in whiche letter yt is desired that the Colonell should write to the Parliament by Mr. Recorder and Mr. Kirby whoe are also to accompany them to Cambridge and from thence to Parliament, theare to attend &c. It is ordered so that this be done at the Town Chardge.

(*n.*) 5 May 1643.—Order that a letter shalbe forthwith sent up to the parliament from Mr. Mayor and aldermen, directed to Mr. Corbett, whoe sittes in the chayer at the Committee for Informacions, desiringe him in the townes behalf to present the sence of this howse to the Honorable House of Commons, to this effect,—To desire an order from them therby to authorize Mr. Maior to examine all such persons, strangers as are now lately or hereafter shall shroud themselves within this towne and which may be supposed to be malignantes or probably coniectured to be so, And to remove or apprehend such of them as Mr. Maior with the rest of his fellow-justices shall thinke meete.

(*o.*) 26 May 1643.—Also this day Mr. Mayor is desired to invite the Deputy Lientenantes one day in a weeke to dinner at the towne charge.

(*p.*) 7 August 1643.—Whereas in these dangerous [times] it is informed to this House that not only a great companie are now to come into this burgh, but that an overmultitude of such strangers will suddenly pester the said burgh; it is therefore ordered and thought meete by the Maior recorder aldermen and common counsell heer present, that generall and spetiall notis shalbe given to all and everi the howshoulders and inhabitants of this burgh that henceforth they receive not, nor presume to entertaine into ther howses any person or persons whatsoever before first they acquaint Mr. Maior with ther purpose in that behalfe, and therin receive his direction; and in the meane time it is further thought meet and so ordered that this matter, now in debate before us, shalbe

communicated by Mr. Maior unto the Committee of Parliament, to be assembled one the morrowe next within this burgh, to the end that such further course may be taken in the premises, as thereby no hurt or hinderance may happen to our Assotiation latly made, with and concerninge the parts adjacent to the said burgh, touching ther entertainement therein for ther and our better saffetie in these times of danger.

(g.) 21 August 1643.—This day it is consented unto and ordered by this howse that all the lanes in this towne may be paled up with deale bordes next the water side and doores made to be locked up by all night-longe and stand open all day longe; and to oversee the worke Mr. Robinson alderman, Mr. Simans, Mr. Wharton [and] Mr. Skott of the common counsell with the chamberlains are desired to doe it.

(s.) 28 September 1643.—Whereas upon a late treaty betwixt the Commissioners on the Right Honorable the Earle of Manchester's part and the Commissioners on the behalf of this burrough, towchinge the surrenderinge thereof into His Lordship's hands, to the use of the King and parliament, amongst other articles in the said treaty concluded upon, vizt. in the 7th Article yt is conteyned and concluded to this effect following, scilicet, That Ten shillings a man for all the foote souldiers, and a fortnightly pay for all the officers under captaynes in his Lordship's army be raysed and levied upon the said towne of Kinges Lynne, The estates of the Gentlemen, straungers and well-affected not beinge lyable therunto, As by the said Article appeareth amongst the rest, dated 16th September 1643. And whereas his Lordship by his letter under his Lordship's hand, dated the 26th of this instant directed to Mr. Maior, did requier expedicion of the said assessment, declareinge therby the Summe to be assessed to be 2300*l*. to the uses aforesaid, Therefore by consent of this howse yt is ordered that the said assessment be entered into debate instantly and performed accordingly by such equall wages as shalbe thought most fittinge.

(t.) 24 November 1643.—This day it is ordered that Mr. Perceval and Mr. Toll aldermen, which are Burgesses in this present parliament for this bough, shalbe allowed 5*s*. a day a man from the time they went up to the parliament till this day out of the howse.

(u.) 26 January 1643.—Also this day it is ordered that Mr. Jno. Bassitt, Mr. Maxie, Mr. Robinson aldermen, together with Mr. Joshua Grene, Mr. Robert Thorogood, and Mr. Thomas Greene, or any fower of them, shall consider what damadge hath bene done to the howses and landes belonginge to this Borough, in the late desertion of this towne, and to appoint such workemen, to view the same and to preffer the same to the gentlemen appointed by the Lords and Commons in . . . for repararations of such losses.

(v.) 16 February 1643.—Order that Mr. Toll, alderman and burgess of parliament, and Mr. Jonas Skott, one of the common counsell, go to the Earl of Manchester at Cambridge, "with a peticion about payment for firinge and candell for the Courtes of . . . and concerninge the breakinge the church windowes and concerninge the taking down of the painted glass, and what other thinges shall concerne the towne."

" " Also, Order that the parishioners of St. Margaret's parish shall be assessed, as well as those who have houses and lands, "for the repairinge of the church windowes which are taken downe."

" " Also, Order that Mr. Maxey alderman, with twelve other persons named in the order, or any seven of them, "with other parishioners that will come shall assist the churchwardens to make an

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assessment upon the parishioners for the repairinge of the church windows accordinge to the ordinaunce of Parliament."

(w.) 20 November 1644.—This day Collonell Valentine Walton now Governour came into this house this daye and hath accepted of the freedome of this towne and hath taken the oath belonging therunto.

(x.) 8 March 1644.—Order (in reference to a letter from Sir John Mildrum, begging for ammunition and victuals, to assist him in holding Scarborough against the enemy) that Mr. Maxey and Mr. Robinson aldermen, and Mr. Jonas Scott and Mr. Murford of the common counsell shall forthwith "make fitt such provision of beare and victualls, as they shall think good and fittinge, and send the same to Scarbrugh to the said Sir John, nott exceeding fower hundred powndes." Copy of this letter from Scarburgh was sent to the Committees of Cambridge and Norwich.

(y.) 18 March 1645.—Order of Assembly for the execution of the order of Commissioners (dated 13 March 1644, and signed—Miles Corbett, Valentyne Walton and Tho. Toll), requiring, in accordance with order of parliament, the heir of Mr. Thomas Gurlyn (late Mayor of Lynn), Sir Hamon Lestrangle and Robert Clench esquire, to pay in equal proportions the sum of 287*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in compensation of damage done at their instance and command to the Mayor and burgesses of Lynn; it having been shown "that Thomas Gurlyn late Mayor of the said towne of Lynne, Sir Hamon Lestrangle knt., and Robert Clench esquier did in or about the moneth of September 1643 att Lynne aforesaid unjustly comaud and cause certeyne houses and walls in South Lynne, of the said Mayor and Burgesses, to be pulled downe and demolished to the damage of the said Mayor and Burgesses, two hundred eighty-seven poundes one shilling and eight pence."

(z.) 24 November 1645.—This daye itt is agreed [and] ordered that Mr. Robinson, Mayor, shall att his pleasure sett up and build in Luth Street to his prevye dweelinge howse there one compleat porch, such as he shall think good.

(aa.) 8 September 1649.—It is this day ordered, That a letter be written to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earle of Salisbury by the Mayor from his house, to give him knowledge, that this house hath granted him the freedom of this burgh, and that the cominalty of this burgh hath cleeted him a burgess of the parliament of England."

(bb.)—September 1649.—Copy of the Earl of Salisbury's reply to the letter, sent him in accordance with the last given order,—Gentlemen, As the President you have made in choosing of me to be your burgess is unusuall (I beleeve) if not the first amongst you, so doth it lay the greater obligac'on uppon me, neither is that favour a little heightened by my being so much a stranger unto you as indeede I am. And as you have heere an open and free acknowledgment from me of your kinde and good affections in so unanimous an elecc'on of me to serve you in Parliament, as your letter doth expresse, so cannot they merit, or you expect more thanks then I do really retorne unto you for them; you have bene pleased cheerefully (as you say) to conferre your freedome upon me, I shall ever be as zealous in mantaining of yours. And as I am not ignorant of the great trust you have placed in me, so shall you never be deceived in it. For the addresses you are to make unto me (as your occasions shall require) they shall not be so many as cheerefully received, And whatsoever may concerne the publique good or yours shall ever be pursued with all faithfullness and diligence by him that is—

Hatfield,
15th Sep. 1649.

Your very loving friend,
SALISBURY.

(cc.) 11 August 1656.—This day General John Desbrow and Maior-Generall Phillip Skippon are chosen in this House to serve as burgesses for this burrough in his Highnes next parliament at Westminster, upon the seventeenth day of September next, according to a precept directed to Mr. Mayor from the sheriff, which was this day read in this House.

„ „ It is this day ordered that the common seale be taken out and fixed to an indenture for the election of Generall Desbrow and Maior-Generall Skippon, being chosed burgesses for the burrough, to sit in the next parliament by this House, which indenture is to be returned to the high sheriffe of the county.

(dd.) 26 September 1656.—It is this day ordered that Mr. John Horsnell of London be sent unto by this house as their solicitor in this behalfe to attende upon the Committee of Previlidges at Westminster to make good this houses auncient Custome of electing of burgesses to set in parliament and that an abbreviate of the records be sent up to him in order to his prosecution of the same. And that in order thereunto Mr. Newelect Mr. Joshua Greene, Mr. Thomas Greene, Mr. Benjamyn Holly aldermen, the town clarke Mr. Robinson, Mr. Pope and Mr. Clampe, or any four or more of them, and any other of the house that please, be a Committee, And are desired to meet this afternoone to draw up instructions and state the busines of election clearly betweene this house and the comons of this burgh and make theire report to this house the next Hall day.

(ee.) 29 September 1656.—It is this day ordered that Mr. John Horsnell of London be desired to attend upon Mr. Clarke of Bury now being in London with such instruccions as shall be sent unto him concerning the custome of this House for electing burgesses to sett in parliament for this burgh according to the order of the last Hall day, and that the committee appoynted the last hall day for that purpose do sett this afternoone.

(ff.) 19 December 1656.—This day Sir John Thorowgood was by this house chosen to be one of the burgesses to serve in this present parliament for this burrough in the roome and place of Gen^{all} John Disbrowe who hath made his election to serve for the county of Somerset and thereupon the common seale is by order taken out of of the Treasury and affixed to an indenture testifieing the said election.

(gg.) 7 August 1657.—It is this day ordered that the chamberlyns doe pay unto Mrs. Wheelock the summe of twenty shillings as a gratuity to her in consideration of a booke presented by her to this house being the 4 Gospells in the Pertian Language, the worke of her deceased husband.

(hh.) 7 August 1657.—Whereas William Dumbelow the marshall of this towne hath committed a very greate offence in not observeing the command of Mr. Mayor and Captain White upon this day of proclayming his Highnes the Lord Protectour whereby a difference hath beene likely to arise betweene the officers of this gairison and this towne, It is thereupon this day ordered that the said William Dumbelow for his neglect and default aforesaid be remooved from his said office.

(ij.) 8 September 1658.—Official announcement of Cromwell's death and of his appointment of Richard for his successor; dated from Whitehall 4 Sept. 1658, and signed—He. Lawrence Presid^t.—Followed by this Memorandum.

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Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in his wise and over-ruling Providence to take into his mercy the most Serene and Renowned Oliver late Lord Protector of this common wealth, And whereas his said late Highness did in his life tyme, according to the humble petition and advice, appoynt and declare the most noble and illustrious lord, the Lord Richard Eldest Soun of his said late Highnes to succeed him in the government of these nations, We therefore the Mayor and other the magistrates of this burrough of Kings Lynn in the name and with the consent and concurrence of the comonalty of the said burgh doe with one full voyce and consent of tongue and hart publish and proclayme the said most noble and illustrious Lord Richard to be the Rightfull Lord Protector of this common wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, to whome we acknowledge all fidelity and constant obedience according to law and the said humble petition and advice, with all hartly and humble affections beseeching the Lord by whome princes rule to blesse him with long life and these nations with peace and happines under his government.

God save his Highness Richard Lord Protectour of the common wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland and the dominions and territories thereto belonging.

(XI). 10-36 Charles II.—Assembly (or Congregation) Book, No. X.; Large Folio of 537 leaves, with index to contents at the end of the volume, containing these noteworthy entries.

(a) 3 January 1658.—About Election of Burgesses to sett in Parliament. Whereas severall burgesses of this burrough of the commons at large have this day made their requestes to this house that they might be admitted to joyne with this house in the election of burgesses to sett in the next parliament to be houlden at Westminster the 27th day of this instant January, It is thought fitt and ordered that the resolves of the Committee of Priviledges of the last parliament and the parliamentes Orders thereupon concerning elections be first read unto them in the open hall which is done accordingly.

This day alsoe upon further debate of the aforesaid business of election of burgesses to sett in the next parliament for this burrough it being adjudged by this house that the right of election of the said burgesses is at present in this house according to the aforesaid order, It is therefore ordered that this house doe proceed to an election accordingly, And that in case the said commons at large shall after such election persist in their desires to have the precept for election of burgesses to be read unto them That the same be read unto them accordingly for their satisfaction.

Mr. Toll and Capt. Lloyd chosen burgesses for parliament. This day the Mayor, aldermen and common councill have elected and chosen Mr. Thomas Toll one of the Aldermen of this burrough and captain Griffith Lloyd to be Burgesses for this burrough in the next parliament to be houlden at Westminster upon the 27th of January instant.

(b.) 16 April 1660. The election of burgesses to serve in Parliament waved by the House for this present election. Whereas Mr. Mayor hath this day caused a Common Hall to be warned in order to the election of burgesses to serve in the next parliament to be houlden at Westminster and severall of the members of the house being mett together in this house, divers of the free burgesses of this burgh came and requested that they might be admitted to elect burgesses for the

said parliament as theire right, which being taken into consideration this house doth think fitt for the present satisfaction of the people to suffer the commons to elect, and to wave the election in this house for this present election.

(b) *Charters, Letters Patent, and Privy Seal Writs.*

11th century.—Charter (Latin and Saxon) of privileges, granted by King Cnut to the monks of St. Edmund's Bury; the Saxon part of the instrument having been translated into the following English by the late Mr. C. W. Goodwin,—“In the name of the Almighty Lord, I. Cnut, king, make known to all men concerning the counsel which I have taken with my counsellors, for my soul's need and for the benefit of all my people, that is to say:—That I grant eternal freedom to the holy king Saint Edmund in such wise henceforth as he had it heretofore in the place where he rests, and I will that this freedom stand in his dominion unchanged, from the power of every bishop of the shire whatsoever eternally free. And so often as men pay army-money or ship-money let the township pay, according as other men do, to the behoof of the monks, who shall therein serve [God] in our behalf. And we have chosen that no man shall ever convert the place to the use of men of another order, unless he would be cut off from the communion of God and all his saints. And I grant to the monks for their nourishment all the fishery which Ulfkytel owned at Wylla, and my toll of fish which arises to me along the sea-coast. And my queen Ælgyfu grants to the saints four thousand cels with their services which pertain to them, at Lakinge lithe. And I grant to them jurisdiction over all their townships in all their land, which they now have, and may hereafter acquire by God's grace.” Regarded with suspicion by Kemble, and pronounced a forgery by Hickeys, this interesting document may be said to have recovered the confidence of Saxon scholars through the critical judgment and ingenuity of the late Mr. C. W. Goodwin, who offered cogent reasons for thinking it a genuine performance, in a paper to be found in the Fourth Volume of “Norfolk Archæology.”—Also, resting amongst the Lynn Muniments, a Latin Charter, purporting to be a confirmation of King Cnut's charter, by his son Hardecnut. Forbearing to pronounce this second charter an altogether spurious fabrication, on account of its penmanship, which, in the absence of strong reasons for declaring the document a piece of pure imposture, might be assigned to the hand of the same twelfth-century copyist of a genuine writing, Mr. Goodwin produced internal evidence that the document is nothing more than one of the ingenious forgeries, of which the monastic scriptoria were fruitful. How these two writings came into the possession of the burgesses of Lynn is a matter of conjecture; but as the endorsements of both parchments demonstrate them to have been at Bury so late as 1536, it has been reasonably assumed that the genuine charter and the later fabrication came to the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn, together with the title-deeds of a property (formerly pertaining to Bury Abbey), which they bought at Brandon co. Norfolk, and have since sold. For further particulars of these interesting MSS. readers are referred to Mr. Goodwin's masterly essay (Norfolk Archæology vol. IV.) “On two Ancient Charters, In the Possession of the Corporation of King's Lynn.”

14 September, 6 John.—Charter of concessions by King John to the Burgesses of Lenn, with clause granting to them “quietanciam murdri infra burgum de Lenna et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum,” and a

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clause saving the rights of the Bishop of Norwich and his successors, and of the Earl of Arundel and his heirs. Dated at Lutgershall.—Also, duplicate of the same charter, with a different arrangement of the names of the witnesses, amongst whom appears Alan Basset, a name that is not placed in the testamentary clause of the other writing.

6 February, 17 Henry III.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter of concessions, dated at Lutgershall by King John on 14th September in the 6th year of his reign to the Burgesses of Lenn. Dated at Westminster.

14 April, 39 Henry III.—Charter, entitled “Ne quis pro alio distringatur,” to the Burgesses of Lenn. Dated at Windsor.—Also, duplicate of the same charter.

26 March, 52 Henry III.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter of concessions, dated at Lutgershall by King John on 14th September in the 6th year of his reign to the burgesses of Lenn; With further Grant to the same burgesses of power to elect their mayors, in accordance with a charter granted to them in former time by the Bishop of Norwich and his Chapter :—“Cumque quondam Norwic' Episcopus et Capitulum suum Norwic' concesserint et carta sua confirmaverint prefatis burgensibus quod ipsi per suam eleccionem creare possint sibi aliquem de suis in maiorem et maiorem ab eis creatum eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis presentare sicut per cartam eorundem quam inspeximus nobis constat evidenter, Nos pro concessimus pro prefatis Burgensibus et heredibus suis quod loco prepositi sui predicti decetero eligant maiorem et maiorem suum sic electum teneant sine impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum imperpetuum qui quidem Maior namium illorum qui thelonium vel consuetudinem a Burgensibus predictis ceperint excepta civitate London' ut superius inde apud Lenn capiat &c.” Dated at Westminster.

29 November, 9 Edward I.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter of concessions, dated at Lutgershall by King John on the 14th September of the 6th year of his reign to the burgesses of Lenn; With Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by Henry the Third on the 26th March in the 52nd year of his reign to the same burgesses. Dated at Westminster.

17 February, 18 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor bailiffs and good people at Lenne; For the equipment and setting forth of the ships of the town, so that they may be ready at Portesmouth by mid-lent next ensuing, in accordance with orders given them by the King's Admiral towards the north. Dated from Westminster.

30 September, 19 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor, steward and bailiffs of Lenne; Enjoining them, if they would escape heavy loss and their sovereign's indignation, to do what they shall be told by the King's Admiral towards the north and John de Harsick, or by either of them, who have been despatched to the parts of Lenne on certain of the writer's necessities. Dated at Mersefeld.

20 July, 29 Edward I.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by Henry the Third, on the 16th February of the 13th year of his reign to the burgesses of Oxford: With Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter of concessions, dated at Westminster by the same King Henry the Third, on the 26th of March in the 41st year of his reign, to the burgesses of Oxford. Dated at Caldstream per manum nostram.

5 April, 33 Edward I.—Charter of concessions to the burgesses of Lenn :—Granting that they may have their Gild Merchant, together with

all lands and buildings pertaining to the same gild : that the same burgesses shall not be impleaded out of the borough by foreigners, in respect to contracts, demands, or other matters made or done within the borough ; and that the Mayor for the time being of Lenn may make reasonable distresses for talliages and other reasonable aids, assessed and to be levied on the community of the borough, for the use of the same community. Dated at Westminster.

7 April, 33 Edward I.—Letters Patent of Pardon and Release to the burgesses of Lenn, in respect to all trespasses, &c. said to have been done by them in assessing divers talliages on the community of the said town, without the unanimous assent of the same community, and in levying the same talliages from the poor and but moderately endowed men of the same community, and other great sums of money under colour of certain common fines, heretofore made by them for divers causes, beyond the sums to which the same fines extended themselves, and in converting to their own use, and not to the advantage of the said community, nor to the reparation (emendacionem) of the same town, a great part of the same talliages and other different sums of money formerly levied in the same town, as well by occasion of the aforesaid fines as by occasion of murage granted unto them by us, and also in committing divers “forestalla et prisas” of merchantable things coming to the same town, of their own peculiar authority, against the law of our kingdom, and in establishing and using in the same town certain corruptions, contrary as well to common law as to law-merchant. Dated at Westminster.

26 May, 35 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor and bailiffs of Lenne. For their prompt and zealous compliance with a recent ordinance that all chattels and moveable things, forfeited to the King in the ports of his realm by offenders against “le statut de la monnoie,” be no longer delayed, but immediately on the very days of their becoming forfeit be seized into the King’s hand by his servants in those places, and without delay remitted to the Chamberlains at the receipt of his Exchequer. It being ordered that no one, high or low, of what condition so ever, be spared in this matter. Don’ a Kardoyl.

16 May, 6 Edward II.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by Edward the First, on the 29th of November in the 9th year of his reign, to the burgesses of Lenn, and also of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by the same King Edward the First, on the 5th of April in the 33rd year of his reign, to the same burgesses ; with grant to the same burgesses of freedom throughout the kingdom, “de panagio muragio, kanagio ; Salvo jure Episcopi Norwyceen’ domini dicti burgi et successorum suorum.” Dated at Westminster.—Also a duplicate of the same charter.

28 September, 11 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ to the Bailiffs and good people of the town of Lenne. For that news has come to us that our enemies of Scotland have laid siege to our town of Berewyk-on-Twede with a great number of people, wherefore we have need to send thither men and ships for the rescue of our said town and the safety of our people who are there, We pray and charge you as especially as we are able that you will aid us sufficiently and with good will with your navy well equipt with men and victuals in aid, for the rescue of our aforesaid town.—Promise being given of reasonable repayment of the costs to which the bailiffs and good people shall put themselves in the matter ; order being given for their ships and men to be at Scardeburgh

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on the 12th of next October, to proceed thence in the company of Simon de Driby who has been appointed "cheveteyn de la navie" about to be sent for the rescue of the aforesaid town. Dated at Eu Wykes.

28 March, 12 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor, bailiffs, and good people of the town of Lenne; Enjoining them to comply with the requirements of the Bishop of Norwich, Mons^r Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and Mons^r Walter of Norwich, or two of the three, touching aid of ships and men for the king's navy, to be for a time at the charges of the town and afterwards to remain in the king's service and also in his pay, for the despatch of his war with Scotland. Dated at Euer Wyk'. Though it remains at Lynn, this writ is no longer in the hands of the Corporation.

1 August, 16 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor and bailiffs of the town of Lenne (on information that many ships charged with victuals have come to the said town), Ordering and strictly charging that no such ships, that have or shall come thither, be permitted to discharge there, but be required to proceed with their victuals to the North parts for the sustenance of the king and 'hoste.' Don' a Noef Chastel-sur-Tyne.

5 August, 16 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town of Lenne, on information that divers ships laden with wheat, rye and other victuals have entered the haven of the said town. Referring to previous letters on the same subject, and expressing astonishment that he has heard nothing in reply to them, the King orders the Mayor and bailiffs to permit no such vessels to discharge at Lenne, but on pain of forfeiture and his further displeasure to compel all of them to proceed promptly with their freight for the sustenance of himself and his host. Don' a Goseford.

1 April, 9 Edward III.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by Edward the Second, on the 16th of May in the 6th year of his reign, to the burgesses of Lenn: With further grant that (the burgesses of Lenn having been heretofore accustomed to bequeath by will their tenements in the said burgh according to custom) the wills touching tenements bequeathed in the said burgh may be proved and enrolled in the Guildhall before the Mayors and burgesses for the time being of the said borough; With further grant of freedom from arrest to the said burgesses and their successors in respect to their own persons, and also in respect to their ships, merchandise, goods and chattels, "pro debito aliquo unde principales debitores plegii seu manucaptores non existant aut pro delictis et transgressionibus aliorum infra regnum nostrum." Dated at Nottingham. —Also, a duplicate of the same charter.

24 February Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor and the community of Bishop's Lenne. It having come to the King's knowledge that certain people of the said town are causing fear and trouble there, to his injury and to the prejudice and damage of his most dear and well-beloved William, Bishop of Norwyc and seigneur of the said town, the king bids the same Mayor and community, under pain of forfeiture, to alter their demeanour, and bear themselves otherwise if they would escape his most grievous anger. Dated at Westminster.

8 August, 10 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor and bailiffs of Lenne: Bidding them deliver for reasonable payment to Roger Daketon, the King's larderer, a sufficient ship for taking by sea five thousand fish between Lenne and Euerwykes for the use of the King's household.—Don' . . . a Nicole.

9 August, 10 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor and bailiffs of Lenne, bidding them to do what is right to Walter le Cotillor Deuer-Wyk' and his wife Isabel in respect to their requirements. Don' . . . a Nicole. Though it remains at Lynn this writing has passed from the hands of the Corporation.

5 November, 11 Edward.—Privy Seal Mandate addressed to the Mayor and community, for immediate payment to the King's larderer, Roger de Accon, of the fifty marks due from them for provision of fish for the King's household. Dated from Westminster.

17 April, 15 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ addressed to the Mayor of Lenne. A letter of credence for John Lambert, in which the Mayor is enjoined to put perfect trust in the said John Lambert, who has been enjoined to confer with the Mayor, and give him particular information, respecting certain of the king's most urgent needs. Dated at Westminster.

27 April, 1343.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, dated by Brother William de Claxton Prior to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Norwyc and the Convent or Chapter of the same place, for the perpetual confirmation to the burgesses of Lenn of all liberties and things granted to them in former time by the charter of John by God's grace Bishop of Norwich. Dated at Norwyc, sealed with the seal of the chapter, and endorsed "Confirmacio libertatum ville Lenn concessarum per Capitulum Norwici juxta libertates Oxon."

20 May, 17 Edward III.—Letters Patent of a Mandate to the Mayor and honest men of Bishop's Lenn. For the strict observance of the Statute of Warranty provided for every person impleaded respecting lands in the city of London, who shall call a foreigner for Warranty, and also for the observance of the provision that, when a plea shall have been moved in London by brief respecting any tenement in the same city, it shall not be lawful for the tenant to make waste "de tenemento petito pendente placito predicto." Dated at Westminster.

24 December, 18 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ, addressed to the Mayor bailiffs and good people of Lenne, for the timely provision of one hundred of the most soldierlike and vigorous men of the said town, armed in accordance with the precise requirements of the present writing, and for their punctual appearance on the appointed day of mid-Lent next coming at Portesmouth, thence to proceed in the king's service, in the expedition for the rescue and defence of his Duchy of Gascoyn.

5 August, 23 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ, addressed to the Bailiffs and community of the town of Lenne; For their prompt and zealous action in drawing together all the ships galleys and other vessels of their port and coast, and in putting them upon the sea, to follow the King's fleet, in accordance with directions to be given by the bearer of the writ, Peter de Donewyz, the King's clerk. Dated at Westminster.

— 1352 A.D.—Indenture of Agreement, whereby William by God's grace Bishop of Norwich, with the consent of his chapter, for the determination of all dispute and contention between him on the one part and the Burgesses and community of the town of Lenn on the other part, respecting the election of the Mayor of the said town, granted that henceforth the burgesses of the said town should be able to elect annually their Mayor, on condition that every Mayor of Lenne so elected and sworn in the said town be presented within three days of his election at Geywode by his comburgesses to the said bishop or to the same bishop's steward in case of the bishop's absence from his manor,

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and at his presentation promise to discharge his official duties faithfully, and preserve from injury the rights and liberties of the Church of Norwich within the said burgh. Dated at Norwich,

20 July, 30 Edward.—Letters under the Privy Seal to the well beloved Bailiffs and good people of the town of Lenn; In acknowledgment of their manifestations of affectionate concern for the writer's honour and profit, and for the honour and advantage of all his people, and also for the good despatch "de n're guerre Descocce.", Don' a Euerwyk'.

2 July, 33 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ to the Bailiffs of Len, charging them "si marchanz ou autres gentz vieignent a la dite ville par mer, ou par terre, od nuls ostours qui soient a vendre, et vous puissez trover nul de eux qi soit plus graunt de corps qe autres ne soient communalment, qe ceu facez prendre a n're oeps, ia soit ce qil sit les pennes brisees." Don' a Smerden.

10 November, 34 Edward III.—Letters Patent of Special Pardon to the Mayor, burgesses and community of the town of Bishops Lenn co. Norfolk. Dated at Westminster.

20 November, 41 Edward.—Privy Seal Writ, addressed to the Mayor and bailiffs of Lenne: For their zealous compliance with the requirements and furtherance of the business of John de Swanlond the king's clerk, and William Getour the king's mariner, who have been appointed to take at Lenne suitable and sufficient ships for the king's service. Don' "en Park de Wyndesores."

4 May, 51 Edward III.—Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Walton on 10 July in the eleventh year of his reign by Edward II. to the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Lenne, and granting during pleasure to the same Mayor and burgesses the custody of the same town, and its defence against the attacks of foreigners, and all others being the king's enemies. Dated at Westminster.

9 February, 1 Richard II.—Charter of Inspecimus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Nottingham by Edward the Third on the 1st of April in the 9th year of his reign, to the Burgesses of Lenn. Dated at Westminster.

17 May, 9 Richard II.—Letters Patent of a Commission addressed to John Brunham, Mayor of the town of Lenn, and to John Waryn, Richard de Honton, Roger Paxman, Henry de Botele, and Thomas Curson, to array all the able-bodied men of Lenn and also of South Lenn between the ages of sixty and sixteen years, and to put the town together with South Lenn in a state of defense against the King's enemies of France and their adherents and all his other enemies; With power to the commissioners to levy moneys on the inhabitants of the burgh and of South Lenn for the execution of the commission, and to punish persons resisting their orders.—Dated at Westminster.

3 September, 16 Richard II.—Letters Patent of Licence of Alienation: granting to John de Brunham and Thomas de Conteshale of Lenn licence to give and assign to the Alderman and brethren of the Gild Merchant of The Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn five messuages, a quay, ten pounds six shillings and eight pence of rent, and the profit of the passage of a boat beyond the port of Bishop's Lenn. With Licence to the Alderman and brethren of the said gild to hold the same messuages, quay and rents and profit to themselves and their successors for ever, for religious uses, the Statute of the Mortmain notwithstanding. The

grant being made from special favour and also in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, paid to the King by Henry de Betele the alderman and by the brethren of the said Gild.—Dated at Beverley.

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20 September, 16 Richard II.—Letters Patent of Licence to John de Brunham mayor of the town of Bishop's Lenn, to give and assign to the Mayor and community of the said town a certain messuage and a certain rent of seventy-five shillings and seven pence half-penny in the said town, and also of licence to Richard Dun to give and assign to the same Mayor and community a certain rent of twelve pence and the profit of the passage of a boat out of the port of the same town, with their appurtenances in the same town: With licence to the same Mayor and community and their successors to hold the same, together with other things mentioned in the grant, to religious uses, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding.—Dated at Wodestoke.

11 January, 2 Henry IV.—Letters Patent of Mandate to the Mayor and bailiffs and community of the town of Lenn: For their speedy preparation and complete equipment this side the quindene of Easter next coming, of a barge fully provided to serve as a vessel of war against the King's enemies.—Dated at Westminster.

27 May, 2 Henry (IV.)—Letters Patent of Licence to John Prentys, Thomas Throthe, John Berwyk, John Meye, and Robert Ferroure of Southlenn and John Wynterynham, to found and make of themselves and other persons, as well men as women, in the Church of All Saints of Southlenn, a gild and fraternity to the praise and honour of the Holy Trinity; With power to the brethren and sisters of the same gild to elect yearly and as often as shall be needful from themselves a Master or Warden, and further licence (of alienation) to William Gaysle chaplain to give and assign to the Master or Warden the brethren and sisters aforesaid a certain messuage and a rent of twelve pence, for the support of the burdens of the said gild, and also to same Master or Warden brethren and sisters to take the same messuage and rent and hold them to themselves for ever, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding.—Dated at Leycestre.

16 March, 11 Henry IV.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by Richard the Second, on the 9th of February in the 1st year of his reign, to the Burgesses of Lenn.—Dated at Westminster.

10 April, 1 Henry V.—Letters Patent of Exemption of Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Henry IV. on the 25th of November in the 14th year of his reign, of Inspeximus of a certain memorandum touching certain decrees of the Venerable Thomas by God's grace Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, upon certain discords and controversies between certain "de potentioribus" of the town of Bishop's Lenn of the one part, and the Mayor burgesses and community of the said town of the other part, respecting certain oppressions and extortions &c. committed by the said "potentiores" on the said Mayor burgesses and community, and upon certain articles &c. touching the same,—viz. A memorandum that, whereas certain strifes and controversies had arisen between Robert Botekesham late mayor of the said town and certain of the Potentiores of the same town of the one part and the Burgesses and community of the town of the other part concerning certain oppressions and extortions &c. alleged to have been done against the said Burgesses and Community by the said Mayor and Potentiores, and whereas afterwards Roger Galion Mayor of the

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aforesaid town and the Potentiores Mediocres and Inferiores and whole community of the same town in respect to the said alleged oppressions and extortions &c. submitted themselves to each and all the decrees and ordinances of certain eighteen persons set forth in a certain writing of Submission, and whereas for the greater security of the same Submission and of the fulfilment of the same decrees and ordinances, certain persons have become bound in certain sums of money to the said Mayor and community, as is set forth in the said Writing of Submission, running in these words 'To all Believers in Christ to whom &c. . . .

Know that we as well the Mayor and potentiores as the mediocres and inferiores aforesaid in respect to all and each of the said discords and strifes &c. . . . and all the said oppressions and extortions &c. . . . by these presents firmly submit ourselves to the decrees and ordinances of the eighteen underwritten persons, namely, Thomas Waterden, Robert Brunham, John Spicer, James Brigge, John Thoresby, Bartholomew Sisterne, William Briccham, John Bilneye, Bartholomew Patypas, William Baret, Philip Franke, William Hereford comburgesses of Lenn aforesaid, William Halleyate, John Thilney, Robert Appelton, John Cockfeld, Thomas Middleton, and John Cressyngham inferiores not burgesses of the town of Lenn aforesaid, Which decrees and ordinances and every decree and ordinance to be pronounced by the same eighteen persons &c. . . .

We the Mayor and Potentiores for our part and We the Mediocres and the Inferiores not burgesses for our part and the whole community of the town of Lenn aforesaid by these presents promise to fulfil in all things; and further for the greater security of this present Submission and for the faithful fulfilment of the decrees and ordinances of the said eighteen persons, on the part of the Potentiores, Edmund Belleyetere, Thomas Waterden, John Wintworth, Thomas Brygge, Robert Brunham, John Brandon, Ralph Bedyngham, William Hounderpound, James Brygge, Richard Thorp, Richard Dendy, John Wesenham, Bartholomew Systerne, Andrew Swanton, John Bolt, John Spicer, John Home, John Lakynghithe, Robert Salesbury, William Briccham, John Thoresby and Thomas Hunt have each been bound by themselves by their obligatory writing in the sum of one hundred pounds to the Mayor and community of Lenn aforesaid and their successors, And on the part of the Mediocres and of the Inferiores not being burgesses William Baret, Robert Narburgh, Adam Whyte, William Hereford, Richard Waterden, Alexander Draper, Nicholas Dunton, Thomas Ploket, Richard Letthour, John Bilneye, John Masye, Philip Franke, John Muriell, John Butworth, William Style, Walter Todenham, William Colles, William Baldewyn, Richard Constable, Geoffery Gatleo, William Waterdon, John Alger, Henry Elmhams, Nicholas Martyn, John Bentleo, John Frost, Ralph Topcrofte, Thomas Worsted, Thomas Walsyngham bocher, Robert Burgeys, John Brekerop, John Drewe, John Fyllype, William Spire, James Nichasson, Hugh Cook, Bartholomew Toftes, John Cawod, Robert Randes, John Loueday sporyour, Richard Wyche, Peter Cambell, Philip Bylneye, Adam Candeler, Bartholomew Petypas, Henry Fouldon, John Berewyke, John Wynche, William Waldon, John Syleden, Richard Thewyck, John Parmenter, John Warner, John Hert, Thomas Skarlet, Henry Drewe, John Shermon, Henry Gil, William Norfolk, John Tydde, John Maupas, John Sisterne, Geccfrey Joynour, Richard Lyndeseey, Thomas Rudham, John Dytton, John Noble, Simon Rody, William Blakeneye, Edward Bonet, Thomas Paynot, John Benerleo, Thomas Truyt, Reginald Castollacere, John Wythe, John Crosse, William Bedyngham, Thomas Langton, Robert Hadlee, Thomas Langton, John Brightyowe, Thomas

Throthe, Adam Marcant, John Brunham senior, *burgesses* of Lenn aforesaid, have each been bound by themselves by their obligatory writing to the said Mayor and Community and their successors in the sum of fifty pounds of the money of England, And John Wyrham, William Hillyngton, John Perche, Richard Lyster, Nicholas Shermont, John Chesterton, Andrew Fourbour, Walter Baxter, Thomas Wyrmegeye skynner, John Wystede, Richard Gedney, John Kyng bocher, Nicholas Barbour, William Pye, John Franke, John Tamworthe, Stephen Lyster, Robert Gyle, William Wygenhale, John Broun taylour, Richard Pymond, Richard Caluebane, Robert Fourbour, John Candeler wolman, Thomas Lynmour, William Wolmon, John Wotton, Thomas Bonet, John Clerk barbour, John Melleford, Roger Fraunceys, John Crosse skynner, John Walpole bocher, Thomas Stalworth, William Wesenham cordwaner, John Worthyn, John Trunche, Roger Lok-smythe, John Albot, John Hesell, William Peautrer, John Honton, John Swayn fletcher, William Pressour, John Barbour, Thomas Baryngton, John Gotthe, William Hanspe, John Wermegeys, John Walham, John Botthe draper, Thomas Gocche glover, Roger Broun barker, John Balder skynner, Robert Sadde, John Cambz, John Steynour, William Blome, William Luswyk, John Godyng, William Hallegate, John Tylneye, Robert Appelton, John Cockfeld, Thomas Midilton, and John Cressyngham, *not being Burgesses* of Lenne aforesaid, have each been bound by themselves by their obligatory writing in the sum of five pounds eleven shillings and two pence of the money of England to the aforesaid Mayor and community and their successors.” Sealed with the common

seal of the town of Lenn, and dated 15 Dec., 13 Henry IV. It is next recorded in the memorandum that the said eighteen persons, appointed to make decrees for the settlement of the matters in controversy, being hindered in coming together and unable to do so, agreed and decreed that whatsoever (with the assent of the Mayor and community of the town) the greater part of them, so long as it was a greater part consisting of at least ten persons, determined respecting any of the said matters, should be firm and valid as though all eighteen had been present at their decision; this agreement being made by a writing, dated in the Gildhall of Lenn on 8 April, 13 Henry IV., and set forth in the memorandum, which goes on to record how, in accordance with powers given to them, the said eighteen persons (1) disallowed the claim made by John Belleyetere, one of the party of the Potentiores, on the Mayor and community for 36*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* for expenses incurred by him when he was mayor of the town; (2) also declared unjust and disallowed the claim for 70*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* made on the Mayor and community by Thomas Watirden, one of the party of the Potentiores, for expenses alleged to have been incurred by him, when he was Mayor of the town; (3) also declared unjust and disallowed the claim for 80*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* made on the Mayor and community of the town by John Wyntworthe, one of the party of the Potentiores, in respect to expenses alleged to have been incurred by him when he was Mayor of the town; (4) also declared unjust and disallowed the claim for 69*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* made on the Mayor and community by Thomas Watirden, John Bitteryng, and Thomas Hunt, executors of the testament of Robert Botekesham, late Mayor of the town, in respect to expenses alleged to have been incurred by the said Robert Botekesham deceased during his said mayoralty; and (5) also declared unjust and disallowed the claim for 122*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* made on the Mayor and community by Thomas Brigge, one of the party of the Potentiores in respect to expenses alleged to have been incurred by him for the town's benefit, in the times when he

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was Mayor of the town; and (7) granted a quit-claim to John Brunham, Edmund Belleyetere, Thomas Watirden, and to the aforesaid executors of Robert Botekesham, and to John Wynteworth, of the party of the Potentiores and formerly mayors in respect to a certain sum of 457*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, which sum, in addition to very many other sums of money spent against Henry le Dispenser, late Bishop of Norwich, the aforesaid John Brunham, Edmund Belleyetere, Thomas Watirden, Robert Botekesham, and John Wynteworth, whilom Mayors of the town, from the first to the 13th year of Henry the Fourth, disbursed without the consent of the aforesaid community unjustly and inordinately, to the serious prejudice and extreme depoverishment of the same community; and (8) decreed that henceforth the Mayor of the said town should receive in accordance with ancient custom 10*l.* for his fee for the year of his mayoralty, and further for his reward whatsoever the Community of the said town (*videlicet*, *potentiores mediocres et inferiores non burgenses*) shall put aside for this purpose with regard to his merit or demerit, this being however observed with respect to rewards of this kind that the mayor do not exceed the same; and further (9) decreed that the Mayor answer to the Community for all arrears of all contributions coming up for the town's benefit during the year of his mayoralty; and further (10) decreed that yearly each mayor should choose and take to himself three persons of the Potentiores, and three persons of the Mediocres, and three persons of the Inferiores, not being burgesses of the aforesaid community, which nine persons together with the said mayor should, during the year of his said mayoralty, have full power to deal with the rents, &c. of the same community; and (11.) further decreed that the Inferiores not being burgesses of the same community, who hitherto against order of justice have been deprived of their certain privileges, should have and enjoy for ever all the privileges granted to them by a certain Composition, made between John formerly by God's grace Bishop of Norwich of the one part and the Mayor and Community of the town of Lenn of the other part: The aforesaid ordinances and decrees being embodied and set forth in certain writing dated at Lenn, by the majority of the aforesaid eighteen persons on 20 May, 13 Henry IV., and assented to by the Mayor and Community at the same place and time, and further confirmed by the several writings of assent, made by individuals of the aforesaid Potentiores, Mediocres, and Inferiores of the said town of Lenn, and dated respectively on 16 July, 18 July, and 21 July, 13 Henry IV. The remainder of the memorandum being the record of proceedings in the Court of Chancery for the confirmation of the aforesaid ordinances and decrees made by the aforesaid eighteen persons; the record closing with the aforesaid Chancellor's decree for the confirmation of the same ordinances and decrees, delivered on 17 November, 14 Henry IV. Dated at Westminster.—Also, a copy of the same Letters Patent of Exemplification, made on membranes stitched together in the form of a pamphlet.—Also, in connection with the foregoing Letters Patent of Exemplification, it may be observed that there remain amongst the Lynn Muniments the three obligatory writings set forth in the same Letters Patent and said therein to have been dated respectively at Lenn on the 20th of May, the 16th of July, and the 21st of July, in the 13th year of Henry the Fourth.

20 May, 2 Henry V.—Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Confirmation of the charter, dated at Westminster by Henry the Fourth, on the 16th of March, in the 11th year of his reign, to the burgesses of Lenn. Dated at Leicester.

2 June, 4 Henry V.—Letters Patent of Exemplification of the Tenor of a certain instrument for the Revocation of divers new ordinances and constitutions and for the reestablishment of the ancient constitutions and customs for the election of officers in the town of Bishops Lenn. “Henricus &c. . . . salutem: We have inspected the tenor of a certain revocation of certain new ordinances, made in the town of Bishop’s Lenn by certain late burgesses, made by the Mayor jurats and community of the said town, sent to us into our Chancery in these words.

To all sons of the holy mother the Church who shall see these presents. We the Mayor jurats and the rest of the comburgesses of the town of Bishop’s Lenn and the whole community of the same town greeting in the Saviour of all men, Whereas our progenitors and predecessors of happy memory formerly burgesses of the aforesaid town from time in which memory does not stand for the better and healthier government of the same town were accustomed to make twenty and four jurats of the more discreet honest and worthy and more sufficient burgesses of that town and a certain election of a Mayor chamberlains common clerk common serjeant-at-mace, and other officers and ministers in the same town yearly by virtue and authority of certain liberties and privileges granted to our said progenitors and predecessors and their heirs and successors by the charters of the noble progenitors of our most excellent prince and lord in Christ the lord Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland with the assent and at the special requisition of the then Bishop of Norwich of memory to be honoured and lord of the said Town and confirmed by our same most dread lord the King, under certain manner and form following, That is to say That all the burgesses of the aforesaid town yearly in the vigil of the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist be summoned and warned by the common serjeant-at-mace, in the name and by the authority of the Mayor for the time being of the said town to assemble on the following morrow with the Mayor and jurats for the time being of the said Town at the Guildhall of that town as well for electing the Mayor as for electing the aforesaid officers and ministers, who being thus assembled the Alderman for the time being of the Gild of the holy Trinity of Lenn or any other person appointed in his place by him if he shall not be able to attend respecting the election of this kind choose and nominate four of the more worthy and more sufficient burgesses of the same town not being of the state and degree of the aforesaid jurats, and then being there present, to elect to themselves eight other of their comburgesses likewise not being of the said state or degree of the twenty-four Jurats for making choice of the Mayor and the rest of the officers and ministers of the said town for the year then next following, which twelve burgesses thus elected, a certain accustomed oath having been first taken of the common clerk of the aforesaid town, should proceed at once [cum effectu] to making election of one of the aforesaid twenty and four jurats and of no other to the office of Mayor of that town and of others of their comburgesses and others not burgesses to the offices of chamberlains, common clerk, common serjeant-at-mace and janitors and also to the offices of belleman and wayte in that town for the year next following; Who being thus then elected to the aforesaid offices should on the next following Michaelmas-day and not before in the aforesaid Gildehall receive without delay of the common clerk of the aforesaid town the oaths pertaining and customary to their offices, which having been thus done they should continue in do and exercise their offices of this kind throughout one entire year. Respecting the election indeed of the

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aforesaid twenty and four jurats, this was the ancient custom that as often as it should happen that one or more of the said twenty and four jurats should die or voluntarily relinquish his state and degree or otherwise his demerits compelling him to be reasonably removed and expelled from the same, then the Mayor for the time being of the same town and the rest of the remaining jurats in the presence of all and each of the rest of the burgesses of that town wishing to be present at warning made to them on the part of the aforesaid Mayor by the aforesaid sergeant-at-mace in the aforesaid Gildhall should so often and when there be need elect admit and ordain another or others of the more worthy honest discreet and more sufficient of the aforesaid burgesses in the place of him or them thus dying retiring or being removed to do and exercise the state and degree of this kind, who being thus elected admitted and ordained the customary oath having been taken should continue for life in the state and degree of this kind, unless it should happen from the causes aforesaid that they or any one of them should voluntarily retire or be removed therefrom, And moreover if it should happen that any one or more of the coroners or constables should die or on account of old age or any other reasonable cause should retire or be removed, then the said Mayor for the time being should cause the burgesses of that town to be warned by the common serjeant aforesaid to be in the aforesaid Guildhall for electing the deficient officer or officers of this kind and on the appearance of all his comburgesses wishing to be present there, the aforesaid Mayor should nominate four of the same comburgesses, who should in like manner nominate eight others of the comburgesses then being there present, which having being done the twelve thus nominated, the customary oath having been first taken, should elect and ordain another person or persons in place of him or them of the coroners or constables aforesaid either wanting or removed, Which ordinances elections and ancient customs being held enduring and being observed in the aforesaid manner our aforesaid progenitors and predecessors the Mayor jurats burgesses and community of that town rested happily under the sweetness of peace and quiet throughout the days of prosperous times, But now. grievously discords strifes controversies riots dissensions and quarrels have for long sprung up and increased amongst the comburgesses and others of the same town, by reason of certain new ordinances and constitutions concerning and about the elections of the Mayor and the rest of the jurats officers and ministers aforesaid, made by certain late burgesses of the aforesaid town and others adhering to them and more than wont which is to be deplored increase and grow in these days, the tenor of which new ordinances and constitutions in the form ensuing follows, Be it remembered that whereas lately divers dissensions discords and controversies have been moved and have arisen between the Mayor of the town of Bishop's Lenn and the more part of the burgesses of the aforesaid town on the one part, and certain others of the burgesses of the aforesaid town on the other part, about and concerning the yearly election and the manner and form of the election as well of the Mayor in the aforesaid town as of the chamberlains prelocutor common clerk common serjeant-at-mace janitors and other ministers and officers wont to be yearly elected in the same town, and also about and concerning the election and the manner and form of the election of comburgesses of the aforesaid town whenever it may happen that they should be elected as well to the state and degree of the twenty and four jurats as often and whenever it may happen for any one or more of the said state and degree to die or voluntarily retire or for his or their demerits to be removed by the

same as to the offices of coroners constables or others in the same town, The King our present dread Lord to whose ears through the suit of certain persons have resounded the aforesaid dissensions discords and controversies observing that the dissensions discords and controversies of this kind arising not only from the aforesaid causes but also from ancient discords not fully and cordially put to rest, between the aforesaid parties lying hid have broken forth anew between the same parties, and that by this the more quickly very many disturbances and commotions may easily result between the same parties and the rest of the burgesses of the said town and the community of the same, And wishing not only to take precaution against dangers of this kind, but to put an end to strifes, and more quietly and securely to reform and the more firmly to establish peace and tranquillity between the same parties, caused it by his royal power to be declared, that certain of the aforesaid parties should come before him, and caused his will respecting the premises to be declared to them, the aforesaid declaration being also thus made, he of his royal benignity urged the aforesaid parties for making concord renewing peace and altogether putting an end to strifes amongst themselves, that the same parties at the gracious instance of the same King by his royal authority and also with the unanimous consent and mere free and unforced will of the same parties made a final concord between them, concerning and about the aforesaid dissensions discords and controversies and in the following form respecting the elections and day of election of the Mayor jurats prelocutor and other officers following, and also in respect to the time of the Mayor's coming into the aforesaid mayoralty and the manner and form of the taking and receiving of his oath with the needful articles following being agreed unanimously for themselves and their successors that it should be held in the aforesaid town, That is to say, That henceforth the election of the Mayor in the aforesaid town should for ever be made yearly in the same town, in the manner and form in which it was used in the City of London, or at least to the greatest possible conformity with them of London, for so much that in the aforesaid town there are not had aldermen wards recorder nor divers other things as in the City of London but by statutes in the said town are twenty-four jurats, and that henceforth yearly that election take place on the day of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, and he who had then been elected on Michaelmas day then next following and not before in the Guildhall of the aforesaid town, to the same town it was the custom that he should take the oath, the common clerk of the same town giving that oath to the same elected person, and that having been done he should take upon himself the state and degree and should continue in them, as the highest disposed, throughout an entire year, and as to the form and manner of the election, it was agreed that all burgesses of the aforesaid town who should be able and willing to assemble at the Guildhall of the same town in the aforesaid day of Decollation, for electing a Mayor of this kind, might come there freely, and the congregation of this kind having being made there should be public proclamation that no one under penalty of imprisonment presume to give voice to take part in making the said election unless he should be a comburgess or minister of the aforesaid town, And immediately afterwards it should be enjoined by the prelocutor and common clerk of the aforesaid town on all the burgesses thus assembled, That the same burgesses with good deliberation should then and there severally [divisim] elect and nominate two of the twenty-four jurats or of others who were formerly of the number of the twenty-four jurats, of the degree and state of the twenty-four jurats of this kind, notoriously not discharged on account of

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dishonesty or public causes or their demerits, which two thus to be chosen and nominated the same burgesses believed the more discreet more sufficient and more useful to the community of the twenty-four jurats and others aforesaid to take and hold the office of the Mayoralty to God's praise and the aforesaid town's good fame advantage and honor, and thus under this form should be named the aforesaid two thus to be nominated, that it be first be enquired by the prelocutor and common clerk of the aforesaid burgesses, to whom in the first place and to whom in the second place they would wish to give their voices and this with due intervening pause, so that one of them may be named clearly, and those appointed to this work may be able to have full report of him before inquisition be made respecting the other, and it being well and carefully seen by the prelocutor and clerk aforesaid who in the first place and who in the second place in this matter have the larger number of voices amongst the aforesaid burgesses, For the true reporting of which and presenting it to the Mayor and jurats the prelocutor and clerk should be themselves amongst the burgesses aforesaid and the same prelocutor and clerk be firmly sworn forthwith to report publicly the names of those two persons, that is to say of him who had the greater number of voices for first, and of him who had the greater number of voices for second, faithfully and without fraud to the same twenty-four jurats in the chamber appointed for their session and state, and this being done, the Mayor of the aforesaid town first and then each of the aforesaid jurats should in series and secretly declare and each of them should declare his wish to the aforesaid prelocutor and clerk respecting the one or the other of those two persons whose names were thus presented to them the Mayor and jurats for to be then elected to be Mayor, And the same common clerk under the observation of the same prelocutor should write down severally and secretly the wishes in this respect of each of the aforesaid Mayor and jurats, and he of the aforesaid two thus presented on whom the greater part of the same Mayor and jurats may agree should be chosen and made Mayor for the year then next to come, and the election thus made faithfully should be announced immediately to the same burgesses, so that if the aforesaid two thus presented have an equal number of voices amongst the aforesaid Mayor and jurats, then the voice of the Mayor should be counted for two voices, so that in a case of this kind he who shall have the Mayor's aforesaid voice should be agreeably named chosen and had for Mayor of that town for the year then following. Also in respect to the election of four chamberlains in the aforesaid town it was agreed that every year, the aforesaid mayor having been elected and it having been agreed respecting him among the jurats and burgesses, forthwith two of the burgesses of the aforesaid town on which two the Mayor and jurats for the time being in the aforesaid [manner] shall have agreed for taking the state or office of a chamberlain or at least the greater part of the same twenty-four jurats shall have agreed, the voice of the Mayor being computed as is aforesaid for two voices in case that amongst the same Mayor and jurats both parties be equal in voices and a greater party be not found, should be elected in the aforesaid form to be two of the aforesaid chamberlains by the same Mayor and jurats, And for the election of two other chamberlains in every year aforesaid two other burgesses should be named and chosen for the two other chamberlains by the burgesses themselves being present, as for the election of a mayor, or by the greater part of the same, the testimony and record of the aforesaid prelocutor and clerk sworn in form aforesaid being always taken, as to which two of the burgesses of the aforesaid town the greater part of the burgesses taking part in the election shall agree [to elect] as is

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aforesaid, the intention of either party being that neither the said chamberlains nor either of them be in any year chosen out of the twenty-four jurats and that no one of the same jurats be in any manner taken to the office of those chamberlains. Also it was agreed that when anyone of the aforesaid twenty-four jurats shall die or it shall happen that any one of them shall voluntarily retire or be removed from the grade and state of the twenty-four jurats, either by withdrawal deposition or exoneration either on account of old age or infirmity of body or any other cause whatsoever, then immediately the Mayor for the time being should appoint a day for this matter and by the common sergeant-at-mace give notice to the twenty-four jurats and all the other burgesses aforesaid of the said day and warn them to be then in the Chamber and Gildhall aforesaid, and all the burgesses aforesaid not being of the number of the twenty-four jurats who may wish to come together, then and there should with good deliberation amongst themselves elect and name from amongst themselves two persons whom likewise they believe more discreet faithful and more sufficient men to take the state and degree of jurats to God's praise and the aforesaid town's advantage and honor, and that the aforesaid prelocutor and clerk to this in like manner sworn should be in this matter present amongst the same burgesses, who should in the chamber aforesaid of the twenty-four jurats in this respect faithfully and without fraud in accordance with their oath thus taken forthwith present publicly to the same jurats the names of those two of the aforesaid burgesses on whom all the aforesaid burgesses shall have agreed, or at least the greater part shall have agreed, which names being thus presented, if it may appear to the same twenty-four jurats or at least to the greater part of the same twenty-four jurats that the two aforesaid burgesses thus presented to take the state and degree of this kind are sufficiently discreet and sufficient or that either of them is sufficiently discreet and sufficient, then immediately he of the aforesaid two thus presented, on whom the greater part of the aforesaid twenty-four jurats shall agree for being the more discreet and more sufficient, should be taken and advanced to the degree and state of this kind by the same jurats, the oath customary in this respect having been first taken by him, and should forthwith be numbered with them and rated for one of them, Otherwise if it appear to the greater part of the same twenty-four jurats that neither of the aforesaid two is for any reasons in this respect sufficiently discreet and competent, then those persons being omitted the aforesaid burgesses should come together again immediately in the Gildhall, and in the places of the omitted persons should elect two others from themselves the same burgesses, and that as well the choice as the assumption to the aforesaid state and degree as well for that time as henceforth, when there be need for any persons to be chosen and assumed to the same, should be of the more discreet more faithful and more sufficient burgesses of the aforesaid town as is aforesaid in the aforesaid form. And it was agreed that no one henceforth should be elected to the aforesaid degree of the twenty-four jurats nor be established in that degree unless he be of free condition and have at least a hundred solidates of rent, And that if henceforth at an election of this kind there be elected a common victualler selling by retail, he should put aside this kind of selling of victuals and till he do so should not be taken to the same degree, and that after being assumed into the aforesaid degree, and during his continuance in the same degree, he should not be a common victualler as is aforesaid under penalty of removal from the aforesaid degree. And in like manner in all things as the twenty-four jurats are elected, that the coroners and constables should be elected whenever

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such officers need to be elected, this nevertheless being added that coroners of this kind and constables should be chosen indifferently from the twenty jurats or all other burgesses at the discretion of the electors. Also it was agreed and ordained that if anyone henceforth sue for the exoneration of anyone being of the state and degree of the twenty-four jurats, or the removal of the same person from the aforesaid degree and state for any cause whatsoever, or any one of the twenty-four jurats wish to sue for his own proper exoneration on account of old age sickness or infirmity of body or for any other cause whatsoever, the Mayor for the time being should on this appoint a certain day and give notice of the same day to all the jurats and burgesses aforesaid by warning them by the common serjeant-at-mace to be present in the aforesaid Chamber and Gildehall, and that on the coming together at the said day in their Chamber of the aforesaid jurats with the aforesaid Mayor, and of those of the burgesses who wish to be present in the Gildhall, and on mature deliberation had separately by them upon the reasons against thus removing and discharging anyone by any persons in this respect put forward, or upon the reasons for exonerating the same person alleged for his discharge by himself or by any other person in his name, if the reasons thus proposed and alleged appear effectual and reasonable to the greater part of the same Mayor and jurats, and also to a part of all the other burgesses being in the Gildhall, then the same jurat against whom the same reasons for his removal have been set forth, or by whom the same reasons have been alleged for his discharge, should be discharged from the aforesaid degree and state and another person to be elected in his place and in form hereabove specified, the customary oath being first taken, should be demanded and charged, Otherwise the aforesaid person should not be removed from the aforesaid degree and state nor at his own suit nor the suit of any one else be discharged from the same degree and state for that time in any way, And that in this respect the Mayor's voice be computed for two voices in case that in the discussion of the aforesaid reasons there be not found a greater party amongst the Mayor and jurats aforesaid, and as to how the greater part of the burgesses had itself in the aforesaid discussion, full credence be had in the prelocutor and clerk to this matter sworn and in the report to be made in this respect by the same in accordance with that which is contained more fully in the form set forth in respect to the election of the Mayor. And it was agreed that yearly at the Feast of St. Bartholomew, due warning having been made by the common serjeant-at-mace as well to all the twenty-four jurats as to all the other burgesses of the aforesaid town for assembling in the aforesaid Chamber and Gildhall, in the form aforesaid with the assent of all the burgesses not being of the grade of the twenty-four jurats or at the least of the greater part of the same there should be elected one of the burgesses not being of the state of the twenty-four jurats to be prelocutor of the aforesaid town for the year then next coming and that, immediately after election, the person thus elected should take his oath before the Mayor jurats and all the burgesses, and henceforth for the aforesaid year continue and exercise his abovesaid office, And that there should be a report and presentation in this case by the common clerk to this matter sworn, as to the burgess upon whom the greater part aforesaid of the burgesses should agree for the aforesaid prelocutor. Also in respect to the offices of common clerk common serjeant-at-mace janitor at the east gate janitor at the west gate and janitor at the gate of St. Anne in the aforesaid town and the office of belman and the office of the wayte for the same town it was agreed and ordained that

every year there should be a nomination of men for the aforesaid offices by the Mayor and jurats for the time being, and this as well of the Burgesses as of all persons whatsoever according to the advice and discretion of the aforesaid Mayor and jurats, on the aforesaid day of the Decollation immediately after the making choice of the aforesaid chamberlains.

So that always if controversy respecting elections of this kind or anyone of them should in any way whatever be had amongst the aforesaid Mayor and jurats, those persons to be elected on whom the greater part of the aforesaid Mayor and jurats agree be appointed to the abovesaid offices, and be placed severally in the same according to the nomination thus had, contradiction or choice of the smaller part notwithstanding. Provided always that if a greater party cannot be found, but both parties be equal, that then the Mayor's voice be taken for two voices as has been said very often in order to make a greater part. Provided also that the aforesaid officers having been nominated in the aforesaid form their names be immediately made known to the burgesses being in the Gildhall, and that for a nomination of this kind at least the greater part of the same burgesses be content, And that if the greater part of the burgesses being in the Gildhall be not content respecting a nomination of this kind or any one of the persons of this kind nominated, for repeating a choice of this kind the major part and the aforesaid jurats may pass without delay to another nomination, and that in the places of the persons thus refused there be named in the aforesaid form such persons as those to whom to the greater part of the burgesses be willing to give agreement and contentment, and that the prelocutor and common clerk for the time being to this matter sworn see and on their oath faithfully report every year to what officers in this respect the greater part of the burgesses have given their voices, and with respect to whom they may be willing to be contented and with regard to whom not to be contented. But if the greater part of the burgesses be not able to be contented with the persons thus nominated at the first turn, or with those nominated at a second time, that then the same persons or person, on whom the greater part as well of the twenty-four jurats as of all the other aforesaid burgesses agree for holding the aforesaid offices or any of them, should be elected to those offices or that office and hold them or it according to the election thus made a third time. Also it was agreed that in the preferment of the prelocutor and common clerk of the aforesaid town to their aforesaid offices either of them should take his customary oath for doing and exercising faithfully and without fraud his office and all things pertaining to the same, before the Mayor and jurats for the time being in the Chamber of the Gildhall, And that the common clerk's oath should be in these words "Thou shalt swear that thou wilt be faithful to the Mayor jurats and all the rest of the burgesses of the town of Bishop's Lenn in whatever pertains to the office of common clerk in the aforesaid town in all times whatsoever and that without influence or motive of hatred or favour whatsoever between the Mayor and jurats and the rest of the comburgesses of all the town aforesaid thou wilt not make report unfaithful coloured or mixed with falsehood in any matter of those things that concern thy office, but without fraud to anyone to be done thou wilt according to thy knowledge make faithful report and not other between all degrees whatsoever of the same town as to thy office belongs, also in all cases thou wilt render and have thyself indifferent as well as in writing examining and reporting as in doing whatsoever pertains to thy office towards the Mayor jurats burgesses every and all degrees and the community of the aforesaid town and that thou wilt

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reveal to no one the counsel of the same to the aforesaid town's injury or dishonour and if thou shalt learn or know anything by which to your knowledge injury or disgrace shall be able to happen to the aforesaid town thou wilt warn the Mayor for the time being or some one of the twenty-four jurats who shall be willing and able in thy estimation to amend this between thee and him and in what better way thou shalt know, and thou shalt not procure discords and dissensions between the aforesaid Mayor jurats degrees of the burgh and community or any of them secretly or openly, nor shalt thou know of any discords of this kind and dissensions but thou shalt hinder them, or as far as thou shalt be able thou shalt for allaying discords of this kind and not for justifying them reveal it to those of the aforesaid town who shall be able to hinder it so as God and the holy evangelists may help you." And that the prelocutor in his preferment take the same oath (things to be changed being changed), and nevertheless as well in the election of the Mayor as of all the other aforesaid degrees and officers and at every and all times when it shall happen that the same prelocutor and clerk or either of them shall do any of the affairs of their offices that their aforesaid oath be renewed, that is that it be taken again as it shall seem to be expedient to Mayor jurats and burgesses, and that if any prelocutor or common clerk be found unfaithful against his oath and be duly convicted of infidelity of this kind he lose as well his aforesaid office as his franchise of the aforesaid town and from then in no manner be restored to the same office and franchise nor do exercise or occupy henceforth any other office in the aforesaid town.

We therefore observing how certain immense expenses charges losses and intolerable damage by reason of the aforesaid discords strifes controversies riots and dissensions from the time of the first establishment and completion of the said new ordinances and constitutions in the aforesaid town have happened, and by process of time much greater will happen and are feared to happen, unless they be restrained, lest they redound to the final destruction and depauperization but also the desolation and probable overthrowing of all that town, which may it be far distant, and wishing to take precaution against losses and burdensome injuries of this kind, and according to our power to pluck up by the roots and extirpate the aforesaid strifes quarrels and dissensions from the said town and from the persons inhabiting the same and to bring back and reform peace quiet and true concord between us and our heirs and successors with the lords favour and help, and thus being reformed to establish it for ever, by the tenor of these presents revoke make void render vain and annul all and each of the aforesaid new ordinances and constitutions made for and about the election of the aforesaid Mayor jurats officers and ministers and contained and specified in the said memorandum, which have furnished as is premised the fuel of grief and hatred, and every particle of the same, by our common consent will and authority for ourselves our heirs and our successors, Being unwilling that the same new ordinances and constitutions be henceforth any further used in the aforesaid town by ourselves or our said heirs or successors or be drawn in any manner whatsoever into consequence use or exercise, But that henceforth for ever they be wanting of all their power and virtue. And Further for the better healthier and more discreet government of the aforesaid town of our aforesaid common counsel consent assent will and authority We Will grant ordain give and declare for ourselves our heirs and successors aforesaid that the aforesaid ancient customs ordinances and constitutions and all other laudable and prescribed customs in all and each of their articles "con-nexis et dependenciis" whatsoever from now and even for ever be held

kept and firmly observed, and that if it happen that the Mayor for the time being of the aforesaid town within his year before he shall have executed the office of his mayoralty throughout one year should die, the Alderman for the time being of the aforesaid Gild be able to accomplish occupy and exercise the office of the Mayor of this kind thus dying until the end of that year as in the same Town in like case from ancient time the custom was, the said new ordinances and constitutions in any way notwithstanding.

We are unwilling nevertheless nor is it of our intention that by colour of the premises there be in any respect any derogation from the right of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich or of our Venerable Father and Bishop of the same place Lord of the said Town of Lenn. In testimony of which thing we have caused to be put to these presents the new common seal of the said town of Lenn. Dated at Lenn aforesaid on the first day of June in the fourth year of the Reign of Henry the Fifth after the conquest of England. We moreover at the request of the aforesaid Mayor jurats and the rest of the comburgesses and community of the aforesaid town have thought right by the tenor of these presents to exemplify the tenor aforesaid, In testimony of which thing we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium on the second day of June in the fourth year of our reign.

3 July, 1 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Leicester by Henry the Fifth, on the 20th of May in the 2nd year of his reign, to the burgesses of Lenn. Dated at Westminster.

12 July, 1 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of a Pardon and Release to William Trewe alderman of the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn, and to the wardens or scabins and to the brethren and their predecessors of the same Gild. Dated at Westminster.

13 December, 3 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Exemplification of certain letters, made under the Privy Seal, and addressed by the same King to all Proconsuls, consuls, judges, &c. of Eric by God's grace King of Dacia, Norwegia and Swecia, touching the affairs of certain of the said King of England's subjects of his town of Lenne and certain merchants "de Hansa" using mercatorially the parts of Northberne; and for determining all discord between them in respect to the same matters. Dated at Westminster.

20 June, 6 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated on 6 June in the 5th year of his reign by Henry the Fourth, empowering English merchants "in partibus Prucie Dacie Norweie Hanse et Swethie commorantes," to assemble at their pleasure in a sufficient place, and to elect governors to themselves and make ordinances for their self-government in mercantile matters and for the furtherance and better execution of their affairs of commerce; power being accorded to the governors so elected to mete out reasonable punishment to any of the aforesaid English merchants, disobeying the governors so elected and the ordinances so made. Dated at Westminster.

14 February, 19 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent of concessions to the Gild of the Holy Trinity of Lenn, dated at Beverley by Richard II. on 3 September in the 16th year of his reign: With further concessions to the same Gild. Dated at Westminster.—In duplicate: one of the parchments being

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so decayed and injured by damp that it is legible only in places, whilst the other writing is in perfect preservation.

1 December, 20 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Leicester by Henry the Fifth, on the 20th of May in the 2nd year of his reign ; With reference to the confirmation of the same last-named Letters Patent dated by Henry the Sixth on the 3rd of July in the 1st year of his reign, it being stated that the King confirmed them on this previous occasion, with the assent of Parliament.—The initial letter, beautifully drawn in pen-and-ink, of these Letters Patent is surmounted by the Sovereign's crown, with the legend "Dieu et Mon Droit" on the head-band. Below the floreated letter, the draughtsman has depicted in pen-and-ink an angel bearing the shield of the Arms of Lynn. Dated at Westminster.

1 February, 26 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Licence to Marmaduke by God's grace Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Scales knt., and Imaine his wife to empower William Goderede to give and assign a certain mill called Scalesmylle to Henry Thoresby now alderman and to the wardens or scabins and the brethren of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn, and of licence to Master Adam Gerard clerk and Henry Wryght chaplain, to give and assign to the same Gild two messuages and six acres of land with appurtenances in South Lenn : With licence to the said Gild Merchant to take the same mill, messuages and land and hold them to themselves and their successors for ever, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. Dated at Westminster.

29 January, 34 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of Pardon and Release to the Alderman and wardens or scabins and the brethren of the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn. Dated at Westminster.

16 December, 1 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Letters Patent, dated at Westminster 4 October, 8 Henry IV., granting licence to John Brandon, Bartholomew Cisterne, and John Snailwell of Bishop's Lenn, to found and establish in the church of St. Margaret of the said town a perpetual fraternity of brethren and sisters to the honour of God and of the glorious martyr, St. George, with permission to the brethren and sisters of the same gild to elect yearly and as often as may be necessary an alderman and four wardens of the same gild: With licence to the same alderman and wardens, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding, to hold a certain tenement with an adjacent quay, and all the buildings pertaining to the same tenement and quay, &c., of the annual value of ten marks, for the maintenance of one or two chaplains, to celebrate divine rites in the said church for the healthful estate of the said King Henry the Fourth and his consort Joan, Queen of England, during life, and for their souls after death, and for the souls of the said King's father and mother, and for the healthful estate of the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid gild and of their successors during life, and for their souls after death, and also for the performance of other works of piety :—With further Licence, by the present grantor, to the alderman and wardens of the same fraternity, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding, to acquire and hold lands and rents, to the yearly value of ten pounds, over and beyond the said ten marks, for the better sustentation of the said one or two chaplains, to celebrate divine services for the healthful estate of the present King (Edward IV.) and of George duke of Clarence and Richard duke of Gloucester, and of George bishop of Exeter and Richard earl of Warwick, and of the brethren and sisters of the Gild during life, and for the souls of aforesaid King, &c. after

death, and also for the souls of the King's father Richard late Duke of York, and Edmund late earl of Rutland, and Richard earl of Salisbury, and of all who have died in the faith. Dated at Westminster.

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6 December, 13 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of Exemplification, of Letters Patent dated by Edward III. on 24 June in the 20th year of his reign at Porcestre, appointing William Basset, William de Thorp, Edmund de Grymesby clerk, Robert de Thorp, William de Notton and Roger Petygard, commissioners to enquire respecting allegations that John de Ely late Bishop of Norwich assumed to himself and his successors, bishops of Norwich, view of frank-pledge of the men and tenants of the town of Lenn "*necnon hustengum eadem villa ac cogniciones de contractibus, convencionibus et transgressionibus ibidem emergentibus, &c.,*" with lands and tenements in former time had by the Mayor and community of the said town, and that by pretext of this acquisition the present bishop holds the same and other privileges and certain tenements pertaining to the said Mayor and community, together with the Inquisition taken and the Return made by the same Commissioners: With Inspeximus of a certain brief, dated at Windsor on 6 July, in the 20th year of his reign by Edward the Third, to the same Commissioners: With Inspeximus of a certain other brief, dated at Westminster by Edward III. on 20 August, in the 20th year of his reign (*Teste Leonello filio nostro carissimo Custode Anglie*) to William de Thorp, directing that the same view of frankpledge, husteng, liberties, lands and tenements be committed to the keeping of the Sheriff of Norfolk and to the King's Escheator there, until further order be taken in respect to them, by the advice of the King's council; with the said William de Thorp's reply, that in obedience to the aforesaid brief the same View of Frankpledge and Husteng, &c. have been taken into the King's hand and committed to William de Middleton, sheriff and escheator of Norfolk.

16 July, 14 Edward IV.—Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation, dated at Westminster by Richard the Second, on the 9th of February in the 1st year of his reign; With Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated to the Burgesses of Lenn by Edward the Third on the 4th of May in the 51st year of his reign, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Walton by Edward the Second on the 10th of July in the 12th year of his reign, granting to the Mayor and burgesses of Lenn the custody of their said town against all hostile attacks by aliens, &c., and power of assessing subsidies on all persons of the same town for its defence, with the power of making distresses for levying the same; reservation being made of all rights pertaining to the Bishop of Norwich and his successors. Dated at Westminster.

21 February, 1 Richard III.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation, dated at Westminster by Edward the Fourth, on the 16th of July in the 14th year of his reign, to the Mayor and burgesses of Lenn. Dated at Westminster.

10 May, 2 Henry VII.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, dated at Westminster by Richard the Third on the 21st of February in the 1st year of his reign, to the Mayor and burgesses of Lenn.

6 August, 3 Henry VII.—Letters Patent of Pardon and Release to the Aldermen and wardens or scabins and to the brethren of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn. Dated at Westminster.

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24 November, 4 Henry VIII.—Letters Patent, dated to Richard the now Bishop of Norwich, of Inspeximus and Confirmation of a series of Charters and Letters Patent, dated by successive sovereigns of England to successive Bishops of Norwich, from the charter dated by William King of England to Herbert Bishop of Norwich and the monks of the church of the Holy Trinity at Norwich. ["W., &c. . . . Salutem, Sciatis me dedisse Herberto Episcopo terras illas omnes quas viderunt et determinaverunt et circum iri fecerunt Walthelin Episcopus et R. Capellanus et Rogerus Bigotus ad ecclesiam suam faciendam et ad domos suas et monachorum suorum faciend' apud Norwicense Castrum et hoc cum soca et saca et aliis consuetudinibus omnibus Ita quidem quod Episcopus ibi constituat monachos qui ibidem serviant usque ad finem seculi perseverantes et vos Vnfr' et Rad' et Odb'te seisite Episcopum inde, &c."], to Letters Patent, dated at Westminster on 9 May, 3 Henry VII., in Confirmation of divers charters, closing with Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Edward IV. on the 8th of December in the 1st year of his reign.

11 February, 16 Henry VIII.—Letters Patent of Exemplification and Confirmation of the rights pertaining to the Bishop of Norwich in Lynn; setting forth in detail the ancient tolls and customs of the port of Lynn, afterwards vested in the corporation of the borough.

27 June, 16 Henry VIII.—Letters Patent of a new charter, for the reconstitution of the burgh of Bishop's Lenn co. Norfolk, with a Mayor, twelve aldermen, eighteen common-councilmen, a recorder, a town-clerk, nine constables, two coroners, four serjeants-at-mace, and a clerk of the market; with appointment of Thomas Miller to be the first Mayor under the charter; and with the appointment of John Grendell, John Burd, Richard Bewshere, Robert Amfles, Thomas Leighton, William Castell, Richard Brice, Cristofer Brodbank, John Water, Edward Newton, Richard Peper, and Robert Parmenter to be the first twelve aldermen under the new charter, each of them being appointed to the office of alderman for life, "dummodo se bene gesserit in officio"; power being granted to the same Mayor and aldermen and their successors to come together in the Guildhall and there elect whensoever and so often as they shall please eighteen burgesses from the burgesses of the borough, to be the common council of the same borough; power being given to the said common council of eighteen burgesses or the greater part of them at the Feast of the Decollation of John the Baptist in each year to choose one alderman from the existing aldermen, who has not held the Mayor's office for the last five years, and make him to be Mayor of the said burgh for a single year, to enter upon and hold the said office of Mayor from the Feast of Michaelmas next following his election thereto till the Feast of Michaelmas next following; power also being given to the same common council of eighteen burgesses or the greater part of them, on the death or removal from office of any one or more of the aldermen, to elect in the Gildhall another burghess or other burgesses in place of the burghess or burgesses so dying or being removed, to hold the office of alderman for life unless lawful cause for his removal shall arise or happen; power moreover being granted to the Mayor and aldermen for the time or the greater part of them to remove from the common council any member thereof whom they may think fit to remove and expel therefrom, and also, in case any member or members of the common council die or be removed, to elect at their discretion from the burgesses other burgesses or another burghess to hold office in the common council in place of the members or member thereof thus

dying or being removed. It is granted that in all places within the borough the Mayor for the time being may have a sheathed sword borne before him by a sword-bearer, to be elected for that purpose by the Mayor and aldermen or the greater part of them. Directions are given for the election of the recorder and town clerk and for swearing them into office. Power is given to the Mayor, and aldermen and common council or the greater part of them for creating new burgesses within the burgh according to their discretion, so that no one be a burgess of the burgh or as a burgess enjoy any liberty therein, until he shall have been elected and made a burgess by the aforesaid Mayor aldermen and common council or the greater part of them for the time being. Provision is made for the election and swearing in &c. of the clerk of the market, coroners, nine constables and officers for the conservation of the river, from St. Edmund's Nesse to the sewer of the Staple Were. Together with other concessions for the advantage of the burgesses it is granted that no one foreign to and outside the freedom of the borough may henceforth buy aught of or sell aught "in gross" to any like foreigner within the limits of the burgh, except only at the time of the fair, under pain of forfeiture to the king, his heirs or successors, of the things so bought and sold. Full power is granted to the Mayor aldermen and common council to levy taxes on the inhabitants of the burgh, for the defence of the said burgh against the water-flow and for other necessary matters happening from time to time within the burgh, and to punish at their discretion all persons resisting the collection of such needful taxes. A clause for the preservation to the Bishop of Norwich and his successors of all rights pertaining to him and them within the burgh.

7 July, 29 Henry VIII.—Letters patent to Mayor, burgesses and inhabitants of Lynn. Reciting briefly the Letters Patent, dated to the Mayor burgesses and inhabitants of Lynn Episcopi on 27th June in the 16th year of the king's reign, and confirming the concessions made by the same Letters, and also Reciting briefly the Act of Parliament (3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. to 4 Feb. of the 27th year of the same reign) vesting the Temporalities of the Bishop of Norwich in the Crown, the present Letters Patent ordain that henceforth the borough instead of being called Bishop's Lynn shall be styled King's Lynn, and with other concessions grant to the same Mayor burgesses and inhabitants two courts every week in the Gildhall for holding pleas and complaints before the Mayor and recorder or either of them, or the deputies or deputy of either of them, and another court to be called The Tolboth Court and to be held before the same Mayor and recorder or either of them or the deputies or deputy of both or either within the said burgh, or the limits of St. Edmondnesse and Staple Weyre, for hearing and determining complaints and pleas for transgressions done and debts arising by water within the same limits, and also a yearly Court Lete within the same burgh: It being further Granted that the Mayor and recorder of the burgh, and those aldermen of the burgh who shall have served in the Mayor's office shall be Justices of the Peace within the burgh, and that the same Mayor burgesses and inhabitants of King's Lenn may have within the burgh two yearly fairs, and two markets in each week, with a Court of Pied Poudre to be held for ever in the times of the fairs and markets.

6 December, 1 Edward VI.—Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Confirmation of the charter, for the reconstitution of the burgh of Bishop's Lenn co. Norfolk, dated at Westminster by Henry the Eighth on the 27th of June in the 16th year of his reign. Dated at Westminster.

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21 May.—2 Edward VI. Letters Patent of the Grant in fee-farm to the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Lenn Regis of divers lands tenements and rents, late belonging to the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity, and of divers lands &c. late belonging to the Gild of St. George the Martyr, in the said town, at a yearly rent of 13*l.* 10*s.*; together with the grant to the same Mayor and burgesses of all the stock and store of mill-stones worth 40*l.*, late a parcel of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity, and also of 30*l.* late a parcel of the goods chattels and moneys of the aforesaid Gild of St. George the Martyr. Dated at Wanstead.

27 February, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. — Letters Patent for the annexation (during pleasure) of South Lynn to the borough of Lynn Regis. Dated at Westminster.

11 August, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary. — Letters Patent of Insepimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Edward the Sixth on the 6th of December in the first year of his reign, of Insepimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Henry the Eighth on the 7th of July in the 29th year of his reign, to the Mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Lenne. Dated at Richmond.

2 October, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary. — Letters Patent to the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn. Reciting the substance of the Letters Patent of 27 Feb., 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, which annexed South Lynn to King's Lynn during pleasure, the present Letters Patent give South Lynn to the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn in fee-farm at a yearly rent of ten shillings, and further grant to the same Mayor and burgesses in fee-farm the manor of King's Lynn, and the quit-rents in the borough, being in the hands of the said King and Queen by force of an arrangement made between the Bishop of Norwich and the late King Henry the Eighth, to hold the same as of the manor of Estgrenewiche of the said King and Queen and of their heirs and successors, at a yearly rent of 13*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Dated at Westminster.

6 July, 1 Elizabeth. — Letters Patent of Exemplification of a certain Act of the Parliament (begun at Westminster on the 23rd of January in the same year), respecting the renewal of a fair in the town of King's Lynn, to be held there yearly on the next . . . after the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin, and to last for six days. The parchment being so defaced by damp as to be illegible in the most important passages of the original writing.

20 May, 18 Elizabeth. — Articles Indented made and agreed upon by Robert Bell esquire, recorder of the towne of King's Lynne co. Norfolk, and Stephen Thumblebye esq. recorder of the towne of Bostone in the countie of Lincoln, touching a matter in varyaunce for toll between certeyne of the inhabitantes of Bostone aforesaide being tenauntes of the Duchye of Lancaster of thone partye, and the Mayor and burgess of Kyngyes Lynne aforesaid of thother partye.

1 December, 19 Elizabeth. — Letters Patent of Insepimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Richmond by Philip and Mary on the 11th of August in the 4th and 5th year of their respective reigns, of Insepimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Edward the Sixth on the 6th of December in the 1st year of his reign, of Insepimus and Confirmation of aforementioned Letters Patent, dated at Westminster by Henry the Eighth on the 7th of July in the 29th year of his reign. Dated at Westminster.

12 November, 2 James I. — Letters Patent of the grant of Admiralty Jurisdiction to the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lenn, on the death

or resignation of the present Lord High Admiral, with confirmation in general terms of previous charters to the borough.—Dated at Westminster.

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22 April, 9 James I. — Letters Patent for the reconstitution of the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalen in Gaywood, situated near the calcetum between King's Lynn and Gaywood co. Norfolk, with Governors, a warden or master, and ten, nine, eight, seven, six or five poor brethren and sisters. Dated at Westminster. — Also, Letters Patent of 27 January 15 James I., of a Commission, addressed to Sir Le Strange Mordant bart., and Sir Hamond Le Strange knt., and to John Richers, Owin Sheppard, John Founteyne and William Armiger esquires and appointing them commissioners to enquire and ascertain by the examination of witnesses the limits and bounds of a certain "faldecursus," in dispute between the Governors of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen aforesaid plaintiffs and Henry Bastard and others defendants, and to return their finding into the Court of Chancery. Dated at Westminster.—Also, the Letters Patent (dated at Westminster, 4 June 5 James I.) of the grant, for life, of the "roome and place of Governor or Guyder of the Spitle Howse of Goworth" (*sic*) co. Norfolk, to Thomas Battie; the said grant being made in consideration of the said Thomas Battie's "service heretofore done in the warres," and of "his maymes sustained therein."

9 March, 17 Charles II. — Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of charters dated by former sovereigns, beginning with King John's charter to the Burgesses of Lenn; granting to the borough a High Steward, and appointing a fine for refusal to serve in the office of an alderman. Dated at Westminster.

9 July, 36 Charles II. — Letters Patent for the reconstitution of the borough of King's Lynn, with a Chief Steward, Mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two coroners, a town clerk, and eighteen common councilmen. With appointment (for life) of Henry Duke of Norfolk to be first and present Chief Steward; of Benjamin Keene esq. to be first and present Mayor; with appointment of Henry Ferrou to be first and present recorder, "quam diu bene se gesserit;" with appointment of Sir Simon Taylor knt., Sir John Turner knt., and Benjamin Holley, Henry Bell, Thomas Robinson, Giles Bridgman, Edmund Tassett and Henry Chennery, esquires, and Edward Bodham, John Kidd, Edmund Hooke and Thomas Pepys gentlemen to be first and present aldermen, holding office for life, unless in the meantime the same aldermen or any one of them shall be removed from office for any reasonable cause; with appointment of Edward Bodham and John Kidd, gentlemen, to be first and present coroners; with appointment of Edmund Rolfe to be first and present town-clerk, holding office "quamdiu bene se gesserit;" and with appointment of Robert Sparrow, Osbert Backler, John Pulvertoft, William Hatfield, Robert Paine, Thomas Lemon, William Lynstead, Henry Bett junior, William Holley, Charles Turner, Henry Pope, Robert Few, John Taverner, Robert Awborne, Robert Allen, Timothy Preist, Robert Fuller, and William Stringer gentlemen to be the first and present eighteen members of the common council, holding office in accordance with the ancient usage of the borough: power being reserved to the King, his heirs and his successors, at their pleasure to remove, by order made in Privy Council and under the seal of the same Council, any Steward, Mayor, recorder, town clerk, justice of the peace, alderman, common councilman, or other officer of the said borough. Dated at Westminster.

(c.) *Rolls from the Time of Edward the First to 1656 A.D.*

(1.)—Edward I.—Two Subsidy Rolls. (1.) The Roll of moneys gathered in a single constabulary of the town of Bishop's Lynn towards the payment of a Fifteenth, granted to the King by parliament in the 3rd or 29th year of Edward the First. To learn the reasons for assigning this roll to the one or the other of these years, the reader is referred to "Remarks on a Subsidy Roll in the Possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis. Communicated by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood F.S.A." in the first volume of "Norfolk Archaeology." (2) The Roll of moneys, gathered in a single constabulary of the town of Bishop's Lynn towards the payment of a tenth. Neither of these rolls is dated. Extracts from Roll (1) are given in Mr. Dashwood's paper. Roll (2) came to light after the publication of the antiquary's essay.

(2.)—Edward I. (?).—Imperfect Terrier of the town of Bishop's Lynn. Not dated; but assigned to Edward the First's time, by a note on the leather wrapper.

(3.) 24-6 Edward I.—Assize-of-Bread Rolls of the 24th, 25th and 26th years of Edward the First.

(4.) Edward II.—Copy, in hand-writing of Henry the Sixth's time, of a Terrier (temp. Edward II. ?) of the part of Bishop's Lenn, called Neweland; ending with the words, "Hic explicit tota illa pars Lenn' que vocatur Newelond, scilicet ex parte Aquilonari dicte Ville."

(5.) 3 Edward II. to 1654 A.D.—Leet Rolls of the years of 3 Edward II.; 2, 7, 20, 26, 33, 46 and 49 Edward III., with undated membranes of divers rolls of the same reign; 3, 15, 18 Richard II.; 5, 6 Henry IV., with undated membranes of divers rolls of the same reign; 8 Henry V.; 4, 5, 6, 9, 13 Henry VI.; 20 Elizabeth; 13, 14, 21 James I.; and 1654 A.D. Also, to be mentioned in connection with these rolls, Headborough's Books of 1594, 1624, 1630, 1633, 1636, 1641, 1663, 1666, 1746 A.D., and similar books of later years.

(6.) Edward II. (?).—Undated Bede-Roll of the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity of Lenn; exhibiting 867 names of the brethren of the gild on two closely written membranes, the earlier membrane being headed, "Hii sunt fratres Gilde Mercatorie de Lenn."

(7.) October, 3 Edward II.—Illustrated copy of a Composition made between John by God's grace the Bishop of Norwich and Lord of the town of Bishop's Lenn of the one part, and the Mayor and Community of the said town of the other part.

(8.) 1 Edward III. to 4 & 5 Philip and Mary.—Chamberlains' Yearly Accounts of receipts and payments, in the years 1-2, 5-6, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 17-18, 20-1, 22-3, 23-4, 25-6, 27-8, 28-9, 29-30, 30-1, 31-2, 34-5, 35-6, 36-7, 38-9, 39-40, 41-2, 43-4, 44-5, 45-6, 46-7, 47-8, 48-9, 49-50 of Edward the Third, and 50 Edward III.—1 Richard II.; 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 8-9, 12-13 of Richard the Second, and 22 Rich. II.—1 Hen. IV.; 3-4 of Henry the Fourth; 1-2, 4-5, 6-7 of Henry the Fifth; 23-4, 25-6, 31-2, 35-6 of Henry the Sixth; 1-2, 5-6, 13-14 of Edward the Fourth; 1-2 and 2-3 of Richard the Third; 1-2, 7-8, 9-10, 20-1 of Henry the Seventh; 2-3, 6-7, 11-12, 15-16 of Henry the Eighth, with fragmentary Rolls of 18-19, 19-20, 20-1, 22-3, 27-8, 31-2, 35-6 of the same reign; 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6 of Edward the Sixth, and 6 Edw. VI.—Mary; and 1 & 2-2 & 3, 2 & 3-3 & 4, 3 & 4-4 & 5 and 4 & 5 Philip and Mary.

(9.) 8 & 23 Edward III.—Husting Court Rolls (fragmentary) of the 8th and 23rd years of Edward the Third.

(10.) 47 Edward III. to 24 Henry VII.—Trinity Gild Rolls; viz., rolls of the yearly accounts of the scabins of the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity of Lenn, of the years 47–8 of Edward the Third; 8–9, 10–11, 13–14, of Richard the Second; 7–8 of Henry the Fourth; 4–5, 9–10 of Henry the Fifth, and 10 Henry V.—1 Henry VI; 3–4, 16–17, 17–18, 19–20, and 22–3 of Henry the Sixth; 3–4, 7–8, 8–9, 14–15, 17–18, 18–19 of Edward the Fourth; 1 Edward the Fifth; and 8–9, 18–19 and 23, of Henry the Seventh. Made up from the Feast of the Holy Trinity of one year to the same Feast in the next following year, these accounts show that the Gild derived a considerable yearly revenue from the sale of mill-stones, grave-stones, paving-stones and marble, in which commodity it seems to have had a monopoly, and a still more important source of income from fees for admissions,—women being admitted to the *spiritual benefits* of the gild for the same heavy payment, by which men became participators in all the benefits of the association. What is here said of the terms and conditions, under which women were admitted to the Gild should not escape the reader's attention, nor be allowed to pass from his mind, as it differs materially from what was written on the same subject by the late Mr. Harrod, F.S.A., some of whose translated extracts from these records represent that women entered the Gild, in order to share in the *special benefits* of the society. For instance, according to Mr. Harrod (*vide* his published "Report on the Deeds and Records of the Borough of King's Lynn," 1874), Margaret Kyrketon in the 10th year of Henry the Fifth paid a hundred shillings "for admission to special benefits of the Guild after her death," the Latin word there rendered "special" being a contracted form of "*spiritualibus*."

—Also, to be mentioned with these Rolls of Accounts, (*a*.) The Series of Congregation Rolls, viz., rolls of records of acts and proceedings at the assemblies of the Alderman and brethren of the Trinity Gild (8 Ric. II. to 12 Henry VI.), and (*b*.) a Terrier, made in 4 Edw. IV. of the Lands and Tenements of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn, lying in South Lenn.

(11.) 8–22 Richard II.—Enrolments of Wills (Testaments and Last Wills).

(12.) 9 Richard II. to 10 Henry V.—Assembly or Congregation Rolls (otherwise styled Guild Hall Rolls) of the following years, (*a*) 9–10 Richard II.; (*b*) 1, 2, 3 and 4 Henry IV.; (*c*) 13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V.; and (*d*) 6–7, 8–9 and 9–10 Henry V. It should be observed that three of these four rolls pertain to the period, beginning in 19 Richard II., when the Congregation records of the Red Register cease, and closing with 2 Henry VI., the opening year of the Assembly (or Congregation) Book No. I.; during the larger part of which period, if not during the whole of it, the Acts and Proceedings of Assemblies were entered for permanent record on the membranes of Hall Rolls, instead of the leaves of Hall Registers.

(13.) 11 Richard II. to 39 Henry VI.—Corpus Christi Gild Rolls; viz., Rolls of the yearly accounts of the successive treasurers of the Corpus Christi Gild, of the following years 11–12, 15–16, of Richard the Second; 1–2, 2–3, 3–4, 4–5, 5–6, 6–7, 8–9, 10–11, 11–12 of Henry the Fourth, and 13 Hen. IV., 1 Hen. V.; and 3–4, 5–6, 6–7, 7–8, 8–9, 9–10, 10–11, 12–13, 16–17, 17–18, 18–19, 19–20, 20–1, 22–3, 24–5, 25–6, 29–30, 31–2, 37–8, 38–9 Henry VI.

(14.) 15 Richard II.—Rental of the rents pertaining to the community of the town of Bishop's Lenn.

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(15.) 17 September, 4 Henry VI.—Rental of all the rents, tenements and lands of the community of Lenn, renewed on the seventeenth day of September of 4 Henry VI. and 1425 A.D., John Parmonter being then the Mayor of Lenn.

(16.) 4-5 Henry VI.—Rental of all the rents, tenements and lands of the community of Lenne.

(17.) Philip and Mary.—Tolbooth Roll (paper) headed, Thys Booke Gatheryd in the year of Raaff Downs Mayor anno 1557 by me Henry Hylle.

(18.) Elizabeth.—Four Petty Tolls' Rolls (paper), of moneys taken by way of the same tolls.

(19.) 13 Elizabeth to 1751 A.D.—Nine Rolls of enrolments of deeds, of the following terms of years, 13 Eliz. to 1 James I, 1640-48, 1654-62, 1671-91, 1689-1702, 1702-8, 1710-11, 1717-29, 1730-33, 1733-35, and 1735-40. Together with a Book of enrolments of deeds of 1740-51, A.D.

(20.) 22-3 Elizabeth.—Roll of the Common Staith Quay Tolls and Rents; headed, "Thaccompt of Michael Revitt for the Profettes rising of the Comen Stath Yarde . . . the warehouses thereto belonging within the same, from the yeldinge up of his accompte made the sixth of February in the xxii yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth until the first daie of the moneth of March in the xxiii yere of her said Majesties reigne, made and yelded up att the Hall holden the Tenth daie of the said month of March in the second yere of Mr. Franncis Shaxton his mayoralty, as followeth."

(21.) 1597 A.D.—Roll of the names of the Mayors of Lynn, from John Cotshall mayor of the said town in 1352. With historical notes and memoranda.

(22.) 20 April, 1604. — Petty Tolls Roll, indented and headed, "This Roll indented made the xxth daie of Aprill 1604, and in the yeres of the raigue of our Sovereign Lord James &c. . . . of all such tolls commonly called pettie . . . , belonging to the Maior and burgesses of the said towne of Lenne as they have appointed Clement Pilgram one of their watter-bailiffes of the said Town to collect gather take and receive for upon or in respect of any such goodes wares or merchandizes as shalbe conveyed or carried either by water or by land from or out of the said towne or the liberties thereof, apperteyninge or belonging to any foriner or stranger, or any person or persons not being fre of any citie burgh or towne privileged from payinge of tolls within the said towne of Lenne, as hereafter followeth."

(23)—February 1656.—Petty Tolls' Roll, headed. "A Roll of all . . . Tolls belonging to the Mayor and burgesses of the said burrough, commonly called pettie tolls to be collected and gathered for and in respect of all such goods wares and merchandizes as be hereafter mencioned after the rates hereunder written and set downe, and soe for any greater or lesser quantites proportions or summes which shalbe conveyed or carried by water or by land to any place or places out of the said burrough or the libertyes thereof (except into parts beyond the sea), belonging to any forreigner or other person or persons not being privileged from paying of tolls within the said borrough or the libertyes thereof, transcribed and copied out this day of February in the yeare of our Lord 1656, as hereafter followeth."

*(A). Extracts from The Chamberlains' Accounts.**Chamberlains' Accounts from 1 Edward III to 4 & 5 Philip and Mary.*MSS. OF THE
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1-2 Edward III.—Account of Roger de Buttele, Thomas de Melchburne, William de Hautboys and Richard de Jakesham, chamberlains of the town of Lenn of all receipts and expenses, from Michaelmas-day 1 Edw. III. to the same feast next following. The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

viii*s.* viii*d.* given to Richard de Oxwikes for enrolling the charter before the king,

iii*s.* iiiii*d.* given for the expenses of Thomas the clerk at the feast of St. Michael when he sought the Bish[op] by the advice of Walter of Norwich,

xxi*d.* given for a hakenye for the use of the same Thomas at that time,

iiii*l.* xs. given for the expenses of John de Swerdeston, Thomas de Melchburne, Thomas the clerk and their associates at York at the feast of St. Michael for furthering the business with the bishop.

iii*s.* ii*d.* given to Richard de Oxwikes for judicial briefs for the Prior of Spaldinges,

xls. given to Adam de Fincham for having counsel about the bishop's business,

lxxviii*s.* given for expenses to John de Swerdeston and Roger de Buttele towards the parliament at York.

5-6 Edward III.—Account of Robert Erl, Thomas Rytwis, Thomas Baunne and Richard de Wotton, chamberlains from Michaelmas, 5 Edward VI. to the same feast next following. The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

viii*s.* given for the sealing of the new statute,

ii*s.* given to three messengers of the king,

ii*s.* given to two messengers of the king,

iii*s.* vi*d.* given to Thomas the clerk for his expenses towards Norwic,

xl*ii*i*s.* given for the expenses of Roger de Bristole and Thomas the clerk towards Oxford and remaining there,

xxx*ii*i*s.* vi*d.* concerning the expenses of the Maior of Oxford, Richard de Cary and other burgesses of Oxford, when they answered to the interrogations of the same persons,

vi*s.* viii*d.* given to the chamberlain of the court, when the letter was sealed,

lxi*s.* given for the expenses of John de Walsingham and Thomas the clerk,

xx*s.* given for the expenses of Thomas the clerk at London for the staple of wools,

xls. for the expenses of Thomas the clerk and his associates at London to the last parliament,

xx*s.* given for bread sent to Isabell the old Queen when she came from Walsingham,

iii*l.* iii*s.* iiiii*d.* given for a cask of wine sent to the same queen,

xls. given for oats sent to the same queen,

vs. given for bread sent to the bishop at another time,

viii*s.* given for wine sent to the same bishop,

iiii*s.* given for six herouns sent to the same bishop,

xls. given to the clerk of Oxford for having their statutes,

vi*s.* viii*d.* to the clerk writing the said statutes,

xx*s.* to Richard de Cary and his associate for the counsel of the same clerk.

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7-8 Edward III.—Account of Robert Braunch, Hamon de Cokeford, Robert de Dokkyng and John de Manegrene, chamberlains, &c. The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

xxvd. given for carrying tribute to the queen to Rising',
xiiis. iiid. given to the bishop's steward, for his offering,
xviid. for a pair of gloves to the same steward,
xxid. given for carriage of sand towards the east gates and for a hakeney to Risinge,

vs. iiid. given for the expense of the removal of the 'Holygostes',
iiis. iiid. given for the expenses of the bailiffs of the Tolboth,
vili. xvs. ix. d. for the expenses of William de Brinton and Thomas the clerk to the parliament at York and for asserting liberty there,
xili. iis. iiid. given for expenses at St. Botham by the hands of the chamberlains at the day of love between the men of Lincoln and Lenn.

lxvis. viiid. given for a barell of Sturgeoun sent to the Bishop or Norwyces,

vili. iid. given for flesh and swans sent to the Queen.

8-9 Edward III.—Account of Laurence de Fordham, Reginald de Sisterne, John de Contessale and William de Hoo, chamberlains, &c. The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

xxxvis. vid. given for the expenses of the king and queen when they crossed over the water, by the hands of Laurence de Fordham and Reginald de Sisterne,

xls. given "pro Robis serviencium,"

vs. vd. given for the expenses of the serjeants coming to consult with the community for their affairs,

iiis. viiid. for the expenses of the servants of the Sir John Stormyn,

iiis. iiid. given to the clerk of John Shardelowe,

ix. d. for a valet going for John de Rokele,

xid. given for a letter sent to Ely,

vid. given for ship-passage towards the king's ships,

xd. given "pro cust' lane apud Le Tolbothe,"

lvli. given for the acquisition of the new charter and a duplicate of the same, by the hands of Geoffrey de Mumbi and Thomas the clerk, besides xxli. of the king's fine, and cs. for things sent to the Lord Robert de Ufford.

Also, the following items of tribute and offerings grouped together under "Exennie":—

lviiis. given for flesh-meats sent to Queen Isabel,

xxs. for lampreys sent to the same Queen,

viiis. xd. given for wine sent to the same Queen,

xviid. given for wine sent to the sheriff of Cantebrigge,

iis. vid. for bread sent to the bishop,

viid. ob., for bread sent to the Lord de Multone,

xiiid. ob., for bread sent to the Lord de Morele,

iis. vd. for a quarter of oats sent to the same lord,

iiis. viiid. for two quarters of oats sent to the Lord Hugh de Audele.

viiis. for wine sent to the same lord and also to Robert de Morele,

iis. xid. given for a quarter of oats sent to the Lord Robert de Morele at another time,

vis. given for wine sent to the same Robert and to the Lord de Wake,

:iijs. for wine sent to the bishop,

viii. viiid. given to Adam de Norwyc for wine sent on the day of the Lord's Nativity,

vs. given for Rhine wine sent to the bishop,
xxid. for bread sent to Roger de Kerdestone and his associates,
vid. ob. for bread sent to Constantine de Mortuomari,
iis. vid. given for bread sent to the bishop,
ixs. iiijd. for wine sent to the same bishop,
ls. vid. for flesh-meats sent to the same bishop,
xxxs. for lampreys sent to the same bishop,
Also under the marginal heading "Expense Navium"—

iiili. xs. given to Geoffrey Wreke for the freight of a ship called *The Catherine*,

xxivli. vis. given to Roger Fanchild and Roger Catour, for the wages of mariners in Lord King's service,
vs. given for oars to the said ship,
xli. given to Roger Fayrchild for his costs on either passage,
xviiid. given to Philip Wych for a message to Lincoln,
xxiiis. id. given to Henry Bataylle for ale and other expenses in the ship of Roger de Buttele,
lviii. for xii quarters of wheat, for the expenses of mariners in two ships for the King's use.

9-10 Edward III.—Account of Hugh Botele, Walter de Ixworth, William de Grentham and Roger Folcard, chamberlains, &c. The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

viii. xis. viiid. given to John de Swerdeston and William de Seche-ford for their costs to parliament,

ixs. given for lampreys and sturjoun for the use of the Sheriff of Norfolk,

vid. given "pro pulsatione libertatis,"

xd. ob. for guard kept on the arms in the Guild Hall,

vs. given for bread sent to the Lord King,

iiili. xs. given for a pipe of Rhine wine sent to the same King,

xxd. ob., given for the making and carriage of the same pipe,

viii. vis. viiid. given for two barells of sturjoun sent to the same King,

viii. vis. viiid. for two barells of Sturjoun sent to the Treasurer and William de Monte Acuto.

10-11 Edward III.—Account of Simon de Veteringe, Robert Robat, John de Wesenham, and Simon de Snoringge, chamberlains, &c. The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

ixli. vis. viiid. given for two gerfalks bought for the use of the Lord King,

viii. vis. vid. given "pro jessis caprouns and turrez" to the same gerfalke,

xxxviii. given to Andrew de Biri for keeping of same gerfalke,

xiii. iiijd. given to Sir Edmund de Lenn for assistance in court throughout that year,

xxiid. given for the expenses of the Justices in the Gild-Hall,

viii. iis. ix. d. given for the expenses of Roger de Buttele, Geoffrey Drewe, and Thomas the clerk to London to the Lord King's council,

xvs. vid. given for the cleansing of Pufflet and the other watergates,

iiii. iiijd. given to two "curours" towards London,

iis. given to Thomas Wulsi for asserting liberty in the Steward's Hall,

iis. viiid. given to the Clerk of the Lord King's ships,

iiii. given to the Lord King's "heraud and trumpour,"

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xxs. given to Olaver Justice "del Tylbastoun" at his first coming,
 xxs. given to John de Harsik and his associate,
 xxs. given to Costantine de Mortuomari their associate,
 xxs. given to Adam de Fincham their associate,
 ixs. iiid. given to the clerk of the same Justices,
 xis. iiid. given for bread and wine sent to the same Justices for this time,
 xiiis. given for gloves for the same,
 iiis. iiid. given to Robert Cokes, the clerk of the sheriff.

Also, under the marginal heading of "Expense Navium," these items,—

xvli. xvis. id., given for wages of men in three ships in the Lord King's service, viz., *The Cog Johan* viii. xis. xd., *The Seintemarcog* iiii. ixs. iiid., *The Katherine* iiii. xvs.

lxvii. xis. given for wages of men in seven ships in the King's service, viz., *The Katherine* viiii. xiiis., *The Rose* viiii. viis., *The Seintemarcog* ixli. xvis., *The Katherine*, xli. xis., *The Margarete* ixli. xvis., *The Welifar* ixli. xvs., *The Cog Johan* ixli. xvis.,

xvii. given "pro armis emptis ad Galliam,"

xxxiiis. given to Paul Underclif for arms,

xxxvs. given for the reparation of old arras.

Also, these items for the strengthening of the walls of the town and the paving of the market-place:—

lii. iiis. viid. given "pro clayis, gleyo, et pilis pro defenso circa muros communitatis,

lxvs. xd. given for pavement made in the common market, by the hands of John de Swerdeston, mayor.

11-12 Edward III. — Account of Robert de Wuttone, Simon de Roughtone, William de Swantone, and Stephen de Kentes, chamberlains, &c.:—

The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

xiiis. iiid. given to the keepers of the Lord King's falcon,

iiis. given to the Lord King's servants,

vs. iid. given for passing a certain minstrel of Sir William de Monte Acuto towards parts beyond sea,

iiis. given to Benedict de Byri for keeping the gerfalcon,

xls. given to Thomas de Melcheburne for his expenses to the king's parliament at Nottingham,

liiis. vd. given to the same Thomas for the same purpose for two turns at Westminster,

xli. given to Thomas de Melcheburne, for his ship called *The Magdaleme*.

xxiiis. given "pro lupis aquaticis et anguillis missis regine veteri,"

lii. viis. given for the expenses of ten ships, viz., *The Katherine Major*, *The Trinitez*, *The Katherine Minor*, *The Gracedu*, *The Margarete*, *The Blithe*, *The Seintemarcog*, *The Welifar*, *The Rose*, and *The Magdaleme*.

ixli. xviiis. given to three ships found by the community in the service of the Lord King, going towards Gernemuth at the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, viz., to John de Reppe constable of the ship called *The Katherine Major* lxxviis. for the sustenance of twenty men in the said ship for fourteen days; to Andrew Kynd constable of the ship called *The Welifar* for sixteen men in the said ship for the said time lxiiis.; and to William de Secheford constable of the ship called *The*

Katerine Mirror, for fourteen men in the same ship, for the same time
lvis.

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12-13 Edward III.—Account of John Richwys, Thomas Belle-yetere, William de Santone, and Henry de Guntone, chamberlains, &c.: The sum accounted for being ccccxi*li*. iiis. i*id*. ob. q^a, and the account of expenses comprising the following items,—

xxs. given to Richard de Castel the King's clerk, coming on the King's business,

xs. given to John Payn the King's serjeant, being with the same Richard,

vis. viii*d*. given to two esquires being with the same persons,

iis. given to their valet,

iis. vi*d*. given to four valets of the same persons,

ixs. viii*d*. given to the esquires and valets of Thomas de Drayton, Admiral at Lenn,

iis. viii*d*. given to a valet carrying the Mayor's letter to the Admiral to Gipewyc,

iiis. given to Walter Kellock and William Baunne, going with the Mayor's letter to Hunstaunton to the masters and constables of five ships, prepared for war in the King's service, to appear before the Mayor and community to answer the men of Seland concerning divers things taken from them by the mariners of the same five ships,

xxs. i*d*. given for the expenses of Henry de Gunton and Robert Robat going to Orwelle for furthering the business of the community with Thomas de Drayton, Admiral,

iis. given to the minstrels of Sir Robert de Morlee,

xls. given for a falcons, given to Sir Walter de Cheshunte the Queen Isabell's steward,

iiis. iii*id*. given to a serjeant-at-mace of the Lord King.

Also, amongst the notable matters of this roll, the "Expense Navium" and the "Expense Roberti de Morle Admirall."

13-14 Edward III.—Account of Thomas de Swerdeston, William de Utteryng, William de Snoryng and William Erl, chamberlains, &c.: the account of expenses comprising the following items,—

xxs. given to Sir William de Playford,

vis. viii*d*. given to Richard atte Rode the Lord King's Serjeant-at-arms,

iiis. vi*d*. for stones bought for making the pavement in the common way to the "communem latrinam in Brigate"

lxxis. paid for a falcon given to Sir Walter de Chesthunt,

iis. x*id*. paid "pro gentaculo" of the Sheriff of Norfolk and Sir John de Wilton at Richard de Wotton's tavern,

xxxiiis. iii*id*. delivered to Richard de Skyron for his expenses to London upon the Lord King's arrival from parts beyond sea,

cis. ix*d*. given to John de Mongomeri "et familie sue et familie domini Willelmi de Cusaunce,"

liis. i*id*. for the expences of the same persons,

lxs. given to Geoffrey de Bouresyard, for his assistance in reforming the peace between the Lady the Queen and the community of the town,

iiis. given for the carriage of wine and turbot sent to the Queen.

17-18 Edward III.—Account of Philip Wych, John de Conteshal, Thomas de Fransham and William de Swanton, chamberlains, &c.: the account of expenses comprising the following items,—

ix*li*. xviiis. x*d*. paid for flesh-meats sent to the Lady Isabell the Queen,

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iii*li*. xv*is*. i*d*. in offerings sent to the servants of the Lord King at Thorndenes, at the first coming of the Lord King to Rysyng.

cs. "pro duobus sale" sent to the King at the same time,
vi*s*. viii*d*. given to John de Windesone the King's doorkeeper at the same time,

iii*s*. viii*d*. given for the charges of the Lord King's palfrey at the same time,

iii*s*. given for gloves with the Lord King's falcon at the same time,
iii*d*. for a horse taken by Mertum messenger to Rysyng, at the same time,

xiii*d*. given to the King's messenger, John Disarchis,

xviii*d*. given to the King's messenger, Thomas de Rouston,

iii*d*. given to a runner of the Lord King,

xiii*d*. given to the Earl of Suffolk's minstrel,

xiii*d*. given to the Lord de Bardolf's minstrel,

i*s*. vi*d*. given to divers of the King's runners at divers times,

xx*d*. given to two of the King's messengers,

iii*s*. iii*d*. given for a letter carried to Sir John de Orby.

20-21 Edward III.—Account of William Erl, Thomas Cook, Adam de Refham and John de Denby, chamberlains &c.: the account of expenses (in all, ccccxxviii*li*. xviii*s*. iii*d*. ob.) comprising, together with numerous gifts to messengers and minstrels of the King, the particulars of xviii*li*. vs. vi*d*. spent on offerings sent to divers persons, viz., the Earl of Lancaster, Lord le Wake, Sir John le Grey, the Sheriff of Norfolk, the Lord le Scales, John de Thouresby, the Queen's maid, Sir John Howard, Thomas de Branbrough, Richard de Beketon, Sir Robert de Causton, the Sheriff of Norfolk, the Lady Howard, John de Wesenham, John Syward, the Bishop of Durham, Thomas de Lexham and John Cheuelee.

25-26 Edward III.—Account of John de Chierford, Nicholas Coke, John de Fyncham, and Stephen Fot, chamberlains, &c.:—The account of expenses comprising the following items,—ix*li*. xii*s*. ix*d*. paid for a pipe of wine and a barrel of Stourgon, sent to Lady Isabell Queen of England, and for money given to John le Butelier and for the carriage of same offerings to Rysyngge,

i*s*. x*d*. paid for wine sent to Jon de Berneye and Roger Vyrly, Justices,

xii*s*. given to John de Wyndesonere and other men of the King's servants when he was at Rysyngge,

27-28 Edward III.—Account of Thomas de Botelesham, John de Bekeswell, Nicholas de Somersham and John de Ridham, chamberlains: the account of expenses (in all, clxxvii*li*. xvs. i*d*.) comprising the following items,—

xviii*li*. xvs. x*d*. expended by the hands of Nicholas de Somersham chamberlain, for the expenses of the Mayor and other honest men of Lenn toward Norwic, and there, and returning, and for offerings sent to Sir William de Sharushille and his associates, and for money given to divers men of the law for their counsel,

xxxvi*s*. viii*d*. given to divers of the King's messengers and runners, and divers heralds and minstrels of the Prince, the Duke of Lancaster and of divers other Lords,

xvi*d*. paid for wine sent by John Bateman and Sir Simon de Babbinglee,

vs. iiiii*d*. paid for wine sent to Thomas de Drayton, Admiral, and divers of the King's serjeants-at-arms,

i*s*. viii*d*. paid for wine sent to Sir . . . de Brewes,

xiid. paid for wine in the beginning of the year, when the Mayor and honest men of Lenn went to Geywod to present the Mayor to the Bishop, *vli. xiiis. iiid.* paid "pro vno doleo vini" sent to the Lord Bishop, *iiili. iiis. iiid.* paid "pro laumpers" sent to the bishop, *vid.* paid for "canevaces" in which the said "laumprois" were carried.

28-29 Edward III.—Account of Ancelm Braunch, Thomas de Bukworth, Rogers Wyth and Robert Bryselee, chamberlains, &c.:—

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The account of expenses (in all *iiixiiili. xvs. viid.*) comprising the following items,—

xxviis. paid to divers messengers, runners and minstrels,
iiis. paid for wine sent to Master Thomas de Morle and Master Walter de Elvedon "coreccoribus domini Episcopi,"

vs. paid for wine and bread sent to Sir Robert de Morle,
iis. iid. paid for wine and "pikes" sent to Richard de Cornwallis the King's serjeant-at-arms, when he came for the arrest of the ship,
xs. paid for wine spent on the Sheriff's bailiffs, when they came for the Queen's gold,

iiis. vid. paid for wine sent to Sir Thomas de Ufford,
xxxid. paid for wine sent to Sir Simon de Babbinglee,
xl. paid for wine sent to the Lord Thomas of Brymbre,
iiili. xvis. id. ob. paid for *ciiigrs. xli.* of wax sent to the Lady the Queen,

vli. xs. paid for two barels of storjoun sent to the same Queen,
xvid. ob. paid for carriage of the said barels and wax.
xxs. paid for "ii. tartelettes," given to Peroce de . . . the said Queen's servant.

iiili. xiiis. iiid., paid to Edward de Cretinge sheriff of Norfolk, for the Queen Phelippa's gold, pertaining to her from the fines of the men of Lenn, made before William de Sharushulle and his associates, Justices of the King's Bench, at Norwich, for certain excesses, extortions and transgressions.

29-30 Edward III.—Account of Nicholas de Swerdestone, John de Brunham, Edmund de Brestone and Andrew Taverner, chamberlains &c., the account of the expenses (in all, *cclxvli. xis. i ob.*) comprising the following items,—

iiis. iiid. paid for wine, sent to Sir Robert de Morlee, junior,
xxli. sent to Phelippa Queen of England,
xli. sent to her son,
vli. vis. paid for a piece of wax sent to the said Queen,
iid. ob. paid for the carriage of the same,
liis. iiid. paid to William de Swanton mayor for his horse, given to the said Queen,

xls. given to the said Queen's steward,
iiis. iiid. given to the said Queen's messenger,
iis. given for a sword, bought and given to a certain minstrel of the same Queen, viz. to a certain herald,
viii. xis. iiid. paid for a piece of work and a barel of stourjoun sent to Cicel' de Wesenham.

30-31 Edward III.—Account of Geoffrey Attetolboth, Thomas Curzon, William de Wesenham, and John Bolla Lyste, chamberlains

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&c., the account of the expenses (in all, *iiixiiili. xixd.*) comprising the following items,—

vli. xs. paid for two barels of stourgoun sent to the Lady Isabel, Queen of England.

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vili. paid for herrings sent to the same Queen,
ixs. paid for bread and "pikes" sent to Robert de Morlee,
*xs. ix*d.** paid for wine, sent to Sir Robert de Causton, Sir John de Drewes, Sir John de Wilton, and John de Wesenham,
*viii*s.** paid for wine sent severally to Sir John de Camoys *knt.*, John de Coluill, John de Berneye and William de Dalton, the King's Justices.

39-40 Edward III.—Account of Geoffrey de Fransham, Richard de Henton, John de Nenteneye and Walter de Dunton, chamberlains &c.: the account of expenses (in all *clxv*li.* xviii*s.* iii*d.* ob.*) comprising the following items,—

*iii*li.* vs. iii*d.* ob.* paid for a pipe of Rhine wine and its carriage to the bishop,

*iii*li.* xs.* paid for a pipe of wine sent to the Duke of Lancaster,

*xli*s.** paid for herouns sent to the Duke of Lancaster,

*iii*li.* ii*s.* vi*d.** paid for oats sent to the Duke of Lancaster.

43-44 Edward III.—Account (without the first membrane, and otherwise imperfect) of chamberlains: the account of expenses comprising the following payments to minstrels and runners (*cursores*),—

xs. given to the king's minstrels,

*ii*s.* iii*i*d.** given to the minstrels of the Earl of Hereford,*

*xii*d.** given to the Earl of Warwyk's minstrels,

*xx*s.** given to Lord Spencer's minstrels,

*ii*s.* iii*i*d.** given to the Earl of Oxford's minstrels,*

*ii*s.* iii*i*d.** given to two minstrels,*

*xx*d.** given to minstrels of the King of Scotland,

*vi*s.* viii*d.** given to minstrels of the Earl of Suffolk,

*ii*s.** given to the minstrels of Lord Morlee,

*ii*s.* viii*d.** given to the Duke of Lancaster's minstrels,

*xii*d.** given to the Earl of Suffolk's 'wafrer,'

*ii*s.* iii*i*d.** given to two 'gyterners' of the same earl,*

*xii*d.** given to two 'wafrers,'

*xxvi*s.* viii*d.** given "*diuersis menestrallis et cursoribus per diversas vices.*"

44-45 Edward III.—Account of Henry de Cove, Roger Paxman, Thomas de Conteshale and Edmund Belleyetere, chamberlains, &c.: The account of expenses (in all, *clxiii*li.* x*s.* ii*d.**) comprising the following items,—

*ii*i*s.* vi*d.** paid for wine sent to Sir Ralph Fereres,*

*xxxix*s.* viii*d.** paid for wine, botores, herouns and oats sent to the Lord Nevill, Admiral.

*vi*s.* vi*d.** for wine and other charges upon Thomas Mortimer, the esquire of the Lord Bishop,

*ii*s.* ii*d.* ob.* paid for wine sent to the Lady de Morle, with similar gifts to divers other personages,

Also, the following gifts "*Menestrallis et Cursoribus,*"

*ix*s.* x*d.** given to seven "*Waffreres*" at seven times,

*ii*s.* iii*d.** given to Balsham and his associates, minstrels of the Earl of Suffolk,

*ii*s.** given to two minstrels of Sir Robert de Morle,

*ii*s.** given to two minstrels of Sir William de Hoo,

*ii*s.** given to two minstrels of Sir Walter Manne,

*ii*s.** given to the minstrels of Sir Robert Mortimer,

*ii*s.* viii*d.** given to four other minstrels at two times,

*xx*d.** given "*menestrallis et tripudiatoribus in Festo Natal' Dni,*"

iis. given to minstrels on the first day of May,
iiis. given to a player (*ludenti*) on the same day,
iiis. viiid. given "*tribus thitheratoribus*," at three times,
iiis. iiivid. given to three minstrels, at three times,
iis. given to a "*gitener*" of Sir Robert de Morle,
xiiid. given to a minstrel,
xxd. given to a King's messenger,
iiis. iiid. given to a messenger who brought the King's brief for
 proclaiming peace between us and Flanders,
iiis. iiivid. given to the Chancellor's clerk, who brought a brief for
 arresting the men of Flanders,
xxd. given to the messenger who brought briefs "*ad dños terr' pro*
parlamento,"
vs. given to five runners (*cursoribus*) of the Lord King, at five
 times.

45-46 Edward III.—Account of the same four Chamberlains of the receipt of money of the Gild of the Town of Linn, "*videlicet de medietate catalli cujuslibet Gilde*," granted by the community of the said Town in the Gildhall, for making ditches and amending the defects about the said town.

46-47 Edward III.—Account of Hugh de Elyngham, Adam Clerk, William de Holmeton and John Kempe, chamberlains:—The account of expenses comprising the following items,—

cxiiis. paid for a piece of wax weighing *ciiqrs. xiiib.* sent to the
 bishop of Norwyc,
iiiii. xs. paid for a pipe of red wine sent to the same bishop,
ixs. vid. paid for eight flagons of wine sent to Sir Robert Howard
 at the time of the agreement made between the Community and James
 de Marham,
viii. iiivid. paid for eight flagons of wine, white and red, sent to the
 Lord Duke of Brittany,
xvid. paid for wine and spices, spent on Geoffrey de Folcham the Duke
 of Lancaster's steward,
xviid. spent in sweet and red wine on Edmund Gurney,
xd. ob. spent in wine on the Steward of Lenn in the presence of the
 Mayor,
viiid. in wine spent on the same Steward and Edmund Gurney,
viid. for one potel (*uno potello*) spent on Brundale,
vid. "*in uno potell' vini*" spent on Thomas de Fakenham, the King's
 serjeant-at-arms.

Also, a great number of particulars of the expenditure of *cclviii. xis. vid.* on the barge.

47-48 Edward III.—Account of John Blower, John Tatleshale, Thomas Drewe and Robert Kent, chamberlains &c.: the moneys received amounting to *ccxlix. li. vs. 1d. ob.* The account of expenses, besides the ordinary disbursements and such gifts and offerings as are noticed in the previous accounts, gives particulars of expenditure "*pro libertate manutenenda ac compoto vini dulcis*," "*de preparatu unius navis supra mare ex mandato Regis*," and of further cost of the barge, amounting to *xlvi. xvs. iiivid.*

48-49 Edward III.—Account of Roger Paxman, John Waryn, Walter Dunton and Ralph Colkirke, chamberlains &c.: the moneys received amounting to *ccxxxiii. viis. vd. q^a.*, while the account of expenses comprises the following particulars of charges, arising from a meeting of persons banded together against the peace,

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xii*d.* paid to the bearer of the Mayor's letter to Edmund Gurney, for his counsel respecting the persons imprisoned for the disturbance of the peace,

ii*s.* ii*d.* paid for wine to be expended in the presence of the said Edmund for the said cause,

vs. iii*d.* paid for wine spent at another time in the presence of the said Edmund and other chief men of the town, for the aforesaid cause,

ii*s.* viii*d.* paid at another time for wine on the same abovesaid account,

vs. viii*d.* paid for wine spent before William Berhard the Lord Prince's steward and other chief men of the town of Lenn on the day on which the same meeting (eadem conventicula) at the Friars Carmelites began to assemble,

vi*s.* viii*d.* paid to John Olkam for his counsel on the aforesaid occasion,

xx*s.* paid to Edmund Gurney for making a session [?] for delivering the said prisoners (pro cession' faciend' ad d'cos imp'sonat' lib'and'),

ii*s.* iii*d.* paid and given to John Sewale clerk of the Justices of the Peace on the matter aforesaid.

50 Edward III. to 1 Richard II.—Account of Thomas Curson, John Penteney, William Erl, John Brandon, chamberlains, &c.: the sum of the moneys received being vel. *li.* vis. ii*d.* q^a. The account of expenses gives particulars of ci*ii**li.* ix*s.* vi*d.* q^a. spent on the barge and its boat; cxiii*li.* 1*d.* ob. on the costs of a certain enclosure for the defence of the town; and dcxvii*li.* vs. v*d.* ob., under the heading "Custus causa suggestion' Epi' Norwic coram Concil'p'poite," a division of the account that comprises two momentous items, viz. cccxviii*li.* xvs. iii*d.* paid as well to the Lord King "matri sue" as to divers other persons labouring for the community in respect to the Bishop's said cause; and cxvii*li.* ix*s.* ix*d.* paid for the expenses of the Mayor aldermen and other honest burgesses, going from Lenn to London on account of a certain suggestion, touching them and very many of the community of the town of Lenn, laid before the King's Council by the Bishop of Norwich, for a certain transgression done to him in the town of Lenn; the amount of the disbursements for the year being dcccclxxiii*li.* xvs. ix*d.* q^a—a sum exceeding the receipts of the year by cccxiii*li.* ix*s.* vii*d.* q^a. Further it is represented by the accountants, that in addition to the amount of this large deficit, the town is indebted in x*li.* to the Mayor for labour; in xls. to Thomas Morton the clerk for counsel; in xx*s.* to Roger Bailly, the Serjeant of the community, for counsel; and in iii*li.* to the Chamberlains. This account is followed by a list of the creditors of the town, beginning with 'The Confraternity of the Great Gild of the Holy Trinity of Lenn, to whom the Town owes clx*li.*

1-2 Richard II.—Account of John de Titlesale, Henry de Betele, John Donham and Philip With, chamberlains, &c.: the expenses, payments and allowances of the account (in all, dcccclxxii*li.* xvs. vii*d.* q^a), opening with ccxli*li.* ix*s.* vii*d.* paid as well to the brethren of the Gild of the Holy Trinity as to the other creditors of the last year.

3-4 Richard II.—Account of John Kepe, Robert Kent, Robert Pulter and Thomas Faukes, chamberlains, &c.: the sum of the payments and allowances being cccli*li.* xiii*s.* x*d.*

5-6 Richard II.—Account of Thomas de Conteshale, John Kempe, Philip de Staunforde and John Wace, chamberlains, &c.:—the amount of the payments and allowances being cciii*li.* xvs. ix*d.* ob. q^a.

8-9 Richard II.—Account of Edmund Belleyettere, John Lokk, John de Dunham and William de Silesden, chamberlains &c.: the payments and allowances (ccciiii*l*. xvis. ix*d*.) comprising the following items,—

lxvis. viii*d*. paid for a pipe of wine sent to the Bishop of Norwic', to the priory,

xxxs. viii*d*. ob. paid for twenty-four lampreys sent to the same bishop, with canefas for wrapping them in (pro eisdem involvendis),

xvi*d*. paid for the boat of the same bishop going towards Scotland,

xx*d*. paid for two flagons of wine, sent to Robert Cailly,

iiii*s*. paid for wine, sent to Sir Thomas Percy, Admiral towards northern parts,

xi*d*. paid for one flagon of Malvesy, sent to Sir John Freton, Archdeacon of Norfolk,

xvi*d*. paid for two flagons of wine sent to Sir William Gunthorp one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer,

xis. vi*d*. paid for seventeen flagons and a quarter of wine, sent to the Bishop of Norwic "in toura sua versus Scociam,"

xd. given to two runners of the King's Exchequer,

vis. viii*d*. given to a certain messenger of the Bishop of Norwic, coming from Scotland,

iiis. ii*i*i*d*. paid, by the council's gift, to a certain herald of the Earl of Northumberland,

xx*d*. paid, by the council's gift, to a certain messenger of the Queen of England,

iiis. ii*i*i*d*. given to certain players, playing an interlude on Corpus Christi day.

iiis. ii*i*i*d*. paid, by the Mayor's gift, to persons playing the interlude of St. Thomas the Martyr.

12-13 Richard II.—Account of John de Wenteworthe, William de Bircham, John Bold and Alan de Wamegey, chamberlains, &c.: the

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payments and allowances (in all, ccciiixiii*l*. xviii*s*. v*d*. ob) comprising the following items,—

xls. paid for a pipe of Gascon wine, sent "cuidam dominorum Prucie ambassiate ven' in Angliam pro diversis debatis inter Pruciam et Angliam sedandis,"

xviii*s*. iv*d*. paid for ten quarters of oats sent to the same lord,

xis. viii*d*. paid to the cook of the bishop of Norwich and other servants, when the same bishop dined with our mayor, on what day the said Lord of Prucia ought to have dined with him, but came not to dinner because he left the town for London before dinner.

22 Richard II. to 1 Henry IV.—Account of John Wynteworth, Thomas atte Brygg, Thomas Fawkes and chamberlains: receipts with the "remanet" carried over from the previous year amounting to cccclxi*l*. xiii*s*. vi*d*. ob. q^a., and the account of expenses, &c. comprising the following items,—

xxxvs. ix*d*. for the expenses of Master Ralph Selby, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the month of January,

iiii*l*. in gifts to the servants of the Duke of Albemarle,

xx*l*. given to the same lord,

xlvis. viii*d*. in the expenses of the said duke,

vis. in the ferrying of the same duke over the river at two times,

xv*d*. ob. in wine spent for the same duke,

xx*l*. given to the Lord of York,

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xvid. in wine for the same lord,
xiiili. vis. viiid. given to the Duchess of York,
xvid. in wine for the same duchess,
xxxs. in wine and lampreys given to the same Lord of York,
lxvis. viiid. given Richard, the son of the said duke,
xxs. given to the Treasurer of the duchess of York,
vs. xd. for the ferrying of the said duchess,
xld. in wine for the same duchess,
xvis. xd. in the expenses of Robert Bockesham and Thomas Waterden to Sestre with a letter on having speech with the Lord King,
xxvis. viiid. in the expenses of John Brandon to London on the affairs of the town,
xls. in reward to the same John Brandon.

3-4 Henry IV. — Account of Robert de Brunham, Richard Denby, John Marche and John Botesham, chamberlains, &c., together with the account for the same year of the receipts and payments of William Wintworth, Mayor of Lenn, and also the account of William Burton, Collector of Taxes. Differing from previous rolls of the series, in comprising a Mayor's account and a Tax-Collector's account, this roll points also to a change in the financial arrangements of the borough, in that each of the four chamberlains renders a separate account for the share done by himself of the work, hitherto performed conjointly by all four chamberlains. From the beginning of this change in the manner of keeping the accounts, the Chamberlains' Rolls, though no less fruitful of the evidence especially useful to the local historian, are for a considerable period far less rich in matters of general interest. The other rolls for this reign are of the years 6-7, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 14-15 of Henry IV.

1-2 Edward IV.—Accounts of Robert Pilly, Robert Kereby, Thomas Trust and Edmund Pepir, chamberlains, &c., the expenses, &c. of the accounts comprising the following items,—

iis. viiid. paid for two flagons of sweet wine sent to the Lady de Scales, to Middelton,

iiis. iiid. paid for three flagons of red wine and one flagon of sweet wine, sent to the Lady de Scales, to Middelton,

iis. ix. paid for one flagon and a quart of red wine, and one flagon of sweet wine and for bread, given to the Lord de Scales when he first came to Lenn,

vs. iid. paid for two flagons and one potell of red wine and two flagons of sweet wine, sent to the Lady de Scales, to the Friars Carmelites,

iiis. paid for two flagons and one quart of sweet wine, given to the Lord de Scales in the house of Arnulph Tixonye, when the same Lord rode to the King,

iis. iiid. ob. paid for two flagons and three pyntes of red wine, sent to the Lord de Scales with certain fishes at another time,

xvid. paid for a flagon of sweet wine called Tire, given to the Lord de Cromwell,

xiiid. paid for a potell of Tire and a potell of wine called Renysshewyn given to the wife of John Twier,

iis. paid for two flagons of red wine, spent in the house of Arnulph Tixonye by the Mayor and the most of his brethren, being there to see a certain play at the Feast of Corpus Christi,

iiis. paid for four flagons of wine, given to the Lord Arundell,

xid. paid for a flagon of red wine, given to Sir William Langestrotther knt, Master of Carbroke,

viii*d.* paid for the hire of two horses for John Burbage, to ride to John Fyneham, to speak with him on divers matters of business of the community,

iii*s.* iii*i**d.* paid to the king's minstrels, by way of reward,

xi*i**d.* paid to the minstrels of the Lord de Scales,

xx*d.* paid to the minstrels of the Lord de Cromewell,

iii*s.* iii*i**d.* paid to the minstrels of the Earl of Warwic,

iii*s.* paid to the minstrels of the Duke of Norfolk,

iii*s.* paid to the minstrels of the Earl of Warwic,

vs. given by way of reward to a certain serjeant-at-arms coming on a message of the Lord King,

iii*s.* iii*i**d.* given by way of reward to another of the King's messengers, bringing a letter to the Mayor for provision of wheat,

iii*s.* viii*d.* paid for wine, spent on Sir John Howard knt., in the presence of the Mayor and other honest men of the town,

iii*i**d.* paid for the cleaning of the Mayor's sword,

xx*s.* given by way of reward to the Skinners of the town for their labour about the procession at the Feast of Corpus Christi, this year,

iii*s.* given by way of reward to the sailors of this town on the same day,

vi*s.* viii*d.* paid for one quarter and half-a-quarter of cremesyne velvett for the mayor's sword, and for the making up of the same velvet.

5-6 Edward IV.—Accounts of John Tilly and Richard Colvile, chamberlains &c. the account of expenses comprising the following items,—

xx*d.* for five potells of red wine and xx*d.* for five quarts of sweet wine, spent at Geiwode, when the Mayor assumed his charge for this year,

viii*d.* for a potell of sweet wine, spent when the Mayor and divers of his brethren went round the town, to see the tenements of the community,

iii*s.* paid for three potells of red wine and three potells of sweet wine, given by the Mayor to the Lord de Scales at Middelton, at the Feast "sante Lucie Virginis,"

i*s.* viii*d.* paid for two flagons of red wine and one flagon of sweet wine, given by the Mayor to the Lord de Cromewell at the Bole.

On the dorse of this roll appears, the Account of William Caus, Mayor of Lenn, for the second year of his mayoralty.

13-14 Edward IV.—Accounts of John Coke bocher, William Edwards, Robert Waryn, and William Coke tiler, chamberlains &c.; the accounts of expenses &c. comprising the following items,—

xxxix*s.* ii*d.* paid to John Burbage, for his expenses at London on the affairs of the community of Lenn in Hilary Term 13 Edw. IV.,

x*l**s.* paid for part of the expenses of William Nicholasson and John Burbage on the affairs of the community in Hilary Term 14 Edw. IV.,

xxv*s.* paid "pro uno vase vini del Riene" given by the Mayor to Sir Robert Wyngefeld knt.

vs. paid for the carriage of the same wine to Harley where the said knight stays,

xvi*d.* paid for a flagon of sweet wine, sent to the Lord Duke of Suffolk, being in the hospice of 'The Bull.'

(B). *Extracts from the Trinity Gild Rolls.*

7-8 Henry IV.—Richard de Thorp one of the Scabins of the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity of Bishop's Lenn, from the Feast of the

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Holy Trinity 7 Henry IV. to the same Feast in the following year accounts for,

xxxs. received of John Foxe of Castellacre for one stone for tombs sold to him,

xxxs. received of Ralph de Mydelton for one stone of a like kind sold to him.

In the same account Thomas Ploket, another of the Scabins for the same year, accounts for,

xxvis. viiid. received of the Rector of Fransham Magna for one stone for tombs (pro uno lapide pro tumulis) sold to him.

In the same roll John de Thoresby, another of the Scabins for the same year, accounts for,

xxxs. received of the Bailiff of Dodyngton for one stone for tombs sold to him,

xxxiiis. iiid. received of Lauren Trussbut for two stones sold to him,

xvis. viiid. received of Alan Baret for one stone sold to him,

xixs. received of William Baret for one stone sold to him,

xxs. received of a certain chaplain of Ely for one stone sold to him,

xixs. iiid. received of Nicholas Say of Ely for one stone sold to him,

xixs. iiid. received of John Horne of Rydon for one stone sold to him,

xxs. received of Walter Todenham for one stone sold to him.

In the same roll, Bartholomew de Cysterne, another of the four Scabins for the same year, accounts for,

xxs. received of Robert Salnsbury for one stone for tombs sold to him.

9-10 Henry V.—Account of the four Scabins of the Gild Merchant of the Holy Trinity, from the Feast of the Holy Trinity 9 Henry V. to the same Feast in the following year, wherein they account for the following moneys received for admissions of brethren and sisters into the Gild.

cs. received of Sir de la Ware for his entrance,

cs. received of John Jemynglond clerk, Rector of Stukey, for his entrance,

cs. received of John Colyn clerk, vicar of Bynham, for his entrance,

cs. received of John Rudland deceased for his entrance,

cs. received of John Staunton for his entrance,

vis. viiid. received of John Wesenham junior for his entrance by right of his patrimony,

vis. viiid. received of William Swanton for his entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Richard Franke for his entrance,

cs. received of Adam Elsy for his entrance,

cs. received of William Cok for his entrance,

cs. received of John Coker for his entrance,

cs. received of Margaret the wife of William Hunderpound for her entrance to the spiritual benefits of the Gild (pro ingressu suo ad spiritualia beneficia gilde),

cs. received of Margaret Galyon for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Agnes the wife of John Salesbury for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Alice Brunger for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Margaret the wife of William Cok' for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Alice the widow of Richard Leechour for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Katherine late the wiife of Adam White for her entrance in like manner.

cs. received of Agnes widow of Hugh Crosse for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Beatrice May for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Cristina formerly the wife of John Capenet for her entrance in like manner,

cs. received of Joan Fleete for entrance in like manner.

Also the same Scabins, for the same year, account for the following disbursements under the head of 'Constructio Nove Aule,'

xxxv*li*. xvs. *iiid*. spent in the wages of divers masons working on the New Hall from the last Feast of the Holy Trinity to the same Feast at the revolution of the year,

xx*li*. spent in the wages of John Turnour's workmen during the same time.

v*li*. *iiis*. *iiid*. spent in stone "cum monyell" bought in divers parcels for the same work,

viii*li*. xvs. *iiid*. spent in "walyte" bought for the same work.

xiii*li*. *ixs*. *iid*. spent in lime bought for the same work, in divers parcels,

xxxviii*s*. spent in sand bought in divers parcels for the same work,

iiii*li*. *xixs*. *viiiid*. in iron bought for the same work, with the making thereof,

v*li*. *xvis*. *xd*. *ob*. spent in divers other purchases and charges, for the repair of the same hall at divers times,

xxxiii*li*. vs. *vd*. paid to Nicholas Rollesby of Bakton in the county of Suffolk for timber for the said hall and the building of the same hall, as is declared more fully and evidently in the separate account of Philip Franke.

This account is followed in the roll by a list of the debts (*i.e.* moneys due) to the Gild, amounting to £1,213 18s. 7*d*. (one thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds, eighteen shillings and seven pence) a list of the articles of plate &c. belonging to the Gild, and a statement of the Gild's stock of mill-stones and other stones.

The noteworthy list of articles of plate &c. gives these particulars,—

1. In the custody of the Alderman remains one cloth of gold (pannus *deauratus*) for the funerals of the gild,

2. Also there remains in the custody of the same alderman the Register of the Gild, with three bags with the rolls of the accounts of the gild,

3. Also in the custody of the same Alderman one little chest with the treasure of the Gild, of which he has the one key and the Mayor the other,

4. Also there remains there one little chest with the muniments of the gild, together with another chest bound with iron and having a hanging lock,

5. Also there remains in the custody of Nicholas Chesterton the Dean, a wand of silver for the dean's office,

6. Also there remains in the custody of William Spyre a vessel for holy water with a wine-cup of silver, weighing fifty-three ounces 'troie,'

7. Also there remains in the custody of the same William two 'salts' with two little covers of silver, weighing twenty-and-a-half ounces,

8. Also there remains in the custody of the same William one silver-gilt chalice with a cover, weighing fifty-two ounces,

9. Also there remains in the custody of Philip Franke one chalice with a cover of silver and enamelled (*una pecia cum cooperculo argenti et anamelat'*) weighing fifty-one ounces,

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10. Also there remains in the custody of the same Philip one chalice with a cover, of silver and enamelled, weighing forty ounces and half-an-ounce,

11. Also there remains in the custody of the same Philip, one chalice with cover of silver and enamelled, weighing thirty ounces and half-an-ounce,

12. Also there remains in custody a chalice with cover of silver-gilt, weighing twenty-five ounces and half-an-ounce,

13. Also there remains in the custody of William Spyre a silver chalice with cover, weighing eighteen ounces and half-an-ounce, formerly belonging to J. Porter,

14. Also there remains in custody one banner of tapestry (doser) with two pieces of tapestry for laying on benches, powdered with owls and parrots, formerly belonging to the Dean (unum doser ii bancalibus bubonibus et citacis pulverizatis, quondam decani),

15. Also there remains a cup with a cover of silver gilt, weighing thirty-six ounces and half-an-ounce, in the custody of W. Waterden.

To the enquirer, who searches the list of of the several sums of money due to the gild, and compares the list of the gild's debtors with the lists, given in another entry of this report, of the Potentiores, Mediocres and Inferiores of the town, the part played by the gild in the entire community becomes manifest. Members themselves of the gild, the principal persons of the Potentiores could use the resources of the gild for their own necessities, and obtain from its exchequer the aid required by their friends and adherents. Holding office amongst the jurats they used their influence in the gild for sustaining the corporation in the career of financial extravagance that collapsed in a later year of Henry the Fourth's reign. The great Gild Merchant was the chief bank of the community, and so long as it maintained this position its Alderman was the strongest man, and the chiefs of the gild were the most potent of the Potentiores of Bishop's Lenn. Here is the list of gild's debtors at the feast of the Holy Trinity in 10 Henry IV.,

William Style, scabin of the gild,	-	in the gild's debt for £119	1	10
William Spyre, scabin of the gild,	-	" " "	£5	10 3
Philp Franke, scabin of the gild	-	" " "	£8	11 3
William Waterden, scabin of the gild	-	" " "	£22	1 8½
John Warner, late scabin of the gild	-	" " "	£84	14 3
Walter Curson, late scabin of the gild	-	" " "	£36	13 5
John Parmonter	-	" " "	£6	17 2½
John Malpace	-	" " "	£14	12 10
Bartholomew Systerne	-	" " "	£5	18 1½
John Bucworth	-	" " "	£12	15 11½
John Bolt	-	" " "	£9	0 0
John Spicer	-	" " "	£4	15 0
Robert Couper	-	" " "	£1	13 4
John Woode	-	" " "	£5	0 0
William Baret	-	" " "	£1	13 4
William Shelton	-	" " "	£5	0 0
Master S. Baret	-	" " "	£2	10 0
The Sheriff of Crowmere	-	" " "	£5	0 0
John Wyntworth	-	" " "	£2	16 8
Richard Brandon (for his wife)	-	" " "	£4	0 0
William Paston	-	" " "	£1	13 3
John Mannyng	-	" " "	£5	0 0
Thomas Brygge	-	" " "	£8	0 0

The same - - - -	in the gild's debt for	£10	0	0
The same (for the debts of Thoresby, R. Waterden, R. Systerne and P. Franke)	- - - -	£15	0	0
John Jeve - - - -	" " "	£1	13	4
John Spycer (for his wife) - - - -	" " "	£2	10	0
John Wesenham junior - - - -	" " "	£0	6	8
John Staunton - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
Richard Franke - - - -	" " "	£2	15	0
John Jemynglond clerk, Rector of Stukey - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
Adam Elsy - - - -	" " "	£1	10	0
William Cok - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
John Coker - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
John Ridland - - - -	" " "	£2	13	4
Richard Lecchour (for his wife) - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
John Copenot - - - -	" " "	£2	10	0
Hugh Crosse - - - -	" " "	£3	15	0
Joan Flete - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
Adam White (for his wife) - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
W. Style (for M. Hounderpond) - - - -	" " "	£2	10	0
Margareta Galyon - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
T. Salesbury (for Agnes his mother)	" " "	£2	10	0
Alice Brunger - - - -	" " "	£5	0	0
W. Erle, James Fitz Nicol, J. Wesenham and S. Festwell (by one obligation) - - - -	" " "	£30	10	0
The Mayor and chamberlains (by one obligation, - - - -	" " "	£40	0	0
John Wace, T. Waterden, J. Wynt- worth and W. Hunderpond (for the chapel of St. Nicholas) - - - -	" " "	£20	0	0
T. Brygge, J. Brunham and eight other persons for the church of St. Margaret, by one obligation - - - -	" " "	£20	0	0
The Mayor and chamberlains (by one obligation) - - - -	" " "	£10	0	0
The Community of Lenn - - - -	" " "	£26	13	4
The Community of Lenn - - - -	" " "	£300	0	0
The Community of Lenn (in respect to R. Botkesham) - - - -	" " "	£60	0	0
The Community of Lenn (at the coming of King Henry IV. in the time of E. Belleyetere the Mayor)	" " "	£58	15	10
The Community of Lenn (for William Waterden and John Curson) - - - -	" " "	£8	0	0
John Durward - - - -	" " "	£100	0	0
Robert Botkesham - - - -	" " "	£6	11	8
T. Ploket, J. Wesenham and their associates for lead for St. Mar- garet's Church - - - -	" " "	£0	12	8
T. Worsted, W. Hunderpond, W. Blakeney and R. Burgeys - - - -	" " "	£25	0	0
The Executors of the will of Henry de Elmham, from the sale of his tenement in Damgate - - - -	" " "	£1	0	0

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Philip Franke, scabin, in moneys
delivered to him in respect to his
office - - - in the Gild's debt for £30 0 0

John Systerne, scabin, in moneys
delivered to him in respect of his
office - - - " " " £8 10 0

John Systerne, scabin, in moneys
delivered to him from the debt of
John Malpace - - - " " " £2 13 4

The result of the account being that in addition to the numbered
moneys in the Treasury, the Guild has,

	£	s.	d.
(a.) In the above-stated divers debts	-	-	1213 18 7
(b.) In millstones of divers sizes	-	-	120 0 0
(c.) In gravestones and paving-stones	-	-	34 0 0

£1367 18 7

10 Henry V. to 1 Henry VI.—Account of John Systerne, William
Spyre, Philip Franke and William Waterden, scabins of the Gild of
the Holy Trinity, of receipts and disbursements from the Feast of the
Holy Trinity, 10 Henry, to the same Feast 1 Henry VI. The account
of Receipts comprising:—

m^l cex*li*. iiis. viiid. ob. of moneys due to the Gild,
xiii*li*. xiiis. iiid., from rents of assise and income from the right of
a certain ferry,

xlix*li*. iiis. ix*d.*, from farm of houses,

xlix*li*. xis. from sale of millstones,

xxii*li*. iis. from sale of gravestones,

viii*li*. xixs. from crantage of merchandise,

li. from admissions of Brethren and Sisters into the Gild: the items
under this head comprising (1) cs. from William Molle for his entrance
after death, (2) cs. from Robert Sprot for his entrance after death, (3)
cs. from Margery Kyrketon for her entrance to the spiritual benefits of
the gild after death, and (4) cs. from Margery Martyn for entrance in
her life.

And the account of disbursements comprising the following items
under the head of "Constructio nove aule,"—

xix*li*. iiis. iid. for builders' wages,

vii*li*. iiis. viid. for stones in divers parcels and for their carriage,

xi*li*. xis. xd. for "thaetyle" and "waltye,"

xxxiiis. iiid. for lime,

xxis. xd. for sand and the carriage of the same,

ix*li*. xviiis. vid. spent in anchors and other things of iron,

lvis. viiid. for waynscot,

xiiis. xd. paid to Henry Plomer "pro fundacione gutturis,"

xi*li*. paid to Thomas Tyler in part payment of his agreement,

xls. paid to Walter Kerver of Castelage for his labour,

ix*li*. iis. xd. ob. paid to Peter de Rollesby carpenter and his associates
beyond his mere agreement,

xxxvs. xid. ob. in diver costs and charges,

In all,—lxxvi*li*. iiis. viid. ob.

16-17 Henry VI.—The Account of the Scabins of the Gild of the
Holy Trinity of Lenn, for this year comprises the following list of
jocalia, resting in the Treasury,—

(1.) Silver-gilt chalice with cover, weighing fifty-two ounces,

(2.) Silver chalice with cover, adorned with the image of the Trinity, weighing fifty-one ounces,

(3.) Silver chalice with cover with similar image, weighing fifty-four ounces,

(4.) Silver chalice with cover, made in the shape of a bell, formerly belonging to John Wesenham, weighing twenty-eight ounces,

(5.) Silver chalice with a cover, adorned with leopards, weighing thirty-one ounces,

(6.) Silver chalice with cover, adorned with three angels, late the chattel of Adam Markaunde, weighing twenty ounces,

(7.) Silver chalice with cover, late the property of Thomas Borstede (?), weighing twenty-eight ounces, and three-quarters and half-a-quarter of an ounce,

(8.) A new silver gilt chalice with cover, bought by John Parmenter late Alderman, "que pecia vocatur le Standyng Kowpe," weighing forty-eight and . . . ounces,

(9.) A black . . . with silver-gilt cover, late belonging to Margaret Hunderpounde, weighing twenty-one ounces,

(10.) A black . . . with silver-gilt cover, late belonging to Richard Waterden, weighing eighteen ounces,

(11.) Silver vessel for holy water, weighing thirty-five ounces,

(12.) Silver wine-cup, weighing nineteen ounces and half-an-ounce,

(13.) Two silver wine-cups with covers, weighing twenty ounces and half-an-ounce,

(14.) Fourteen spoons, late belonging to Isabel Waterden, weighing twelve ounces,

(15.) The silver wand for the Dean's office at the Feast of the Holy Trinity.

(C.) *Extracts from the Roll (8-22 Richard II.) of Enrolments of Wills.*

(1.) The Will (Testament) of Margaret Frenhge, widow :—

In the name of God Amen. On the eleventh of the kalends of May, in the year of the Lord 1352, I, Margaret, formerly the wife of John Frenhge of good memory, make my testament in this manner. In the first place I commend my soul to God Almighty and my body to be buried in the church of St. Margaret of Lenn beside the body of the aforesaid John formerly my man, And I leave forty shillings of silver for the expenses of my funeral, to be done according to the disposition of my executors, And I leave forty shillings of silver for my forgotten tithes to the high altar in the church of St. Margaret aforesaid, and vis. vii*id.* to the fabrick of the same church, also i*is.* to the fabrick of the chapel of St. James of Lenn, i*is.* to the fabrick of the chapel of St. Nicholas of Lenn, xii*id.* to the fabrick of the church of All Saints of Lenn, vis. vii*id.* to the Friars of the order of St. Augustine tarrying in Lenn, and vis. vii*id.* to the Friars Preachers there, five marks of silver to the Friars Minors of Lenn for celebrating one anniversary office for my soul and the soul of the aforesaid John de Frenge formerly my man, and for souls for whom we are bound within the first year after my death, and five marks of silver to the Friars Carmelites of Suthlenn to celebrate in like manner one anniversary office, Also I leave five

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marks of silver to Friar Richard de Depedal of the order of the Carmelites to celebrate one anniversary office for my soul and the aforesaid John my man in the year next after my death if the same Friar Richard be living, Also I leave *xiid.* to the poor people of the Hospice of St. John of Lenn, also *xiid.* to the hospice of lepers of St. Mary Magdalen on the calcetum (causeway), also *xiid.* to the lepers of Herdewyke, and *xiid.* to the lepers of Cougate. Also I leave to my daughter Elen and the heirs lawfully issuing of her body all that tenement with its buildings and appurtenances in the burgh of Lenn which from ancient time is called Palmerstede, lying between the tenement formerly of Alan de Lindesey on the west and the tenement of Robert le Countour on the east which extends itself with the common flete which is called Pufflet towards the south even to the common gutter of Lenn northwards, to be held of the chief Lord of the fee for the sum pertaining to the said tenement, And if the said Elen shall die without an heir lawfully issuing of her body, then I will that the whole of the aforesaid tenement with all its buildings and appurtenances be sold by my and her executors, a yearly rent of twenty shillings being reserved therefrom to my daughter Margaret, a nun of Blakeburgh, for all her life, to be yearly received of the said tenement for her necessities, according to the tenor of a certain writing made respecting the same to the same Margaret and signed with my seal, And I leave all the money raised from the tenement thus sold to be spent, for my soul and the soul of the aforesaid John my man and the soul of the aforesaid Elen and the souls to which we are bound, in the celebration of masses, distribution for the relief of the poor and other works of charity to be done in the town of Lenn at the discretion and disposition of my executors and the executors of the said Elen, Also I leave all that tenement with its edifices and appurtenances in the town of Lenn, opposite to the Friars of the order of St. Augustine of Lenn, which lies between the tenement of Ralph Ferrou on the north and the tenement formerly belonging to William Whetacre and the tenement formerly belonging to Roger Wyth and the tenement of the heirs of Thomas de Sadilbowe on the south, and lies along the common way called Listeresgate from the tenement formerly belonging to William de Whetacre and Simon Burel eastward even to the tenement formerly belonging to Robert de Bouden and the land formerly belonging to Godfrey Fraunces on the west, to be sold by my executors for the payment of my debts and fulfilment of this my present will, Also I leave thirteen shillings and four pence of yearly rent, to be received annually to my daughter Elen for the whole term of her life, together with the reliefs escheats homages and all other its appurtenances of all that tenement, which formerly belonging to John Merlawe and lies at Cresmarkete between the tenement of John Cokesforde on the south and the tenement formerly belonging to Robert de Bougham on the north, and extends itself along the king's common way eastward even to the common gutter westward, to whosoever hands the aforesaid tenement with its appurtenances shall come, and I will that after the death of the aforesaid Elen the yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four pence together with the reliefs escheats homages and all its appurtenances be sold by my executors and that the money thence coming be distributed by my executors, for the soul of Walter de and for the soul of his wife Agnes and for the souls to which we are bound, in the celebration of masses and relief of the poor and other works of charity, Also I leave to my daughter Elen ten marks of silver and also one sistern and all my vessels and utensils of lead iron and wood within that tenement, formerly belonging to John Frenghe

my man, being in Stokfishrewe, and one brass pot of four flagons, and two brass plates for melting, and a plate for friture, and a vessel for washing linen, and a grain-measure, and a hanging vessel for washing linen, And I leave forty shillings to my maid servant Beatrice, Also I leave *xii*d**. to each holy nun in Blakeburgh, Also I leave *xxs.* to my daughter Margery a nun of Blakeburgh, Also I leave to my daughter Elen and her heirs and assigns one moiety of a messuage formerly belonging to my father at the chapel of St. James with all its appurtenances as it lies in length and breadth, Also I leave the residue of my goods, my debts being fully paid and the execution of this will being altogether fulfilled, to be expended for my soul and for the soul of John de Frenghe my man, and for the souls to whom we are bound, in celebrations of masses and the relief of the poor and other works of charity, at the disposition and discretion of my executors as they shall see best to hasten the same to the aid and health of my soul Moreover I appoint my executors, viz. Robert Braunche, Henry de Estderham chaplain, and Stephen Cock of Tilney and I leave *xxs.* to each of them. Dated at Lenn on the day and year abovesaid.

On the fifth of the Ides of June in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and fifty-two, the present will was proved before us the Venerable Father Lord William by God's grace bishop of Norwich in the liberty of the jurisdiction of the Official of the town of Lenn, and administration of all goods touching the said testament was committed to Henry de Estderham chaplain and Stephen Kokes de Tilneye the executors named in due form in the said will, Power being reserved to us to grant administration of all goods touching the same will to Robert Braunche, when he shall come and wish to undertake the charge of the administration. In testimony of which thing we have put to these presents the seal which we use in our office. Dated on the day and in the place and year above said.

And we John Waryn, Mayor of the town of Lenn, on the twenty-third day of the month of June in the eighth year of the reign of King Richard after the conquest the Second, proclamation of this testament having made many times, and the same testament having been proved before us and our community according to the law and custom of the aforesaid town, in the ways and manner agreed upon in respect to the tenements and rents bequeathed in the said testament, no one in this matter contradicting nor reclaiming, we ratify and approve the same testament, signed with the appendant seal which we use in the office of our Mayoralty and enrolled in the rolls of testaments of the Guildhall.

(2.) The Will (testament) of John de Grantham, Burgess of Lenn. In God's name Amen. On the day of Mars in the vigil of the Exaltation of the Sacred Cross, in the year of the Lord one thousand three hundred and eighty-four, I John de Grantham, Burgess of Lenn, of my sane purpose and composed mind, make my will in this manner. In the first place, I recommend my soul to God Almighty, the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints, and leave my body to be buried in the parish church-yard of St. Margaret of Lenn aforesaid,—Also I leave *xls.* as well for my forgotten tithes as for my offerings to the High Altar of the same church,—Also I leave *iiis. ii*ii*d.* to the fabrick of the same church,—Also I leave *iis.* to the fabrick of the church of St. James of the same town of Lenn,—Also I leave *iis.* to the fabrick of the church of St. Nicholas of the same town of Lenn,—Also I leave *xls.* to the convent of the Friars Carmelites of South Lenn,—Also I leave *iiis. ii*ii*d.* to each of the other convents of the orders of Mendicant Friars of Lenn,—Also I leave *vis. viii*d**. to the convent of the nuns of Shouldham,—Also I leave *vis. viii*d**. to the nuns of Blakeburgh,—Also I leave *vis. viii*d**. to

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the nuns of Crabbhouse,—Also I leave iiis. iiid. to each house of the seven houses of lepers about Lenn,—Also I leave to my son John “unam mappa’, unam tual’, unam pelvem” with a vessel for washing clothes in, xii silver spoons, two silver cups with the two covers one of which is wrought to the fashion of a chalice, and the other of which I bought of Thomas de Honton,—Also I leave to my same son John “ii len’os integros, i archam et totam armaturam meam cujuscunque generis seu operis fuerit,” and if it shall happen he shall die before receiving the said goods bequeathed to him by me, I will the same goods to be sold my executors, and I leave the money coming therefrom to be expended at the disposition of my executors in works of charity and alms for my soul and the souls to which I am bound and of the said John and all who have died in the faith,—Also I leave xxs. to Thomas Baret,—Also I leave xiiis. iiid. to Richard son of Geoffrey de Frangham and xs. to each of the three brothers of the same Richard,—Also I leave xxs. to Katherine the daughter of Thomas Drewe,—Also I leave all that my tenement with its appurtenances in Bishop’s Lenn, lying between the north angle of the lane which leads to Wyngate, formerly belonging to Laurence Keppes, to be sold by my executors, and the money coming therefrom I bequeath and assign to pay my debts and funeral expenses, and then to works of piety and alms at the disposition of my executors for my soul and the soul of Isabella long since my wife and the souls to whom I am bound and the souls of all who died in the faith. Moreover I leave the residue of all my worldly goods wholly (integraliter) to my wife Matilda. Of this my testament I constitute my executors Geoffrey de Frangham, Thomas Drewe and John Lokes burgesses of Lenn aforesaid, and I leave xxs. to each of them for his labour. In testimony of which thing I have put my seal to the present testament.—Dated &c.

This will was proved before us the Official of the Liberty of the town of Bishop’s Lenn on the second day of the month of October in the year of Lord one thousand three hundred and eighty-four. And administration of all goods touching the said will was given to the executor named in the said will, sworn in lawful form. In testimony of which thing we have put to these presents the seal of our office. Dated &c.

And we Thomas de Conteshale, Mayor of the town of Lenn on 22 January 1387 A.D., proclamation having been made and this will proved according to the law and custom of the town of Lenn aforesaid, in the ways and manners agreed upon, no one in this matter opposing, we ratify and approve the present testament, signed with the pendent seal which we use in the office of the mayoralty, and enrolled in the Rolls of Testaments of Lenn aforesaid.

In connection with this Wills Roll (8-22 Ric. II.), mention may be here made of a collection of fourteen wills (with probate), viz.: of Richard de Geyton, burgess of Bishop’s Lenn, dated 1276 A.D.; of Robert Langham, burgess of Lenn, proved 1313 A.D.; of . . . de Keteliston, burgess of Lenn, widow; of John de Lenn mercer, burgess of Lenn, proved 1372 A.D.; of Margaret Grym of Lenn widow, proved 1375 A.D.; of John Wace, burgess of Lenn, proved 1399 A.D.; of William Bechecroft, dated at Methwold 1421 A.D.; of Robert Salesbury, burgess of Lenn, dated 1429 A.D.; of William Silisden, burgess of Lenn, proved 1430 A.D.; of Gilbert Watson, burgess of Lenn, proved 1479 A.D.; of Thomas Dawson of Lenn, proved 1539 A.D.; of William Plane, of Lenn yoman, proved 1582 A.D.; of John Turner of King’s Lynn, proved 1744 A.D.; and of Ann Barsham of King’s Lynn, widow, proved 1751 A.D.

(D.) *Extracts from the Corpus Christi Rolls.*MSS. OF THE
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1-2 Henry IV.—Roll of the Accounts of Thomas Ploket and Thomas Trussebut, treasurers of the Corpus Christi Gild from the Feast of Corpus Christi in the first year of Henry the Fourth to the same Feast in the following year; accounting for moneys received to the amount of *xlvli. xixs. iiid. ob.*, one item of the receipt being

“*xiiis. iiid.* received of Thomas Outelawe for the right of a little ferry-boat,”

Whilst under the heading of “Entrances of brethren, with gifts to the Gild” appear these entries,

cs. from the entrance of John Marche into the aforesaid society,

cs. from the entrance of William Hunderpound into the aforesaid society,

cs. from John Wynteworth, John Kempe and Simon Kemp, granted for the soul of John Kemp.

Comprising payments to the chaplain of the gild, charges for the maintenance of light “*circa herciam*” in accordance with the society’s agreement with John Chanderler, a payment of *cliiis. iiid.* for a single piece of wax weigh *ccc. iqa. viilb.*, a payment of *xvs. vd.* for the making of *xxxv* torches of the same wax, and a payment of *xis.* to divers “*ministrallis ministrum facientibus*” at the Feast of Corpus Christi, the disbursements give the following items of the costs and charges of the great yearly celebration of the gild,

xiiid. to the Sacristan of St. Margaret’s Church “*pro pulsatione in dicto festo,*”

iiis. iiid. to the clerks of the same church for their labour in chaunting at the same feast, and

ciiis. iid. for the bread, ale, red wine and white wine, capons, pullets, fish, flesh, spices and cooks’ labour for the feast.

(d.) *Miscellaneous Writings, viz. Deeds of Gift, Acknowledgments, Agreements, Memoranda, &c.*

—, —. Grant for ever, in perpetual almoign, by Robert the son of Anger de Rysing to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen on the calcetum between Gaywode and Lenn, and to the brethren serving or hereafter to serve God there, of twenty denarates of annual rent, to be had yearly of certain land in the Damgate of Lenn; the grant being made for the welfare of the donor’s soul and of the souls of his father and mother. Witnessed by James de Beluaco then Mayor of Lenn, Richard Lamberd then alderman, William Wygeyn then steward, Robert de London, John Constantin, William le Palmer, Simon de Myntling, William le cronur, Geoffrey the dyer, Symon le lanedielman, Thurstan Erl, Eborard the tanner, Geoffrey the glover.—No date: but James de Beauveys was Mayor of Lenn 55-6 Henry III.

—, —. Charter of Grant and Confirmation, by Matilda the daughter of Richard Chine, in her free power and widowhood, to God and the Blessed Mary Magdalen on the calcetum between Lenn and Geywde and the brethren serving or hereafter to serve God there, in respect to all those lands which Richard Goche, her man, gave to them and by his charter confirmed to them; the present charter of gift and confirmation being made by the said Matilda, in consideration of sixty shillings sterling, paid to her by the said Brethren. Witnessed by Robert the Mayor, Roger de Well’, Michael Beauueys, Peter the son of Sirie, Peter Godlam, Symon Forwen, William the son of Peter, Adam

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de G'nemne, Ralph de Libertye(?), John Kelloc, Robert the son of John de Geywde, Albert de Geywde, Geoffrey the son of . . . , Master Alexander and others.—No date : but Robert de London was Mayor of Lenn 56 Henry III.

—, —. Know all men present and to come. That I Alice formerly the wife of Eudo Arsic in my proper widowhood have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to God, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen on the calcetum between Lenn and Geywde and to the brethren serving and in time to come about to serve God there, for the welfare of my soul and the souls of my ancestors and of all who died in the faith, in pure and perpetual almoign, free and quit of all secular service, twenty and one acres and one rood of land in the Fields of Dunham, that is to say, seven acres of land in Wlnothsdele lying between the land of Roland of Kemestun towards the west and the land of Mabel formerly the wife of John Put towards the east, and abutting on the King's way towards the north, and seven acres lying between the land of John the priest of Thyrstord and the King's way, and one acre of land which Simon the priest of Dunham held towards Lekesham near the King's way at Simundespit whether it be computed more or less, and one acre of land which was formerly of William the son of Roger of Dunham, lying between the land of John the son of Robert and the said land which was of the said Symon the priest of Dunham, and two acres of land lying between the way which is called Stratagate and the land of Gilebert Trig, and abutting on the land of John the son of Robert de Estlekesham, and two acres and half an acre of land which Richard de Spinei held, and three perches of land which Reynceiris Hoche formerly held, lying between the land of Heltwise de Dunham and the land of William the clerk of Kemestun, And besides one fold of two hundred and fifty sheep to have and put in the same land and in the common pasture of Dunham to have common with my sheep. And I the said Alice an my heirs will for ever warrant this pure and perpetual almoign of all the aforesaid land free and quit in all things to God and the said hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and the brethren serving or hereafter to serve God there against all people whatever may happen. In testimony of this thing I have to this charter put the impression of my seal. These being witnesses, John the son of Alexander of Dunham, William the son of the Knight of Westlekesham, Alan Ruffo, William Tyvi, Alan de Rokeshale in Pagraue, Alan the son of Philip of Pagraue, William the son of Robert of Pagraue, Richard Le Rus, Roger Le Strange de Fraweth, Gilbert of the other Fraweth, Godefrey the son of the Knight of Fraweth, William de Laye in Fraweth, Koneyn de Stowe and others. No date.

—, —. Grant for ever, in pure and perpetual almoign, by Nicholas the son of William Thurvor of Ridun, to God and the Blessed Mary Magdalen upon the calcetum between Len and Geywde and to the brethren serving and hereafter to serve God there, of six denarates of annual rent to be had yearly of certain perches of land, described in the charter : the grant being made for the welfare of the grantor's soul and for the souls of his ancestors and "successors ;" and it being expressed that the gift is quit "ab omnibus serviciis secularibus et demandis scient aliqua elemosina potest dari . . . alicui domui religionis." Witnessed by Gilbert the Mayor of Lenn, Bartholomew de Beu'o, Roger de Boylund, Nicholas the son of William de Lenn, John de Bedeford, Hernie Wein de Clencwartun, John the son of Alexander, and his brother Alan. No date.

—, —. Grant, in perpetual almoign, by John de Kirtlinge the son of Alan de Kirtlinge, to God and the church (Deo et ecclesie)

of the Blessed Mary Magdalen on the calcetum between Lenn and Geywde, of certain homage and service, that is to say, of twenty-two denarates of annual rent, arising from certain land in Ridun and Gangham; the grant being made for the welfare of the grantor's soul, and of the souls of his ancestors and successors, and it being expressed that the gift is quit of all secular services and demands "*sicut aliqua elemosina potest dari melius ac liberius eidem domui vel alicui domui religionis*"; the concession being moreover accompanied with an engagement that the grantor and his heirs will warrant and defend "*prenominatum homagium et servicium prenominate ecclesie et fratribus ibidem deo servientibus et servituris contra omnes homines*." Witnessed by Robert de Gnefeld then the chaplain ministering there, Anger de Risinge, William de Gangham, Simon Bonet, Roger de Ridun, Roger and Simon the sons of Alan, Geoffrey de Tilneye, Nicholas the son of the priest (*fil' sacerdotis*), Roger Dunet, John de Gunetorp the clerk, Richard the clerk son of Alan the chaplain of Len, Simon Frewen, and many others. No date.

—, —. Grant by Eudo Arsic to the Friars of Geywde.—Know all men, present and to come, That I Eudo Arsic have granted and given and by this my charter have confirmed to God and St. Mary Magdalen on the calcetum between Lenn and Geywde, and to the brethren serving God there and to the brethren who shall serve God there in time to come, for the health of my soul and my ancestor's souls, and for the health of the soul of my wife Alice and of the souls of her ancestors in pure and perpetual almoign, free and quit of all secular service, sixteen acres of land lying in the field of Dunham, that is to say, seven acres of land in Wlnoresdele, between the land of Roland de Kemeston towards the west, and the land of Mabel formerly the wife of John Put towards the east, and abutting on the high way towards the north; and seven acres of land lying in its length between the land of John the priest of Thirsforde and the king's way, and abutting towards the west on the land of John the son of Robert, and towards the east on the land of the said Eudo Arsic; and one acre of land which Symon the priest of Dunham held towards Lechesham near the King's way at Lymundspa, whether it be computed at more or less; and one acre of land, formerly of William the son of Roger de Dunham, lying between the land of John the son of Robert, and the aforesaid land that was of the said Symon the priest. And besides I have granted and given to the aforesaid Brethren a fold of two hundred and fifty sheep, to have and put them in the same land and in the common pasture of Dunham to have commonage with our sheep. Moreover also, I Eudo Arsic and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid tenement and the aforesaid fold, together with the aforesaid pasture, to the brethren against all men for ever. These being witnesses, John de Dunham, Richard le rus, Symon de Keruinge, Nicholas the parson of Westlechesham, Jordan the parson of Dunham, Thomas Edeline, John de Oxewic, Robert the Mayor of Lenn, Roger Godlam, his brother Peter, William Saphir, Peter the son of Siric, Master Alexander, and others. No date.

—, —. Grant by Laurance Utlator of Lenn, to God and to the hospital of Len, and to the sick brethren serving God there (*et fratribus infirmis ibidem deo servientibus*) of a penny, to be had yearly of his purse on Michaelmas day throughout his life, the said grant being made for the welfare of the souls of the grantor, his parents and his benefactors: With further concession and provision that, after the grantor's death, the hospital and sick brethren serving God therein shall receive annually for ever the yearly rent of one penny, which Peter Strac and

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his heirs are bound to render the grantor and his assigns in perpetuity, from a certain four-feet breadth of land lying in the Damgate between the grantor's land and the said Peter's land. Witnessed by Sir Robert mayor of Lenn, Ralph Kelloc, Adam de G'nemitta, William the clerk de G'nemitta, Robert the son of David, Richard de Brecha, William the son of Aell'd, John de Geywdia, Michael de Beaw, Yvon de Lincoln, William the son of Richard, John the son of A'stin', and many others. No date.

—, ——. Grant by Geoffry, the son of Peter, the son of John, the son of Swith of Len, of two denarates of rent yearly to be received of Ailled Mader and his heirs, from the chief message of the said Ailled, to God and the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene on the calcetum between Len and Geywde and to the brethren who serve or shall serve God there. Witnessed by William de . . . , Gilbert the son of Warin. John de Bedeford, Edmund de Walsingeham, John de Koltone, Geoffrey de Sleford, Odo the tanner, Thomas Coleuile, Peter de Leie clerk, Vincent the clerk and others. No date.

—, ——. Grant for ever, by Margaret the daughter of Alexander of London to God and the church of St. Mary Magdalen on the calcetum between Lenn and Geywde and to the brethren serving God there, for the health of her soul and of her father's soul, and of the souls of all who have died in the faith, of—(1) the homage of Robert the son of Henry de Wis and a service of six shillings and eight pence yearly to be received at the Feast of St. Margaret, as the charter which the aforesaid brethren have of the grantor's mother Cecilia testifies; (2) the homage of Augustine the son of Orrich' de Clenchwarton and a service of forty pence; (3) the homage of William Scot de Tiln', and a service of twelve pence in like manner to be had at the Feast of St. Margaret, as the charter, which the aforesaid Brothers have of the grantor's aforesaid mother Cecilia, bears witness. Witnessed by Adam de Guntune, Peter the son of Sirie, Ralph Roman', John de Bedeford, Geoffrey de Lincoln, Robert de Walton, his nephew Walter, Fulk de Grimeston, John Kelloc, William de Parisio, William de Swafham, John de Clinch-Wardton, Alexander the Clerk, and others. No date.

—, ——. Deed of Gift and conveyance for ever, at a yearly rent to her and her heirs for ever of one half-penny, of all her right in a certain ferry-boat at Lenn Ferry (in una nave transvectrici in passagio aque Lenn), which her father Symon de Waynfleth had in marriage with her mother Matilda, by Clarice (daughter of aforesaid Symon), in her widowhood and free power, to Geoffrey de Welle and his heirs and assigns for ever: the said grant being made in consideration of a payment of two marks sterling. Witnessed by Leman de Horningtoft, John Godewyn, Adam Koket and others. No date.

—, ——. Grant in fee-farm for ever, at a yearly rent of eight pence, of two acres of arable land in the marsh of Ghewnd, called Saltushill and lying between Cotehill and the land of Adam de Gernemuth, by Simon, the parson of half of the church of Sk'ningham, to Peter the Chaplain, Master of the house of lepers of the Holy Mary Magdalen of Lenn, and to his successors being Masters of the same house; the grant being made "pro homagio suo quod michi fecit de feudo et pro tribus marcis Argenti quas michi dedit in gersuma." Witnessed by Gilbert de Hawesham, Adam de Gernemuth, Simon the son of Robert of Sk'ningham, John de Badhele, John de Monte Acuto, Geoffrey the Chaplain de Ghewnd, Robert the son of John, Ralph the Clerk, Geoffrey de Hagheclose, Peter the son of . . . , Nicholas the son of William, Richard the son of Goce. No date.

—, 14 Edward I. Deed of Gift and conveyance in fee-farm for ever, at a yearly rent of a clove to the grantors and their heirs &c., of a certain ferry boat at Lenn ferry (unam navem transvectricem in passagio aque Lenne que vocatur ferye) with all the liberty pertaining to the same vessel, by Philip Peyteuyn of West-Lenn and his wife Agnes to John Ode burgess of Lenn, his heirs and assigns: the said grant being made in consideration of a payment of forty marks of silver. Witnessed by Adam de St. Edmund then Mayor of Lenn, William de Lindeseye, John de St. Omer, Alan de Lindeseye, John de Yspania, Thomas Cholle, Thomas Euerard de Northlenn, John le feryer, Thomas son of Geoffrey de Wells of Westlenne, Absalone de Leuerington, John the clerk and others. Dated at Lenn on St. Martin's day.

—, 25 Edward I. Deed of Gift and conveyance of all his right in the ferry-boat of Lenn ferry (formerly belonging to Symon de Waynfleth burgess of Lenn), with the liberty and all things pertaining to the same vessel, by John Costantyn burgess of Lenn to John Quytlock comburgess of the same town and to his wife Isabel and their heirs and assigns: the said grant being made in consideration of a certain payment of silver. Witnessed by Hugh de Massingham then Mayor of Lenn, Thomas de Grangia then Steward, and others named or unnamed. Dated at Lenn, at the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

—, 26 Edward I. Deed of Gift and conveyance, made in consideration of a payment of silver, by John Ode burgess of Lenn of his ferry-boat at Lenn ferry (navem meam transvectricem in aqua Lenne que vocatur ferye cum pertinenciis et libertate prediete navi pertinentibus et totum jus dicte navis et libertatis sue quod fuit quondam Willelmi filii Godwin Anger de Lenn) to John de Welle comburgess of Lenn and his heirs and assigns for ever. Witnessed by Hugh de Massingham then Mayor of Lenn, Peter de Thrunden, John de Yspania, John de St. Omer, his son Lambert, Alan de Lindeseye, Geoffrey Drewe, Ralph le Paumer, Richard de Muuby, Thomas de Waynflet, John de Acre, John de Bauseye the clerk and others.

—, April 1301. Deed of Grant by Robert de Scales, Lord of Midilton, (made for the health of his soul, and the soul of his wife Isabella, and the souls of their children and ancestors) to the Friars Minors of Lenn, of the use for ever of a certain spring-head in the donor's lordship of Dungeton, at a place called Herdewyk Welle, So that the said Friars of Lenn or others in their behalf may, so often as it may seem expedient to them, search and dig at the said springhead and put down all things necessary for leading water from the same spring to their house at Lenn.

— June, 1 Edward II.—Indenture of an Agreement, made between John by God's grace Bishop of Norwich of the one part, and the Mayor and community of his town of Lenn of the other part, whereby the said bishop granted for himself and his successors warranty, acquittance and defence against all people for ever to the said Mayor and community, in respect to a certain place in the bishop's ground on the north of the said town, held by them of the said bishop and his successors at a yearly rent of twelve pence, in which place a certain "inclusa" or basin for water has been put by the same Mayor and community. Dated at Gaywode.

— October, 3 Edward II.—Copy of the composition made in October 3 Edward II. between John by God's grace Bishop of Norwich of the one part and the Mayor and the Community of the town of Lenn on the other part, for the settlement of divers contentions between them,

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containing this clause touching the liberty of Inhabitants of the said burgh:—"The Meyre also and the comonalte of the forsed town of no man willing in the same towne of Lynne to inhabite hymself and dwelle as for his inhabiting and dwellyng no thyng violently shul aske or take or for the same colour or title resceyve for hit that expressly agens the liberte and the lordship of the Bishop be fore seyð but 3if it be as that any man in the same towne abyde a year and ther yn aftirward as a mansyfe wol dwelle and abide so that afterward he may not be classed no straunge man and thanne aftirward to his power as other of the towne to alle profytes and skileful thynges of reson and helpynges that owe to be do of reson to the comonalte of Lenne they shal 3yve so that for his inhabityng and dwellyng of no man ther shal no thyng be take on no manere wyse;" and this clause respecting immoderate tallages, "The Meyr also and comonalte befor seid have graunted that all taskes and tallyages unleeful and unresonable grevous which that by the grete men of the towne aforesaid upon the mene peple and the povere to their oppression and hyndryng ofte tyme they have be putte upon and by grevous distressyng so vyolently of hem take with owte cause and depauperacion gretly of the towne fro hens forward it shal no more be do but whan profite or nede aske it resonably and mesurably it should be do and hove suche contribuciouns redyly after the faculte myght and power of every man with owte any excepcioun of any persone."—Also on the same parchment a copy of the composition made 11 August 7 Henry IV., between Henry by God's grace Bishop of Norwich of the one part and the Mayor burgesses and community of Bishop's Lenn of the other part, for the determination and settlement of contentions between them.

— 7 Edward II. Certificate that at an Assembly held in the Gildhall of Bishop's Lenn, for making provision in respect to all business touching the community in the King's parliament and elsewhere, authority was given to twenty-six persons, some of whose names are imperfectly legible on the parchment, to elect twelve of the more sufficient of the said town for the said matter; that the persons chosen by the committee were Lambert de St. Omer, John de Thornbegg', Adam de Berwik, William de Sculton, Robert Faukes, John de Thorndeyn, William Wimark, John Burghard, Robert de Walsingham, John de Bukworth, Peter de Elingham, Walter de . . ., and Thomas de Pulham; and that the said *thirteen* persons had warranty under the common seal that whatever they should determine should be deemed good and be adhered to; and that the whole community concurred in all the aforesaid matters.—It is noteworthy that though appointed to choose twelve persons, the committee of twenty-six made choice of thirteen individuals, the thirteenth perhaps being perhaps elected and appointed to give a casting-vote, in case the twelve should be equally divided on any matter.

7 Edward II.—Deed of Gift and conveyance of the ferry-boat, which he bought of John Costantyn, together with all liberty and things pertaining to the same vessel, by John Quitlock burgess of Lenn to John de Sissewelle of the parish of St. Peter of Lenn. Dated at Bishop's Lenn on Wednesday in the week of the Passover. Also, a series of Grants or deeds of Quitclaim in respect to the ferry-boat and its rights at the passage of the Lenn water, dated respectively in 11, 15, and 18 Edward II.; 4 and 23 Edward III.; and 3 Richard II.

5 November, 9 Edward II.—As sages hommes e as chers amiz Johan de Thornech Merre de Lenne e as burgess de meismes la Ville Robert de Monthaut seneschal de Cestre saluz e totes c cheres amitez. Chers Amiz e purreo q' vous maues mande q' les deners q' me saunt duwes

au paier ore a la feste des touz seintz derrein passe ne sount pas uncore levez par la resoun des grevaunces e destourbances q' vous aves, Sachiez chers amiz q' de vostre grevaunce me peisse malement, et si ieo vous purrie eser on alleger de vestre grevaunce jeo le ferraie molt bonement, mes certainement chere amis jeo sui ore entiel meschief de deners qil vent q' ieo par quei vous pri chers amis q' vous me facez avoir mes deners au plus enhaste q' vous purrez qar certainement ieo ne les pus plus longement desporter q' mout me peise. Et endroit del damage q' fu et fait a mon baillif, mavez vous mannde q' les parties sount accordez, Sachiez q' coment q' la pease soit faite par entre eux, le despit fait a moi nest pas redress, par quei vous pri chers Seignours q' dentre vous voillez ordiner q' les amendes me soient faites del despit avaundit. A die chers amiz q' vous doint bone vie e longe. Escrit an Shouldh' le v jour de Novembre.

Running in English thus,—

To the prudent men and our dear friends John de Thornech mayor of Lenne and to the burgesses of the same town, Robert de Monthaut Steward of Chester, health and all good and dear friendship:—Dear Friends, whereas you have sent me word that the moneys which were presently due at the Feast of All Saints last past are not yet levied on account of the troubles and disturbances you have had, Know dear friends that I am surely concerned for your trouble, and if I could give you ease or alleviation of your trouble I would do it most readily, but assuredly dear friends I am at present in such misfortune of money that wherefore I pray you my dear friends that you put me in possession of my moneys as speedily as you can, since of a truth I can no longer dispense with them, which much troubles me. And with respect to the wrong that was done to my bailiff, you have sent me word that the parties are in agreement, Know you that though peace be made between them, the contempt done to me is not redressed, wherefore I pray you dear Sirs that you will take order amongst yourselves that amends may be made to me for the aforesaid contempt. Adieu dear friends! May he give you happy and long life! Written at Shouldham the 5th day of November.

At the places indicated by points in this translation of a curiously courteous demand for money and amends, contain words of the French epistle have been effaced from the parchment.

— 10 Edward II. Writing of acknowledgment and acquittance, by Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for £173. 6s. 8d. paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn in part payment of £4000, which the said Robert de Monthaut and his wife Emma recovered against the same Mayor and community in the King's Court, before the Justices of the Bench in Easter Term 7 Edward II., of which £173. 6s. 8d. one hundred pounds were in payment of £100 due at the Easter next following the completion of this letter, and the other £73. 6s. 8d. were due at the Feast of All Saints next following the said Feast of Easter. Dated at Quorndon.

— 12 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance, by Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for 40 marks sterling, paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 4,000L., which the said Lord and his wife Emma recovered against the same Mayor and Community in the King's court before the Justices of the Bench. Dated at Euerwyk on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Andrew.

19 May, 12 Edward II. Writing of acknowledgment and acquittance, whereby Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, acknowledged him—

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self to have received from the Mayor and community of Lenne 20*l.*, in part payment of the 4,000*l.* sterling, which he and his wife Emma recovered before the Justices of the Bench at Westminster in the 7th year of Edward II., against the said Mayor and community, "del terme de touz seintz proschein avenir apres la . . . de cest escrit, sicom plus pleinement est contenu en un escrit endente fait pentre nous." Dated at Lenn.

— January 13, Edward II. Deed (Latin) of Acknowledgment and acquittance. Be it known to all men by these presents, that we, Frater Johannes by God's permission Bishop of Norwich have received of Lambert de St. Omer and our other burgesses of Lenn thirty-and-two pounds and eleven shillings of silver, of the one hundred and forty pounds in which they were bound to us for certain ameracements "p' sum' scacarii d'n'i regis," in which they were amerced before Ralph de Monte Hermeri and his associates the Lord King's Justices of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Norfolk, for the trespass of done to Robert de Montalt; And which hundred and forty pounds we pardon the same Lambert and the rest of our burgesses of Lenn, who were amerced before same Justices for the said transgression, the [remaining] one hundred and seven pounds and nine shillings of silver. Dated "apud Geywode viii. Idus Jannarii."

— 14 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance, by Robert de Monthaut, for £13. 10*s.* 4*d.* paid him by the Mayor and Community of Lenn, in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, which he and his wife Emma recovered against the same Mayor and community in the King's Court before the Justices of the Bench at Westminster, in the Easter Term of 17 Edward II.: the said sum of £13. 10*s.* 4*d.* being part of the 50*l.* which the same Mayor and community ought to have paid the said Robert at the term of All Saints last past. Dated at Lenn, on Saturday next before the Nativity of our Lord.

— 14 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance by Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for £7 3*s.* 0*d.* paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenne, in part payment of the 50*l.*, which the same Mayor and community are bound to pay him at the next Feast of All Saints, of the debt of 4,000*l.* which he and his wife Emma recovered against the same Mayor and community in the King's Court at Westminster before the Justices of the Bench in Easter Term 7 Edward II. Dated at Lenn on Tuesday next following the feast of our Lady's Assumption.

— 14 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance, by Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for ten pounds of silver from the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.*, which the said Mayor and community were bound to pay him at the Feast of All Saints 14 Edward II., of the debt of 4,000*l.* which the said Robert and his wife Emma recovered against the said Mayor and community in the King's Court at Westminster before the Justices of the Bench in Easter Term 7 Edward II.—Dated at London on St. Martyn's.

5 August, 15 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance by Robert Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for £15 6*s.* 8*d.*, paid him by the Mayor and community, in part payment of the 4,000*l.* which he and his wife Emma recovered against the same Mayor and community at Westminster before the Justices of the Bench; the said £15 6*s.* 8*d.* being in part payment of £50, due at the next Feast of

All Saints in part payment of the same 4,000*l.* Dated at the Chastel de Rysinge.

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2 December, 15 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance by Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for £34 13*s.* 4*d.*, due to him at the Feast of All Saints last part "*sicom plus pleynment est contenu en un escrit endente, parentre moi et eux,*" in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, recovered by the same Robert and his wife Emma "*en la Court le Roi a la quinzeme de Pasque*" at Westminster 7 Edward II. Dated at the Chastel de Risinges.

2 December, 15 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance by Robert de Monthaut, Steward of Chester, for 23*l.*, paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, by the hand John Burghard, in part payment of the 50*l.*, due from the same Mayor and community next Easter, in part payment of the 4,000*l.* recovered by the said Robert and his wife "*a la Quynzeme de Pasque*" 7 Edward II., &c. Dated at the Chastel de Rising.

— 15 Edward II. Writing of Acknowledgment and acquittance, by Robert de Monhaut, Steward of Chester, for sixty shillings in part payment of 50*l.* due from the Mayor and community of Lenn to the said Robert "*a la Pasque prochain suyaunt apres la confeccion de ceste lettre,*" of the debt of £4,000 &c. &c. Dated at Snetesham, on the Wednesday next after our Lady's Purification.

17 October, 16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance, for 4*l.* paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.* due at the next Feast of All Saints, in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c. Dated at Snetesham.

16 December, 16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance for £8 13*s.* 4*d.* paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.*, due next Easter from the said Mayor and community, in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c. Dated at Kenyng hale.

22 December, 16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance for £30 17*s.* 4*d.* paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.*, due next Easter in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c., &c. Dated at Lenn.

31 December, 16 Edward II. Robert Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance for £10 9*s.* 4*d.*, paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.* due from them next Easter, in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c. Dated at Chastel Risinges.

16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance, for £14 13*s.* 4*d.*, paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of 50*l.* due to him from them at the next Feast of All Saints in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c., &c. Dated at Chastel de Risinges on St. Margaret's Eve.

16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance for £2 10*s.* 4*d.*, paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.* due to him from them at the next Feast of All Saints, in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c., &c. Dated at Chastel Risinges on the Eve of St. Simon and St. Jude.

— 16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance for 6*l.* paid him by the Mayor and community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.* due to him from them next Feast of All Saints in part payment of the 4,000*l.*, &c., &c.

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16 April, 16 Edward II. Robert de Monthaut's Acknowledgment and acquittance for 21*l.* paid him by the Mayor and Community of Lenn, in part payment of the 50*l.* due to him from them next Feast of All Saints, in part payment of the debt of 4,000*l.*, &c., &c. Dated at Chastel de Risinges.

35-6 Edward III.—Four Writings put together on the same file,—

(a.) Schedule headed "Ceaus sunt les choses qe devient Custume a Tolbothe."

(b.) Schedule of the profits of the Tolboth of Lenn from Michaelmas 35 to Michaelmas 36 Edward III.

(c.) Schedule of the proportions of the Profits of the Tolboth of the town of Lenn, accruing "domino Principi, domine Regine, Orby and Suffole."

(d.) The Account of Simon de Gunton of the issues of the Tolboth of Lenn to the Queen, the Prince, the Earl of Suffolk, and the heirs of Orby.

(e.) Memorandum :—Whereas the heirs of Robert de Tateshale or the assigns of Robert de Montalt as heirs of Hugh d'Albini formerly Earl of Arundel, together with the Bishop of Norwic, before the time of the last journey of the Justices into the County of Norfolk, both lately held and still claim to hold the lordship and jurisdiction of the water of Lenn, and claim that distresses and attachments for customs, plaints and all other things there arising ought to be made in the aforesaid water by the common bailiffs of themselves and of no other persons, the aforesaid Robert de Montalt in his life, that is to say, in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward the father of the present King, appointed a court to be held on his presumption of authority at the bridge of St. Germain in Wygenhale by Walter Payn his first Bailiff there; Emma who was the wife of the said Robert de Montalt injuriously continuing the said Court has appointed Thomas Wolsey and John Philip to be her Bailiffs there, Which Thomas and John at this present time cause the merchants and other men, rowing and flowing to the said town of Lenn with their ships and boats, laden as well with men as with merchandize, and on their return therefrom, to be summoned in inquests, distrained, attached, oppressed and harrassed, both by menacing them with hurling of stones that they come to land and tarry, and by extorting heavy fines from them, by the which very many merchants are borne down and impoverished by such and so great oppressions that they have left and sold their ships and boats, and by usurping the jurisdiction of the King's courts, to his injury and against the form of the King's statute in that case provided, to the very great loss of persons passing that way, constrain certain magnates of kingdom, as for instance the Abbot of Cruland, and others who hold of the Lord King in chief by victuals and other the goods bought in Lenn water aforesaid, that to persons making plaint respecting them they answer before them for trespasses committed and contracts made in the county of Lincoln and other counties of the kingdom.

(f.) Copy of a Petition to the Lord Chancellor for relief from the excessive and extortionate demands of the bailiffs of the Tolboth of Lenn; beginning "Plese a mon Seignor le Chancellor en salvacion de droit heritage de sa Eglice Dely et meyntenance de droiture considereer southescriptz appartenantz a les custumes de la Tolboth de Lenn levees par les Baillifs extorseusement et saunz garrant en desherison des tenanantz mon dite Seigner et de toutz le comion poeple illonque repairant." Setting forth the words of the recent presentment

of the same bailiffs by divers of the hundreds of Norfolk "termino Pasche isto eodem anno coram Domino Rege apud Norwyk," the petition concludes, "Mon tresreverent Sr. cest' presentement fut fait al bannk le Roi a la darrein session en Norff" affyn qent due correccion dut avoir este faire par le Justic' solom droit et reson mes droit sur ce en prejudice de Roi et de vous et de plosours altres Seignors et de vos tenauntz et de toute le comon poeple."

26 August 1382. Acknowledgment and bond of the Prior and convent of the Friars of St. Augustine of Lenn, for fifty marks of gold received by them for the said convent's use, of John de Beston, Professor of sacred Theology of the same order and convent, under conditions set forth in the instrument.

15 April 19, Richard II. Acknowledgment of John Merston, auditor of the Duke of Brittany, and deputy of the said Duke's receiver-general Richard Fitz Nichol, that he has received, from the Mayor and community of the town of Lenne, twenty marks of silver, of the issue of the farm of the portion of the Tolboth of the same town, pertaining to the said Duke, for the term of Easter last past.

1 July 20, Richard II. Acknowledgment of John Merston, auditor of the Duke of Brittany and deputy of Richard Fitz-Nichol the said Duke's receiver, that he has received of the Mayor and community of the town of Lenn twenty marks of silver, of the issue of the farm of the portion of the Tolboth of the same town, pertaining to the said Duke, for the term of St. Michael next coming.

-- 22 Richard II.—Acknowledgment of Robert, rector of the church of Marlyngford and receiver in Norfolk of the Duke of York's moneys, that he has received of Thomas de Watirden, Mayor of Lenn, by the hands of John de Lakynghith, ten marks of silver, for the farm of the Tolboth of Lenn pertaining to the said Lord Duke, for the term of St. Michael next coming after the date of the same acknowledgment. Dated on Friday in the virgil of St. Mathew the Apostle and Evangelist, in the said year.

20 December, 1 Henry IV. Acknowledgment of Edmund Aleshalle, receiver-general in Norfolk of the moneys of Henry Duke of Lancaster, that he has received eight marks and half a mark of the usual money of England, of Thomas Drewe late Mayor of Lenne, for the farm of the Tolbothe of the same town, for the term of St. Michael last past.

—, 8 Henry V. Indenture (tripartite) of the Agreement, whereby, for the determination and perfect settlement of differences long existing amongst his sons in Christ and tenants of his town of Lenn, John by God's Grace Bishop of Norwich granted (together with other concessions) that yearly in the presence of the Mayor of Lynn, present either at his pleasure or if necessity require his presence for the prevention of discords and debates, there should be yearly chosen in each of nine constabularies of the Town of Lenn, by the same constabulary, three burgesses of the more competent and peaceful of the burgesses thereof, having sufficient tenure in the aforesaid town, to take part in the causes and affairs touching the same town, namely in all taxes, tenths, fifteenths, allowances, repairs of houses, walls, bridges, water-courses and ditches, and also in all payments, renderings of accounts and allowances, and all other charges and exonerations of this kind, as often as it shall be necessary; So that if three sufficient, peaceful and discreet persons of this kind cannot be found in any constabulary, then burgesses

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shall be chosen from the other constabularies in place of those wanting, and that whatever the Mayor Alderman twenty-four or the greater part of them and the twenty-seven persons as is aforesaid or the greater part of them shall think right to ordain in the premises shall be agreed upon (*et quicquid Maior Aldermannus viginti quatuor vel major pars eorundem et viginti septem persone ut premititur vel major pars eorundem in premissis duxerint ordinandum ratum et gratum habeatur*). Provided always that if any person or persons of the twenty-seven thus elected shall be less than duly sufficient, discreet and peaceful, another person or other persons may be chosen from his constabulary or their constabulary or constabularies or from another constabulary or other constabularies by the aforesaid Mayor Alderman twenty-four or the greater part of them, and the aforesaid twenty-seven or the greater part of them present in the common council of the aforesaid town: With provision of measures to be taken in case the said assembly should be unable to agree respecting the election of a person or persons in place of the disqualified person or persons.

20 October, 5 Henry VI. and 1426 A.D. Bond of the Prior and Convent of the Friars of the order of St. Augustine of Norwich for payment of twenty marks to the Convent of Augustine Friars of Lenne.

30 November, 19 Henry VIII.—Indenture of an Agreement, made (at the mediation and motion of Thomas lord Cardinal, Legate de Latere, Archbishop of York, Primate of Englonde and Chancellor) for the settlement of controversies between Richard by God's grace Bishop of Norwich of the one part and the Mayor and burgesses of the burgh of Bishop's Lenn of the other part; Whereby the said Bishop granted, together with other things, a lease for thirty years to the said Mayor and burgesses of the yearly Lete of the said town with all the perquisities thereof, and also the two courts called the Stewards' Hall Court and the Tollebothe Court, and all such fairs and markets waifs and strays as the said Bishop had or ought to have in the said burgh, and also his liberty and franchises of return of all the king's writs, &c., at a yearly rent of one hundred and four shillings.

4 May, 1 Edward VI. Indenture of a Decree in arbitration and agreement, between William Coke, S.L. recorder of Cambridge, Thomas Gawdy esq. recorder of King's Lynne, Thomas Waters and Raffe Downes burgesses and aldermen of King's Lynne, and John Fanne and John Ruste burgesses and aldermen of the town of Cambridge: For the determination and settlement of controversies and contentions between the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynne and the Mayor Bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Cambridge respecting certain tolls customs and other charges levied of the burgesses of Cambridge by the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynne, and respecting certain privileges and liberties granted to the two towns by the said King and his progenitors.

18 February, 18 Elizabeth. Writ of Inhibition, addressed by Edward, Earl of Lincoln and Lord High Admiral, to the Mayor and aldermen of the town of Lenn and their officers, Forbidding them to proceed further in a certain matter against Thomas Hubberd.

15 November, 7. James I. Indenture of a decree in arbitration, made by Sir Henry Hobart, bart., His Majesty's Attorney-General and Sir John Jacksonne knt., recorder of the town of Newcastle, arbitrators appointed for the settlement of differences between the Mayor and burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the Governor stewards and brethren of the Fraternity of hoastmen of the said

town of the one part, and the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynne co. Norfolk of the other part, touching tolls and customs.

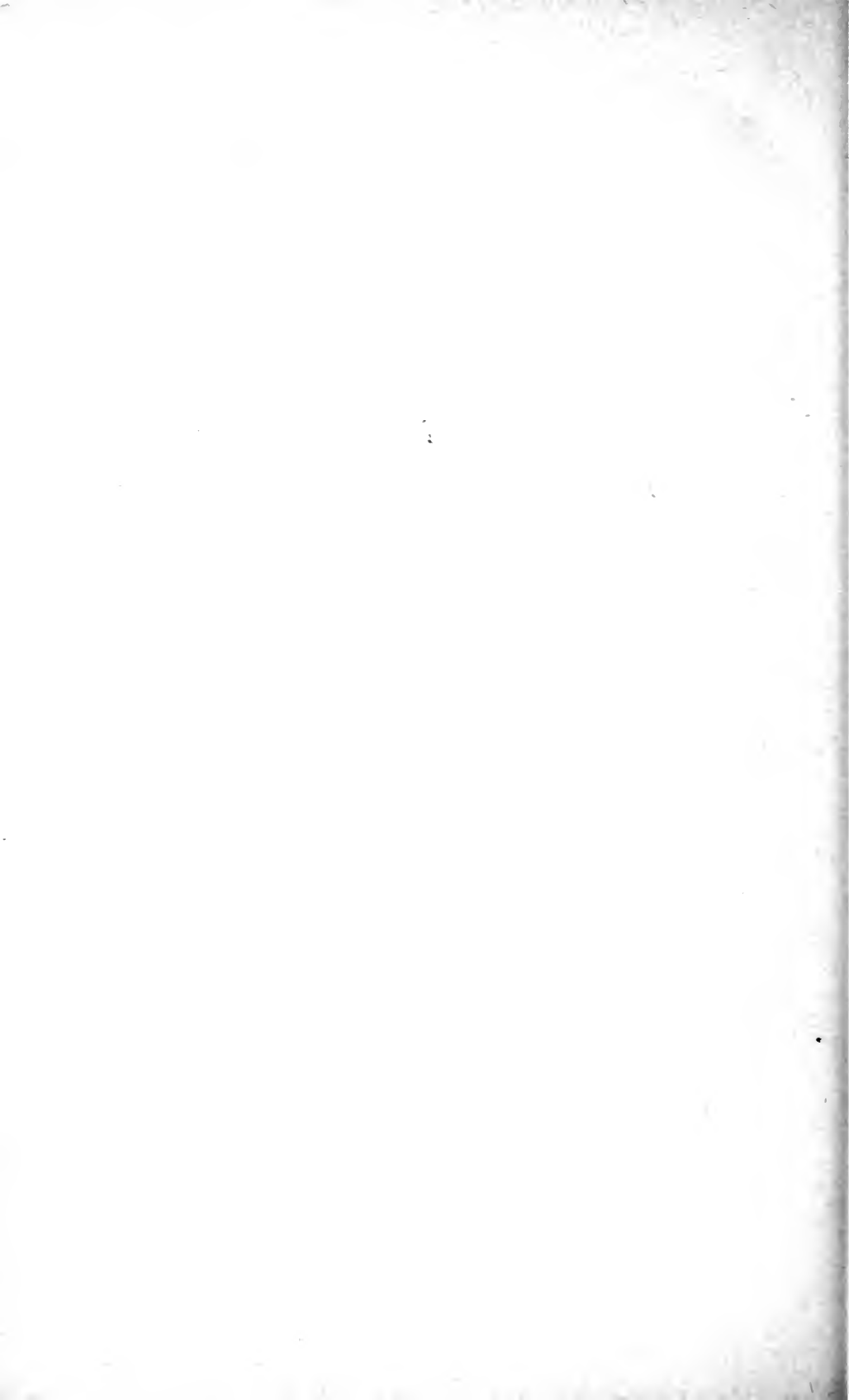
17 October, 20 James I.—Indenture of an Agreement, made between Francis Gurney citizen and merchant-taylor of London, Ambrose Tompson of Thetford co. Norfolk glover, and Martin Hill of Ellingham co. Norfolk woolchapman, of the one part, and the Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lenn of the other part: Whereby, for considerations set forth in the writing, the said Francis, Ambrose and Martin agreed to instruct the poor children of the said town in the art of spinning worsted-yarn, providing the wool needful for the same instruction, and also to give employment to the poor of Lenn in the same industry of spinning worsted-yarn, paying those of them that are not mere learners fit wages for their work.

7 August 1622.—Grant by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich to the Mayor and burgesses of King's Lynn: Reciting a certain deed of 1 May 1626, whereby the same Dean and Chapter granted a lease for twenty-one years of the "rectory of Sct. Margaret in Kynge's Lynn aforesaid, some[time] called the pryorie of Lynn and all gleeb lands tenthes tythes oblacions . . . unto the sayd parsonage and rectory and unto the cappells of Sct. Nicolas and James within the walls of King's Lynn belonging and appertaining, &c.," at a yearly rent of £20 2s. 0d.; and Granting that a certain piece of ground, parcel of the premises so demised, may be taken into and added to St. Margaret's churchyard, for the needful enlargement of the burying ground of that parish.—Also Letters Testimonial, dated 4 August 1624, by Samuel bishop of Norwich, constituting the aforesaid ground sacred, and dedicating it to uses of interment, in accordance with the afore-described grant by the Dean and Chapter.

Besides the writings mentioned in the foregoing catalogues, the Corporation of King's Lynn possesses a large assemblage of Deeds (Grants, quitclaims, indentures of agreement, leases, acknowledgments, &c.,) municipal or private, from Edward the First's time to the 18th century, touching property, municipal or private, lying within the boundaries of the borough; together with numerous writings of the same diverse kinds, having reference to lands and tenements outside the borough now or in former time belonging to the Corporation. These documents preserve a large body of particulars, likely to be serviceable to topographers and other historians of Old Lynn; and persons who may search them for the sake of this information will have occasion to be grateful for the careful labour expended on their arrangement by the late Mr. H. Harrod, F.S.A.

At the conclusion of this report on an exceptionally interesting and valuable collection of municipal muniments, I venture to give public expression to my sense of obligation to the Town Council of King's Lynn for the facilities they afforded me for the performance of my official duties, and to several inhabitants of the ancient borough for social courtesies that rendered my term of work within their bounds a term of enjoyment.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.



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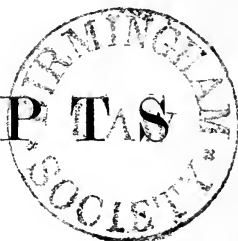
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

ELEVENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART IV.

THE
MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS TOWNSHEND.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



10

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1887.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following account of the vast collection of papers accumulated at Raynham by successive generations of the family of the Marquis Townshend is by no means to be considered exhaustive. The papers here described were selected from thirty or forty large boxes chiefly filled with early deeds, accounts, surveys, rentals, &c. relating to the family estates, which would be of great interest and importance to the Norfolk antiquary; and it is possible that in going through such a mass of material some documents of historical value may have escaped notice. Moreover, previous to the examination of the collection, a selection had been made by Lord Townshend's agent, the late Mr. William Ansell Day (whose kind assistance to and hearty interest in the work of the Commissioners cannot be too warmly acknowledged by them), from the letters, &c. of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, with a view to publication. The majority of these letters formed the correspondence of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother to the Lord Chancellor, whose estates and papers came by marriage to the Townshend family. The lamented death of Mr. Day has suspended for the present the intended publication, though great progress was made with the arrangement and transcription of the documents; but the Commissioners hope that before long some steps will be taken to make this interesting portion of the Raynham collection of manuscripts also available for historical purposes.

The Elizabethan papers removed to London for examination by the Commissioners, and noticed in the subsequent report are comparatively few in number. They include a few newsletters from Sir Francis Wyndham; some commissions and council letters illustrating Norfolk affairs; a copy of the will of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper; and a list of persons implicated in the Earl of Essex's rebellion, showing the prison in which each one was confined. Early in the seventeenth century is a letter from the Norfolk justices to the Council, urging that in that time of plenty places abroad with which England is in amity are the only market for the summer corn, and praying for liberty to ship away barley, malt, peas, and beans, and also beer; the country being so emptied of money that, unless this prayer be granted, it cannot meet the payments demanded for her Majesty's

service. Licences appear to have been granted to export corn and beer from Lynn shortly after this. A series of college bills show the cost of living and tuition at Cambridge between the years 1605 and 1610; an apothecary's bill of some ten years later in date is another curious illustration of prices at that time. There are also three or four good news-letters from Roger Townshend and N. Bacon. Of the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth there is hardly a trace among these manuscripts of any value. The papers of the time of Charles II. are more numerous, but their bearing upon public and county affairs is not marked enough to require special notice here, with the exception of a very lengthy document headed "Some particular matters of fact relating to the administration of affairs in Scotland under the Duke of Lauderdale," and addressed to the King; it is a very severe indictment of that Duke's government. A bundle of "Warrants of Commitment to the Tower" in the years 1675, 1676, and 1677 is useful as evidence of the incarceration of many noted persons at that time on various grounds. There is also a large collection of songs, lampoons, &c., belonging to the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, of which it has only appeared necessary to quote a specimen relating to Lord Wharton and Bishop Burnet.

Among the State Papers and Despatches of the time of Queen Anne and later, we find many addressed to, or concerning, the second Viscount Townshend during his embassy to the Hague in the years 1709, 1710, and 1711. The English agents at Turin, Florence, Milan, Hamburgh, and other places were among his regular correspondents, and their letters give many details of the diplomatic and martial preparations in various courts of Europe during Marlborough's successful campaigns. Some of the letters are addressed to Horatio Walpole, afterwards Lord Walpole of Wolterton, who was attached to Lord Townshend's embassy. There is a good letter from Lord Stair at Warsaw, written in March 1710, referring to the difficulties created by the erratic Charles XII.; and another of about the same date by Stephen Poyntz, referring to the extreme want of the French army "inso-much that in several places their leathern shoes were taken from them in the winter" [lest they should eat them, we may suppose the writer means] "and locked up till the opening of the campaign, and wooden shoes given them in the meantime; and every post we hear of their plundering bakers' shops." One correspondent tells Horatio Walpole in June 1710 of the "late sudden illness called 'Collero Morbus' of his brother Robert, which had nearly put an

early period to the career of the then rising statesman; and another friend James Craggs, when with the English army in Spain, writes to him about the battle of Almenara and other matters. Among other letter writers are the Earl of Peterborough and Lord Raby, afterwards Earl of Strafford, who succeeded Lord Townshend as Ambassador at the Hague. After Townshend became Secretary of State in 1715, we find a capital series of despatches from Admiral Sir John Norris, when in command of the expedition sent to the Baltic to protect British commerce, and to demand satisfaction from the King of Sweden for the losses inflicted on our merchants by the confiscation of their ships and cargoes. Other letters of this time in the collection, notably some from Lord Bolingbroke when in Paris, and of Sir Robert Walpole, were allowed to be used by Archdeacon Coxe, and printed in his *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*. The correspondence for the year 1725 of Horatio Walpole when Minister in Paris, bound in four folio volumes, and many loose letters of his from Paris of earlier and later date were also examined by Coxe. In a long communication dated in January 1727, Sir Charles Wager, the Admiral, gives his "private opinion of the Russians," and their inclinations towards England. The series of notes which passed between George II., in his own handwriting, and Lord Townshend, on various public matters between 1728 and 1730, printed in Coxe's *Walpole*, are still preserved at Raynham. The last diplomatic letter of importance, dated 3rd November 1735, is from Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham; in it he refers to his six years' residence at the Imperial Court, and earnestly desires to be removed from Vienna.

Passing by many petitions and memorials dated in the earlier half of the eighteenth century, which are chiefly of personal interest, we reach the next division of this collection which is that of the Jacobite Papers, ranging in date between 1703 and 1727. The most important in number and interest relate to 1715 and succeeding years, when Viscount Townshend was Secretary of State. Among these are reports from the country of local riots (including a notable one from Oxford in December 1715), and on the state of public feeling; information supplied by spies at various places abroad as to the intentions of the Pretender; many intercepted Jacobite letters; Privy Council minutes by Lord Townshend on the steps to be taken against the rebels and suspected persons; and copies of Jacobite proclamations. Lord Carlisle and James Craggs write from Preston and Wigan on the proceedings against the prisoners taken in Lancashire, and make some interesting references to

Lord Derwentwater, and to others still remembered for their share in the rebellion. There is a good letter, too, from General George Carpenter, dated at Nottingham on the 23rd November 1715, detailing his own services during a month's chase of the rebels, and complaining of their inadequate recognition by the authorities. Copies of despatches to the Duke of Argyll, when commanding the expedition to Scotland against the Earl of Mar, from Lord Townshend and Secretary Stanhope, are also among these Jacobite papers, and the extracts given from them in the following report are of great interest. The first despatch is dated 1st September 1715, and the series is continued at intervals of a few days until 21st February in the year following. Of later date are some curious papers bearing on a project for "disarming the Highlands," and a very long letter from General Wade, showing the manner in which that part of the kingdom could in his opinion be made secure against future attempts to disturb its peace.

Of a totally different character are the letters and accounts formerly belonging to the Earl of Wilmington. The Earl, when Mr. Spencer Compton, was treasurer to Prince George of Denmark, and he held in later years a similar post with regard to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. The papers and accounts relating to these positions have more personal than historical interest, but they will be found not unworthy of the space given them in the report. Passing by some details of the cost of regimental clothing and the like, we come upon a long inventory of the personal effects of Prince George, a valuation of his breeding mares, stallions, coach horses, hunters, and "padds," and of his plate, guns, and pistols; the last article included in the list being a twelve-oared barge. Perhaps the most noticeable fact about this property is that most of it was claimed by various officers of the late Prince's household as their fees and perquisites; thus certain plate fell to the share of Lord Delawarr as Groom of the Stole, all the coaches and horses (the latter valued at 992*l.*) were given up to Lord Bridgewater as Master of the Horse, and the barge to the bargemaster of the Prince. Some letters concerning the Duchy of Cornwall are best worth attention among the evidences of Compton's second term of office.

Some papers relating to the Tower of London, chiefly between 1712 and 1715, when the Earl of Northampton was Governor of the Tower, next fall under notice. Among them are documents showing the privileges claimed by the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, and some curious petitions, notably one from a poor man who claims relief for having been shot by a sentinel

under peculiar circumstances. There are also many orders from the council for the great guns to be fired on certain memorable occasions.

Following these are some private letters addressed to Elizabeth, Countess of Northampton, dated between 1713 and 1737. These are chiefly of domestic interest, but are not without reference to public affairs. Thus the satirical Lady Ferrers writes a few days after the death of Queen Anne, "he [George I.] is very stately, and everything must be very fine; he speaks neither French nor English; he won't be very good company to these Kings [the Lords Justices] when he comes. The little Duke of Kent has gained three inches; I have seen one of them [the Kings aforesaid], but he doesn't speak to subjects." The majority of Lady Northampton's correspondents are of her own sex, and their epistles, though doubtful in their orthography even for that lax age, are usually amusing if not always instructive. Almost her only male correspondent was one Nicholas Guillibeaup, who appears to have kept a select young gentlemen's academy at Fulham, whence he dates his reports on the progress of her young son, Lord Compton, in his studies.

Of far wider interest is the section of the report under which is grouped the numerous papers relating to the American plantations, &c. during the first 40 years or so of the last century. These, like other portions of the Townshend collection already noted, seem to have been brought together by Lord Wilmington, who between the years 1731 and 1743 held the position of President of the Council. The majority of the letters are addressed to him. Some of them give glimpses of the condition of Carolina and the difficulties which beset its Lords Proprietors: the letters of Governor Gabriel Johnston, three or four of which are given at full length, together with some petitions and other letters from Charles Town, will be found of marked value for the history of that colony. The Governor of Georgia about the same time was the celebrated General James Oglethorpe, of whom is preserved a letter with two very curious reports of his interviews with the Chiefs of the Chicksaw Indians at Savannah. The papers relating to Massachusetts (1730-1742) are equally numerous and important, the majority of them being letters and reports from Governor Jonathan Belcher; a memorial signed by eight pastors of churches in Boston, Roxbury, and Cambridge, and a letter from Governor W. Shirley, who succeeded Belcher,

should also be noticed. Of all these letters the most striking is a private one written by Belcher to his brother-in-law, Richard Partridge, who lived in London, setting forth the difficulties which surrounded his governorship. Other interesting papers in this section relate to New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica.

George Townshend, afterwards fourth Viscount and first Marquis, was a brigadier-general early in the year 1759, when he was sent to Canada with the expedition under General Wolfe. On Wolfe's death, at the capture of Quebec, he succeeded to the command. Many letters, of both public and private character, relating to this expedition are preserved at Raynham, and have been printed in this report. Roger Townshend, younger brother of George, was a colonel in the same expedition, and died from wounds received at the siege of Tyconderago a few weeks before the fall of Quebec; a letter from him to Lady Ferrers (wife of his brother George), dated from the Camp at Fort Edward, June 7, 1759, gains additional interest on that account. The most important official documents are some "rough notes" relating to the siege of Quebec, and a copy of Townshend's long despatch to Pitt describing the operations and the capture; among the private ones the brigadier's letters to his wife are noticeable. In the first quoted he writes:—"General Wolfe's (*sic*) health is but very bad. His generalship in my poor opinion is not a bit better, this only between us. He never consulted any of us till the latter end of August, so that we have nothing to answer for, I hope, as to the success of this campaign." Passages in other letters cast a doubt on Wolfe's military skill, though, happily, his character as a hero remains undisturbed; thus, about three weeks after his death, Brigadier James Murray writes to Townshend that Wolfe's "orders throughout the campaign show little stability, stratagem, or fixed resolution; I wish his friends had not been so much our enemies, his memory would probably have been dearer to his country than now it can be. We are acting on the defensive; you have the execution of the plan, and I am well persuaded you will manage it with as much tenderness to the memory of the poor general as the nature of things will admit of."

The concluding portion of the report contains notices and copies of miscellaneous letters and papers covering in date nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. Many of them have little interest except as autographs of persons of more or

less distinction. Among the remainder the following may be selected for mention:—a letter from Horatio Walpole to his brother Robert in August 1727 referring to a conversation he had had with Cardinal Fleury about the intention to send the young Lord Chesterfield as minister to Paris; one from Colonel John Harbord describing an attack by a French privateer in August 1710 on the packet boat in which he crossed from Holland; Lord Findlater's account of an election of representative peers for Scotland in June 1721; two letters from Charles Compton, Consul-General in Portugal, to Lord Wilmington in 1731 and 1732; a letter written on the coast of Guinea to a Norwich alderman in 1737, urging the fine prospects of a profitable trade with that country which lie open to enterprise; a few chatty letters of Lord Hervey, and of his sons George and Augustus, afterwards Earls of Bristol, to Lady Townshend; one from General John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, describing his pursuit of the Young Pretender; a curious agreement between Lord Townshend and Lord Weymouth in 1765 about the borough of Tamworth, besides letters concerning other elections at different dates; a letter of Viscount Clare, member for Bristol, on the linen manufacture in Ireland in 1770. Among the latest in date is a note of the Chevalier D'Eon.

Scattered among the above in their chronological order are many letters of the most brilliant member of the family whose papers are being described, the statesman Charles Townshend. One of them is as early in date as September 1735, when the writer was but ten years old; the next was written ten years later, from Scarborough, in which he gives his conviction that his illnesses have no other source than constitutional weakness; three years later he is again at Scarborough, looking forward to a seat at the Board of Trade, as well as for the borough of Yarmouth; and other letters to his mother give glimpses of his domestic life and character. The most important political document is the copy of a long letter he wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, April 30, 1764, suggesting the steps to be taken to strengthen the opposition to the government of that day.

A singular contribution to the history of the study of political economy will be found in the lengthy correspondence which passed in 1752 between the third Lord Townshend and the Rev. Josiah Tucker, afterward Dean of Gloucester; and in the many letters, with their replies, written by the same Lord two or three years later to the authorities of Cambridge University, relative to his proposal to give a prize of twenty guineas each to the two best dissertations "upon subjects included within the

theory of trade." After much discussion the proposal was accepted, and the prizes awarded, but the subjects chosen were so little to his lordship's taste that he declined the offer made by the Vice-Chancellor to send the two winning dissertations for his perusal.

Fortunately for historical and literary students, the present noble owner of Raynham has not placed such restraint upon the use of his manuscript treasures there as his ancestor, the third Viscount, thought fit to do. In May 1752 Horatio Walpole asked permission of this nobleman to have a sight of those letters which Lord Townshend's father "wrote and received while he was ambassador in Holland in the late Queen Anne's reign, because I have under my consideration some Posthumous Works of the late Lord Bolingbroke, and the sight of your father's papers might be of service to set in a true light the false and scandalous misrepresentations of the transactions in which Lord Townshend had been greatly concerned." There is no record of any answer whatever having been made to this application, and more than two years later, in October 1754, Walpole repeats his application, with a reference to his previous letter. The rough draft of Lord Townshend's reply to this, from Raynham, deserves quoting at length. It runs thus:—"My father did during his retirement here in the country in the latter part of his life determine to write a history of his own times, which he had entered upon, and though he died soon after, yet as he had resolved rather to take the trouble on himself of drawing up this historical account than to leave it to any other hand, I think that he has by such his resolution plainly signified to me his inclination and desire that these papers which he has left in my custody should not be perused or made use of by any other hand. I should otherwise have been glad to have complied with your request."

The portion of the following report which deals with the Townshend papers previous to 1700 was drawn up by Mr. W. O. Hewlett; the papers of the last century were examined and calendared by the late Mr. H. Barr Tomkins. Upon the death of the last-named gentleman, while his calendar was still in manuscript, Mr. Hewlett undertook the revision of the whole report.

2

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, AT RAYNHAM HALL, CO. NORFOLK.

I.—LETTERS AND PAPERS BEFORE 1600.

Besides those set out below there are numerous letters between the following persons.

Amy Bedingfeld (1591); Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey; *passim*; Sir Drew Drury (1597); Sir Roger Townshend of Rainham (1577 *et passim*); Sir Edward Clere of Blickling (1582); William Townshend (1587); Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper (1569 *et passim*); John Dychfield, mayor of Lyme Regis (1577); Edward Walpole (1588); Sir Francis Wyndham Justice of the Common Pleas in 1579 (1576 *et passim*); Nicholas Bacon son of the Lord Keeper (1572); and many others of less note.

N.D. Old memorandum book in parchment covers, with no name or date. It appears to have been made about the beginning of the 16th century, and contains a number of rough notes, written frequently in Norman French, all relating to the Townshends. It contains (*inter alia*) (1) notes *tempore* Henry VII. of payments of money, delivery of deeds, and of places where deeds and writings are to be found; (2) Extracts from the will of a Lady Townshend, name not mentioned, who died 8th Hen. 7. 1492-3 (possibly Ann daughter of Sir William de Brewse wife of Sir Roger Townshend), the bequests are chiefly plate furniture and linen; (3) Similar extracts from the will of a Sir R. Townshend Chivalier, appointing chaplains at his various houses and detailing their duties. "And the sayd 2 prests to say at every of ther masses after the Gospell, *de Profundis* with a special colect for my father's soule, my moder's soule, my soule, my wyff's soule, and all our auncceters' and frends' soules, and principally for all the soules that I and my wyff be bounden to pray for, and for all the soules that we have had eny good and not deserved of ageyn consciens; and for all cristen soules;" (4) Notes of leases made by Dame Eleanor Townshend daughter of Sir John Heydon and wife of Sir John Townshend of Brampton; (5) Notes headed "Consideracons that ther was never lawful bergayn between William Paston the younger and Jan Mariot and John her son," being apparently legal notes of some law suit then pending; (6) Extract from a will, (testator not mentioned) mentioning John Townshend, Robert Townshend, George Townshend; (7) Notes headed "Valor maneriorum terrarum et tenementorum Rogeri Townshend." There are many other rough notes, domestic, and estate accounts, many of which are dated. These dates range from 15th to 17th Hen. VII. 1449-1502.

1572. Oct. 13th. Sir Francis Wyndham* to Nathaniel Bacon. "Newes here be none but that the Quene's Majesty is very well recovered agayne.

* Sir Francis Wyndham was son of Sir Edmund Wyndham, sheriff of Norfolk, by Susan daughter of Sir Roger Townshend of Rainham. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, and was thus brother-in-law of Sir Nathaniel Bacon. He was elected recorder of the City of Norwich in 1576, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1579.

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The newes in Flanders grow now contrarye to the successe of that contrye reported in Norffolk. For I thynke you have hard that Mowntz ys geven over by Counte Lodwicke unto the Duke of Alva; that the Counte by composition ys passed with bagge and baggadage, and that the Prynce of Orenge ys retyred to Mecklyn, he groweth weake as ys feared thorough want of payment to his sowldyers."

N.D. Nov. 4th. Sir Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon. The first part of business matters. "Flusbyng begynneth to feare by reason of the sowldyers will skale (? sail) now awaye shortly and therefor yt ys sayd that they of the towne do make awaye their goods. All the townes revolted from the Duke of Alva are returned to hym agayne, but Mecklyn hath bene spoyled by the sayd Duke. It begynneth now to be in whysperying of our league to be renewed with Kyng Philip and that embassadors shall be sent enterchangeably for the purpos."

1576. Oct. 8th. "Goramburye." Copy Royal Commission under the Great Seal, headed "A comission within the county of Norfolk touching restraint of transportacon of corne and grayne and other victuall beyond the seas, and for furnishinge of the merkets; and also to enquire of regrators." The commission is directed to Sir Christopher Heydon, Sir William Butts, Robert Bell, Drew Drewry, Henry Woodhowse, Raphe Shelton, William Heidon, Nathaniel Bacon and Thomas Barroughe Esquires. It sets out that it is evident to her Majesty and her Council that "the prises of corne and grayne, and other victuall without any naturall or evident just cause do begynne to ryse and increase only (as it seameth) by reason that divers couetous greedy and evill disposed farmors and other ingrossors and badgers inhabitinge within divers counties of this our realme havinge greate quantitie of grayne in their hands, and myndinge for their owne private lucre and gaine to make a greate scarcitey thereof, not without some expectacon by some occations of secret transportacon of grayne and other victualls owt of the realme by reason of the great prises of the same in forraine partes growne by the inward troubles ther; and so havinge great store of corne and grayne in their hands and possessions they will kepe and withhold the same from the markets by unlawfull confederacies amongst themselves to the intende only to kepe the same at very excessyve prises. By reason whereof and by false rumors and reporte divided for that purpose as we ar enformed, all manner of corne and grayne and other victualls and especially wheate and rye, barley malte and otes, and also butter and chease have not only been but also do yet continewe at very greate and extreme prises, and greater is like to doe yf some speady remeadye for the dewe correction of such offenders and the staye of such practises of ingrossors and badgers be not had and provided." The Commissioners are therefore required and empowered to find out by examination of witnesses and other means, (1) all persons in the County of Norfolk who commit the above practices, and the magnitude of their offences and all other necessary particulars concerning them and their transactions; (2) the names of all engrossers of corn and other provisions; and (3) full particulars of all persons who in any way, by their dealings, tend to enhance the prices of corn and other victualls. They are further required to enjoin all farmers having corn to sell that they bring to the market such quantity only as they shall be empowered to do by the Commissioners and "to sell the same at reasonable prices without any fraud, covin or delaye" power being given to the Commissioners to commit to gaol any such who transgress these regulations.

No corn, grain, butter, cheese or other victual is to be transported abroad on pain of imprisonment, but under strict supervision of the customs' officers, it may be carried between English ports and harbours.

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1576. Oct. 19th. Hampton Court. Letter signed W. Burghley, T. Sussex, A. Warwyk, F. Bedford, R. Leycester, F. Knollys, James Croft, Fra. Walsyngham. To the Sheriff and Justices of Norfolk on the prevailing scarcity of corn and the means to be adopted for remedying it. Forbidding the exportation of corn abroad, &c.

1577. Jan. 1st. Emblem beautifully sketched in ink of a man on horseback and a man about to mount a bare backed colt. Above is written "*Aliquando tamen proficit qoo sero sapit.*" Then beneath follow the lines :

Before the sturdye colte will byde the bytt,
He beares oftymes the broont of many blowes,
But when at laste he letts his ryder sytt,
He learns to rayne, and forwarde then he goes.
Some men be coltes : they friske and flynge at first,
Yett (onse well broke) suche men prove not the worste.

To the righte Honorable Sir Nycholas Bacon Knighte, Lorde Keeper of the Greate Seale, good newe yeare and many to God's good pleasure. My verie favorable good Lorde.

Being latelye receavede into Her Majestie's service (wherein I hope to recover my decayede estate) I devised to presente all my lordes and good frendes in Courte with certayne emblems for their new yeres gyftes, an exerceyes, (as I judge) neyther unplesante nor unprofitable. Att leaste my meaninge is thereby to showe prooffe that my penn cann as well be paynfull in moral poetrie, as itt hathe bene hetherto over curious in expresseing of lighte affections.

And my resolutione beinge suche, I coulde not chuse but proffer your Lordship the lyke presentte, an objecte not altogether corespondente to the gravite of your judgmente, and yett voyde of any vanitie which may justlie offende your honorable disposicon and in full hope thereof I have put in hazarde to send you the same, beseachinge your Lordship thus to understande I kept my koltish tricks much longer then was eyther for my credytte, or for my proffytte, I friskede, I flange, I refused the brydell of discretione, and ran still at lardge in the fenns of sondrye follyes. At last it hath pleasede God to make reasone my ryder, and he haveinge firste corectede me, nexte enstructede me, and laste of all encouragede and coyed me. I begyne to beare the brydle pretelye well and hope so to goe forwards as I may deserve in thende to be well placed in a prynce's stable.

But (my goode Lord) my colltyshe and jadishe tricks have longe sythens broughte me oute of fleashe as withowte some spedye provysione of good provender I shall never be able to endure a longe jorneye and therefor am enforced to neye and braye unto your good Lordship and all other which have the keye of her Majesties storehouses beseachinge righte humblie that you will vouchsaaffe to reamember me with some exteordynarye allowaunce when it fallethe. God preserve your Lordship to the common proffytte and my perticuler comforte this firste of January 1577 and ever your Lordship's redye at comaunde.

G. LE GASCOIGNE.

1577. May 31st. Greenwich. The Lords of the Privy Council. Lords Burghley, Lincoln, Sussex, Leicester, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir Francis Walsingham and James Croftes to the Justices of Norfolk, with regard to the injury done to the wool trade and to the customs by

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certain persons who buy up all the wool and sell it again at what price they choose ; enclosing a list of such persons, and requiring the Justices to compel them in a bond of 100*l.* each only to buy such wool every year "as they by themselves and ther apprentices shall yerelie make or do to be maid and wrought in ther mantien howses in things used to be maid of wolles and mixed with wolles within this realme. And further they shall not buye anie to sell the same backe in whole againe to anie other." The list of persons who are to give bonds follows on another page.

1577. July 20th. "From the Court at Richemond." Copy letter signed "W. Burghley," "Edward Lyncolne," "T. Sussex," "F. Knolles," "Ja Crofts," & "F. Walsingham," but unaddressed, requiring a return of all the inns, taverns, and alehouses, on which a small tax is to be levied to raise money for the improvement of the port of Dover.

1578. April 27th. Greenwich. Copy letters signed by Lords Burghley, Lincoln, Sussex, Warwick, and Hunsdon, Sir F. Knollys, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Francis Walsingham, and others, directed to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of the County of Norfolk as to the training of the militia in shooting.

1589. Aug. 20th. "The Court at Otelandes." Copy letter from the Council to the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk as to the levying of a loan on the County.

1578. Dec. 23rd. Copy Will of SIR NICHOLAS BACON, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

In the name of God Amen. The thre and twentithe daie of December in the yere of our Lord God a thousand fyve hundredthe seaventye and eighte and in the one and twentithe yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Laydie Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England Fraunce and Ireland Defendor of the Faith etc. [I] Sir Nicholas Bacon Knyghte Lord Keper of the Greate Seale of England beyng of whole mynde and memorie doe make this my present testament in manner and forme followynge revokynge all former wills and testaments made by me before the date hereof.

First. I comyte my sowle to the hands of Almighty God whoe of his omnipotencie did create yt and of his infinite mercie redeemed yt and now as my undoubted hope ys by the same mercifull redemcon will glorifie yt and save yt.

My desier ys to be buried at Pawles where my tombe is. And because I geve noe blackes to the riche that have noe neede therefore I geve to the poore that have neede fyve hundredthe marks to be distributed accordynge as by a sodule subscribed wythe my hand dothe appeare. I will notwithstanding blackes be geven to my housholde folkes both at London and Gorhamburie and to all my childeren their husbands and wiffes.

Item I geve to my deare and welbeloved wief one thowsande fyve hundredthe ounces of my plate whereof thone haulfe gylte and thother haulfe parcel gylte and white, to be chosen by hir oute of all my plate excepte soutche parcels as I geve awaye by speciall name.

I give hir also all my linnen, naperie, hangynges, coches, lytters, and all other my howshold stufe and howsholde stoore remayninge at London excepte my readie money, plate and armor and excepte suche evidence as apperteyne to eny lands or hereditaments as be assigned to eny of my children by my former wief, and excepte suche things as remayne in my studie and suche things as I geve awaye by

speciall woordes requyringe my wief in consideracon of the same provision and stoore to kepe so many of my howsholde together at her charges duryng a monethe after my deathe as will tarrie so longe for the better doinge whereof I give hir in readie money ^{ch}. I give hir also suche jewells and gol Smythes worke (excepte plate) as remayneth with hir. I will also to my said wief all my horses and geldyngs And also all my intereste in all my stockes of sheepe goynge at Ingham or Tymwoorthe or within eny of my sheepe courses there To possesse and use duryng hir life uppon condicon that within one yeare nexte after my decease and before her mariage agayne she become bounde to my executors in the some of twoo hundredthe pounds that at the tyme of her deathe she shall leave to suche person or persons as oughte then to possesse the same mannor and stocke of sheepe goynge uppon the same mannor and within the said sheepe courses of like goodnes and of as greate a number as she shall receave.

And this is donne because I ame bownde uppon covenants of marriage of my eldest sonne to leave suche a stocke after the deathe of my said wief And I will that the stockes letten with Stifkey goe as the lands is there appoynted to goe and remayne And I will that the one haulte of all the howsholde stufe that shall remayn at Gorhamburie at the tyme of my deathe (excepte my plate, tent and pavilion) to Anthonie at thage of 24 years And if he die before then to Frauncis at the same age And thother haulte I will to Anthonie after the deathe of my wief And in the meanetyme my wief to have the use of it. To whome also I geve all my greene store of howseholde remayninge either at Redburn or Windridge and all my other goodes and cattalls remayninge there (except my plate and money and other things before geven or excepted).

Item I will that all that my lease of Aldenham and all copiehold lands or tenements lyinge in the parrishes of Sainte Michall or Sainte Stephens nighe Saint Albones or joyninge to any lands of Westwicke, Gorhamburie or Praye shall remayne and goe accordyng as my howse of Gorhamburye is appoynted to goe and remayne.

Item I geve to my said wief all my intereste in Yorke Howse in consideracon of which legacies and in consideracon of suche assurances of mannors lands and tenements as I have assured unto my said wief and for all loves that have benne betwene us I desier her to see to the well bringing upp of my twoo sonnes Anthonie and Frauncis that are nowe left poore orphans without a father.

And further I will and bequethe to the said Anthonie my sonne all that my lease and tearme of yeres and all my intereste and demaunde which I have of or in all those woodes commonly knowne or called by the name or names of Brittetfirth alias Brighteighfirth alias Brighteigh woode and Burnet Heathe lyinge and beyng in the parrish of Sainte Stephens in the countie of Hertforde And also all that yerely rente of £26 13 4 due and payable for the said woodes And also all my righte tittle and possession which I have of and in eny lands tenements and heriditamentes assured to my said [son] Sir Nicholas for the true payment of the said rente of £26 13 4 And also all that my lease and tearme of yeres and all my tittle and intereste and demaunde which I have of or in the fearme of Pynner Parke lying in the parrishe of Harrowe in the County of Middlesex. And also of and in all my other landes tenements and heriditaments lying in the said parrishe of Harrowe To have and to houlde to the said Anthonie the said woodes lying within the said parrishe of Sainte Stephens And all the said fearme called Pynner Park and all the said landes and heriditaments in Harrowe for and duryng so maney yeres as yt shall happen the

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said Anthonie to live. And if yt shall fortune the said Anthonie to die before the full ende and expiracon or determinacon of the said leases and tearmes of yeares therein contained then my will and intent is that the eldeste sonne of the bodie of the said Anthonie for the tyme beyng and the heyres mayles of his bodie for the tyme beyng shall have houlde occupie and enjoye successively during their severall lyves all the said woodes and fearme and other the premysses before bequeathed to the said Anthonie for so maney yeres as the said eldeste sonne of the said Anthonie for the time beinge or the heyres males of the bodie of the said eldeste sonne shall severallye and successivelie fortune to live and yf it fortune the said Anthonie and his said eldeste sonne and the heyres males of the said eldest sonne and everie of them to die without issue male of their bodies and of the body of every of them before the full ende and determination of the saide leases and termes of yeares therein contayned, then my will and full meanyng is further that Frauncis my sonne shall have houlde occupie and enjoye the said woodes fearme and other the premysses before bequeathed to the said Anthonie. To hym the said Frauncis his executors and assignes for ever.

Item I geve also to my eldeste sonne and his heyres all my fearmes in Mildenhall and of Langerfearme and of the lands and tenementes in Ilketeshall and of my howse in Silver Streete that I have of the House of Westminster and of my fearme of Dullynghams.

And further I will to my said heyre my tent and pavilyon remayninge at Gorhamburie and all my apparrell armor and weapon remaininge eyther at Redgrave or at any howse in London and all my howshoulde stupe stocke stoore and other goodes remayning at Redgrave, and all things remayninge in my studie at London excepte suche as be geven awaye by speciall wordes.

Item I geve to Roberte Blackeman my nephewe all my intereste in the lease of the meadowes and grounde at Hame.

And to Nathaniell my sonne towards the buildyng of his howse at Stifkey twoo hundredthe poundes and besides all my lease of the lands in Stifkey and my stocke of sheepe goinge upon them.

Item I give to the Master and Fellowes of Bennet Colledge in Cambridge to the buildinge of a chappell there cc^{li}.

And I geve to every of my freendes and to my servantes and suche other person as be named in a paygne hereafter followyng subscribed with my hand all suche thyngs and somes of money as beene in the same appoynted.

Provided alwayes that iff Ann my said wief doe not make or cause to be made within one yere next after my decease and before she be married agayne to everie of my sonnes Nicholas, Nathaniell, Edward, Anthonie and Frauncis, a sufficient release in lawe of all her right tittle intereste and demaundes of dower of and in all the mannors landes tenements and hereditamentes whereof by reason of my seysin she is or then shalbe dowable and deliver or cause to be delivered to everie of my said sonnes one suche release within the said yere and before she be married, then I will all my legacies guifts and bequestes to her made shalbe voided and then I will the same together with the rest of my goodes debtes and cattalles after my debtes paid funeralls discharged and legacies performed to my eldeste sonne Nicholas.

Item I will that the hundrethe poundes stocke remayninge with the Mayor of Sainte Albones and his brethern's handes for the settinge of the poore of woorke be continued in their handes so longe as they perferme the covenantes agreed uppon betweene them and me otherwise that my wief or heyres to Gorhamburie receive and kepe the same.

And of this my will I make my executors Sir Nicholas Bacon Knyghte and Nathanyell Bacon, and overseer my Lorde Treasurer my brother in lawe to whom I geve a standynge cuppe with a cover garnyshed with christall weighing 53 ounces 3 quarters, and to my Ladie Burghleye my sister in lawe a deepe bowle with a cover haveyng my cognizaunce weighing 21 ounces and a half.

To Anthonie my jewell that I weare and to my daughter Bacon my eldeste sonne's wief my cheaste in my study made by Albert and my little boxe with ringes and to Mistress Butts my ringe with the beste turquois.

In wittnes whereof I have subscribed everie paygne of this my will with myne owne hande and set to my seale the daie and yere firste above written.

1578. The names of the poorest prisoners in the comon gayle in the Kinges Benche who this 6th of Marche received the som of foure pouds as the legacye of the ryght honorable St Nicholas Bacon Knyght decessyd late Lord Keper of the Great Seale of England by thands of Hugh Morgan grocer and Thomas Awdeley skynner.

Endorsed : Prisoners acquittances.

1579. June 12th. "St Kateryns." Nicholas Mynne to Nathaniel Bacon. News of the town. The Bishop of York just dead. The Queen has been "syckly" but is now better.

1579. Aug. 19th. "From the Court at Nonsuch." Copy letter signed by Sir Thomas Egerton, Sir W. Knowles, Sir Robert North, Sir Robert Cecil, Lords Hunsdon and Buckhurst, to whom does not appear, "After our hartie comendacons, we have received a letter from Sir Henry Woodhouse by which we perceave that som of you the Comysioners have not only taken from him the charge which longe tyme was comytted unto him, but have of late appointed him againe to attend the defence of Yarmouth not allowing him those forces that have benne by former direcon appointed for that purpose. Theis courses seminge straunge unto us that you should proceed in such sorte with a gente of reputacon and good service, we canne do no lesse then requier you to yeld us a reason and accompt of your doeings in that behalf, and what moved you to take those unfreindly courses with a gente of his sorte."

1579 [about]. Paper headed "The charge of the buryall in Paules," and endorsed "The verger's bill, to the ryght worshipfull Sir Nicholas Bacon Knight and other the executors of my Lord Keper." It probably refers to the burial of Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who died in 1579. It gives an estimate (which comes to 18*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*.) of the cost of a funeral at St. Paul's and is signed "Alexander Nowell, deane, Jo: Mullins, Jo: Walker."

1581. March 11th. Blickling. Sir Edward Clere to Nathaniel Bacon, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Privy Council relating to some wax come ashore by reason of a wreck to which certain persons, living near the coast, lay claim. It is her Majesty's pleasure that ten thousand weight of the said wax be delivered to her messenger on her behalf.

1582. Nov. 16th. Sir Edward Clere to Nathaniel Bacon, concerning injuries inflicted on Sir Edward by his "cousin Heidon," forcibly entering Saxlingham House, killing and impounding his cattle, assaulting his servants, &c.

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1583. Paper headed "The oryginall of the falling out of Mr Thomas Cooper and Mr Robert Markham the younger at Sowthwell the 12th of Maye 1583 in the presence of Mr Thomas Locke Mr William Sutton the younger and Mr Marshall brother in law to Mr Markham."

1587. Nov. 22nd. Sir Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon. "The opportunitye of this berer together with the freshenes of occurrents here, moveth my wrytynge at this present. Here is very fresh newes and that dyversely conffirmed, that there be at Dunkyrke of late ccme 12000 Italyan sowldyers, but whither they shall be sent ys dowbted. Some saye into Fraunce, some feare into Scotlande, or yf hither or not ys unknowen. But upon this, though there have bene a great calme and stylnes in not executyng soch preparatyon as was publyshed in the Star chamber should be made at everye hande as well by sea as by lande, yet even now upon advertisement that came but yesterdaye upon conference by the Privye Cownsell yt ys sayd to be resolved that my Lord Admyrall shall presently go to the sea with a great navye. And this daye came there letters from my Lorde of Hunsden that the Scotts have fayled of kepyng of the dayes of trewe at which was promised restytution of and amends for the great spoyles of late taken by the Scotts. Whereupon my Lord of Hunsden in person hath entered into Scotlande and hath taken a great botye there to satisfye the parties afore spoyled. The Kynge there hath a great power up and in redynes. He geveth owt that he ys dryven for his owne safetye agaynst some of his own subiects to provyde his power for his owne defence. But yt ys not beleved, for rather yt ys thought that he maketh hymselfe redye to joyne with forren forces to invade us, and therefore his excuses begyn not to be trusted nor beleued. Here ys other good newes even yesterday advertysed hither That there be 12 hulkes laded with cordadge (which ys cables and soch lyke furniture for ships) by tempest of wether dryven into Plymowthe haven in the west contrye, which by the helpe of two or three shypps beyng then nere upon the coast helped them to be kept and stayed there, though they moch resisted the same. They came from Hanboroughe (Hamburgh) and were goyng to Lyseburne (Lisbon) as a provision made for the Kynge of Spayne's navye. But by God's providens more then by humayne foresyght they be stayed to do us good to unfurnyshe the adversarye. And so we may see how moch we are bound to God if we wold be thankefull."

1590. Jan. 9th. "The Courte at Richmonde. Letter signed "Chr. Hatton, *Canc*," "W. Burghley," "Hounsdon," "T. Howard," "T. Heneage," "J. Fortescue," "J. Wolley," and "F. Cobham" to Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., appointing him collector of a loan about to be raised in the county of Norfolk.

1591. March 1st. "A certificat touching divers persons who have had privie seales delivered unto them for the loane of money within the Countie of Norfolk." Lists of persons who have furnished money on loan for the Queen's service; of persons who the justices consider have not lent enough; of persons certified to be too poor to lend any thing; and of persons who are able to lend, but whose names have been omitted.

1592. Oct. Copy of a long letter (in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing) from the Justices of Norfolk and Suffolk, probably to the Privy Council, as to a grant made to two persons named William Garton and Robert Kyrke of the profits of the forfeiture of a penal statute for the sowing of flax and hemp in Norfolk and Suffolk. In a letter from their Lord-

ships the Justices were required to call before them the patentees and other witnesses and to certify to the Council the correctness or non-correctness of their accounts. This has been done, though the patentees, when summoned, neglected to appear, and the accounts have been proved to be false. The patentees appear to have been under a contract to construct a pier at Sheringham in Norfolk from the proceeds of the grant of the forfeitures, and the Justices had been further required to view and report upon the progress and value of the pier. In this letter they state that they have viewed the pier and have heard the testimony of local men on its value, which is not considered great, and the letter concludes with suggestions that the present pier shall be discontinued and in part pulled down and the timber applied to the building of jetties in front of the town of the merits of which the local fishermen and shippers have a higher opinion.

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1596. Feb. 18th. Sir Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon. "I am sorry I have not suffycient tyme to wryte so largely unto you as the circumstancs of matters do requyre; for fyrst you shall understande that within these three or four dayes my Lord Canterbury in the presens of the Counsell (except my Lord Treasurer who was sicke) dyd delyver to her Majestie that her Government by her ecclesiastical courts were like cleane to be otherthrowen by reason of a charge geven by me and M^r Cocke at Sessions *vidz.* that ther ordynarye could not cyte men to appere *pro salute anime* to awnser upon oathe, the rumour whereof hath bred a scruple to all the byshops in Englande, that they dowbt how to procede in theyr cowrts, for that they have ever synce the Conquest used no other cownse. With this her Majestie was greatly grieved with me and sayd that she wold have all the Counsell calle all the judges together before theyr cyrcuyte to comand them not to geve yt any more in chardge. And then dyd my Lord Chamberlayne take opportunitie to exasperat the Quenes Majestie further agaynst me saying also that I dyd impugn her Majestie's comissions and other her prerogatyves and procedyngs in her service in Norffolke, which complaynt the Cownsell was lykewyse comanded to call me to awnser. So as this daye my Lord of Canterburie my Lord Chancelor, my Lord Admyrall, my Lord Chamberlayne, my Lord Cobbham, and my Lord of Buckherst were assembled at my Lord Chancelor's howse where all the judges were appoynted to hear her Majestie's pleasure before we went in cyrcuyt. So at our beyng there my Lord shewed her Majestie's myslyke that the judges as she harde were not all of one mynde towching the offence of the Martynists and some favored them which yf she knewe she wold remove from theyr places, and then as to the charge geven towching the oathes in spyrytuall courts we were comanded from her Majestie to forbear to geve yt any further till more consultatyon were had theref. Then my Lord shewed further her Majestie's pleasure towching such as were convicted of the Martynists. That yf they wold not submytt themselves accordyng to a draft made thereof that they should be executed! So the judges departed, but myselfe. And then my Lord Chamberlain (withowt callynge Sir Arthur in) dyd hymselfe informe agaynst me, that I sought to dyscontenans hys Lordship in his lieftenancy in that shyre; that I impugned her Majestie's commission and all other her service there for levying of money, and then he fell to partycularities of baylyng of which I justyfied, and so to other thyngs as well towching yourselfe and Drurye whom he will send for presently, and chardged me he should be forthcomynge, and I sayd his servants had made him forthcomyng. He sayd he deserved yt well and how yt was but that one of his men dyd mete hym and asked hym

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whether he did not speke certen words of my Lord Chamberlain, which he confessed he dyd and thereupon he brake his heade with his dagger. So then I shewed the whole facte which he denyed and sayd further that I bare hym and all his mallyce for that he was honest agaynst my brother for the Scotts." Sir Francis relates several other charges preferred against him by the Lord Chamberlain and his answers thereto "and so when all this was done the dynner was redye and my Lord Chamberlaine sayd he had xx^{ty} other matters I should awnswer hereafter and so I departed."

1598. April 30th. Stifkey. Paper in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing headed "A warrant to be sent to all the C. Con. (*sic*) in Norfolk," requiring that all persons who advanced money to the Crown on loan, should defer seeking repayment for six months. Giving below the names of all those in the several districts of the County to whom this warrant is to be communicated.

1599. July 19th. Norwich. Paper headed "Matters agreed upon at Norwich in execution of the Councell's letters of the 3^d of May, for musters in the Countie of Norfolk." The orders are signed by Sir Christopher Heydon, Sir Philip Woodhouse and Sir Nathaniel Bacon.

N.D. [but about 1600]. Paper giving a list of persons implicated in the Essex rebellion, and stating where they were imprisoned.

"In the Towere.

Earlle of Essex.
Earlle of Rutland.
Earlle of Sowthampton.
Lord Saundes.
Lord Mountegello
Lord Cromwell.
Ser Charles Davies.
Ser Christopher Blonte.

In Newe Gaite.

Ser Jhon Davies.
Ser Gillam Merrieke.
Sir Hinerie Carie.
Mr Treshame.
Mr Doweall.

In the Gard House.

Ser Jhon Hadame.
Ser Robarte Veron.
Ser Christopher Laydon.

In the Marshallseas.

Ser Edward Myckilborn.
Mr Bushell.
Mr Cosnall.
Mr Bucke.

In the Flete.

Ser Charles Perce.
Ser Jhon Perce.

Ser Edward Banshaind.
Ser Edward Letilltowne.
Mr Fraunces Maneres.
Mr Gregorie Brigge.
Mr Cashe.

In the Counter in Wodstret.

Mr Thomas West.
Mr Man.
Mr Foster.
Mr Addine.
Mr Dasoune.
Mr Compton.
Mr Arwell.
Mr Elleap Jonnes.
Mr Jhon Laid.
Mr Lawsonne.
Mr Richard Herferd.

In the Counter in the Poultrie.

Mr Raphe Smeth.
Mr Williame Parratt.
Mr Thomas Blondall.
Mr Fraunces Kinersleaye.
Mr Williame Grauntam.
Mr Edward Harte.
Mr Edward Harber.
Mr Richard Chamley.
Mr Auntheny Rouse.
Mr Jhon Ardinge.
Mr Jhon Trimpe.
Mr Fraunces Leaster.

Mr Thomas Sandall.
 Mr Thomas Tippinges.
 Ser William Constabill.
 Mr Peter Redall.
 Mr Williame Orme.
 Mr Jhon Morries.
 Mr John Parmell.
 Mr Robarte Coote.
 Mr John Binbrigge.
 Mr Gregorie Sissill.
 Mr Alexander Greshim.
 Mr Jhon Robartes.

In Ludgaite Feloninge.

Mr Jhon Wheller.
 Mr Thomas Wheeler.
 Mr Thomas Medley.
 Mr William Liane.
 Mr Jhon Grainte.
 Mr Jhon Wright.
 Mr Christopher White.

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The Lorde of Sussieix in hould at Ser Jhon Stannope's. The Lorde of Bedford in hould at Aldermene Holidaie's.
 'Captine Sallesberie slaine in Essiexe house.'

N.D. Ann Lady Gresham to her nephew Nathaniel Bacon respecting the sale of some land.

N.D. March 11th. Lady Gresham to her nephew Nathaniel Bacon relating to the sale of some of her property.

II.—LETTERS AND PAPERS FROM 1600 TO 1660.

Among the letters of no importance save to the correspondents are some between ;

Henry Earl of Northampton (1611) ; Sir Horace Townshend afterwards the 1st Lord Townshend of Lyme Regis *passim* ; Sir Roger Townshend his father, *passim* ; Henry Curzon (1624) ; Mildmay 2nd Earl of Westmoreland who married the widow of Sir Roger father of the first Lord Townshend (S.D.) ; Anne wife of Sir John Townshend and daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon (1614 *et passim*) ; Elizabeth Knyvet (1626) Dorothy wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey (S.D.) ; Nathaniel Knyvet (1634) ; Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey (1614 *et passim*) ; Sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberley (1612) ; Lady Townshend wife of Horace 1st Lord Townshend (1654) ; Sir Hamon Le Strange (1623) ; and many others from and to members of the Townshend and Bacon families.

1600. Jan. 20th. Copy declaration signed Christopher Heydon, Myles Corbett, Na. Bacon, Thomas Knyvett, Edm. Mundeford, W. Welby, Rich. Stubbe, and Mathew Gamble Commissioners appointed for settling a controversy which had arisen as to what towns should contribute to the repair of the banks of the township of Terrington, stating that the townships of Wiggenhall, Tylney, and Clendwarton are not liable to contribute.

1600. July 7th. Lynn. The Mayor and Corporation of Lynn to Nathaniel Bacon High Sheriff of Norfolk, Sir John Townshend, Sir Christopher Heydon, and Sir Philip Woodhouse, claiming an exemption from musters outside their town, by charter.

1600. Dec. Copy interrogatories and answers thereto relating to the repair of the sea walls of Marshland in Norfolk and as to what townships are liable to defray the expences of the same.

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1601. April. Copy letter from the Justices of Norfolk to the Lords of the Privy Council as to a recent order prohibiting the carrying of corn from port to port, requesting that this order may be rescinded, as there is now no scarcity of corn, and on account of petitions they have received to that effect from shipowners who go to get coals from Newcastle and who have been accustomed to carry on their way thither corn &c. for the northern markets.

1601. May 24th. Greenwich. Copy letter from the Privy Council to the Commissioners for the Musters in Norfolk, for reducing the numbers in each trainband of the militia, so that no man should have command of more than two hundred men.

1601. July 15th. Norwich. The Justices of the Peace of Norfolk to the Privy Council, giving the names of the gentlemen appointed to view the decays of the sea bank at Terrington and to estimate the charge of repairing it.

1601. Nov. 30th. Whitehall. Copy letter from the Privy Council signed Tho. Egerton; T. Buckhurst; Nottingham; E. Worcester; W. Knollys; J. Stanhope; Ro. Cecyll; Jo. Fortescue; Jo. Popham; J. Herbert; to the Commissioners of Sewers for the County of Norfolk, as to the repair of the sea walls of Torrington and what townships in Marshland are liable to help defray the cost thereof.

1602. March. Letter in Sir N. Bacon's writing, from the Justices of Norfolk to the Privy Council (probably, but it is not addressed) "The transportacon beyonde the seas to places in amity with her Majesty being the onely markett for our somer corne in this tyme of plentie, doth so much import the state of our contrey here in Norffolk, as wee are bold to crave your honour's favours, that it would please you to give direcccon wherby warrants maie be sent to the officers of our ports for libertie to shippe away barley, malt, peas, and beanes and also beere, payeing her Majesty's custome, according to the Statute. The reasons which move us to be suitors herin be especially these. First our experience letteth us see that our contrey is so emptied of money, as a number of persons within the same when thei are demaunded to make payment towards sondrie charges of her Majesty's service and the realme, are to seake, and do praie a staye, untill thei mai sell that wherewith thei maie gett money." Now that corn is more plentiful (barley is stated to be at 10s. per quarter) the writers beg that permission for its transportation may be allowed, as benefitting growers, sailors, and her Majesty's Customs.

1602. March 15th. The court at Richmond. Copy letter from the Privy Council to Sir Arthur Hevenyngham Knight High Sheriff of Norfolk, Sir Philip Woodhouse, Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Nathaniel Bacon, and others, in answer to a letter from them to the Justices of Norfolk, of March 1602 (see above) stating that they will give licences to a limited extent to persons in the county to export corn and beer beyond the seas.

1602. May 1st. Copy letter unsigned and unaddressed, but the person written to is styled "My Lord," and the letter mentions "this port of Lynn." It relates to the question of exportation of corn and grain, which is forbidden by statute, and requests that, as there is a very plentiful supply this year, exportation may be permitted.

1603. Feb. 15th. "At the Court." Thomas Lord Buckhurst to Nathaniel Bacon Steward of the King's manors of West Walton, Walso-

ken, Emeth and Tylney, requiring him not to grant admittances or receive surrenders of any tenants of those manors until further notice, and to send a certificate of the value of the said manors.

1603. July 5th. Lord Buckhurst and others to the officers of the port of Lynn, forbidding strictly the exportation of corn or beer beyond the seas except to Scotland.

1603. Sept. 23rd. Norwich. Draft letter in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing, from the Justices of Norfolk, to the Earl of Northampton Lord Lieutenant of the County, on the subject of the musters.

1606-1609. "Mr. William Smith's charges uppon his beinge at Cambridge.

Michaelmas quarter 1605.—For Mr. Percivall and the Schoolmaster's charges to Cambridge about his admittance	-	-	-	-	xxxvij ^s
Christmas quarter 1605.—For seeleing a chamber in Trinity Colledge	-	-	-	-	iiij ^{li}
For a yeares rent from Michaelmas 1605	-	-	-	-	liij ^s iiij ^d
Geven Mr. William in money	-	-	-	-	x ^s
For a violl	-	-	-	-	l ^s

Summa	-	-	-	-	xi ^{li} xi ^s iiij ^d
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"Lady quarter 1606.—For Seton's logicke and paper	-	-	-	-	xvi ^d
For a truncke and porter	-	-	-	-	xix ^s x ^d
Geven him when he went to Cambridge	-	-	-	-	xxx ^s
For apparrell for him to Mr. Anguishe	-	-	-	-	iiij ^{li} xvij ^s vi ^d
For the schoolmaster and 2 men's charges with him to Cambridge	-	-	-	-	xlix ^s iiij ^d
For poynts	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
To Mr. Aldrich his tutor to defray his charges 27 th May	-	-	-	-	xx ^{li}

Summa	-	-	-	-	xxix ^{li} xix ^s x ^d
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"Midsomer quarter 1606.—For a pott given the Colledge	-	-	-	-	v ^{li} vi ^s x ^d
To Mr Smith	-	-	-	-	v ^s
Geven Mr Aldrich by my Lady Bacon	-	-	-	-	l ^s
Added geven to officers and servants there	-	-	-	-	xij ^s
For my Ladie's charges to Cambridge to see her sonne	-	-	-	-	vij ^{li} xvij ^s x ^d
Geven to Mr William Smith	-	-	-	-	v ^s
Geven by my Ladie to schollers	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s vj ^d
Added geven to the wayter at Cambridge	-	-	-	-	ij ^s vj ^d

16 2 10	Summa	-	-	-	xv ^{li} vij ^s iiij ^d
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"Michaelmas quarter 1606.—To Mr. Buckworth the tutor by Thurlow 24 th October	-	-	-	-	xij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
For carriage of the same to Cambridge	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
For a paire of garters	-	-	-	-	vij ^s
Sent him	-	-	-	-	v ^s
For cambricke for ruffs	-	-	-	-	vij ^s

Summa	-	-	-	-	xiiij ^{li} xi ^s
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Summa pagine 71^l 9^s 6^d

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"Christmas quarter 1606.—To his tutor Mr Buck-					
worth 2 nd January	-	-	-	-	lvi
For tuition then	-	-	-	-	xx
To him 18 th January	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
To Mr Smith	-	-	-	-	x ^s
For a paire of pantofles	-	-	-	-	iijs ^s
To him at Stewkey 2 nd January	-	-	-	-	xxx ^s
For his expenses at Falsham	-	-	-	-	iijs ^s vjd
For a paire of shoes	-	-	-	-	iijs ^s vjd
To him at his returne to Cambridge	-	-	-	-	x ^s
For his expences upon his returne to Cam-					
bridge	-	-	-	-	xxxv ^s xj
For cambricke	-	-	-	-	vij ^s
Added For a sword and dagger, girdle and spurres	-	-	-	-	lvij ^s ij ^d
Ladie quarter 1607.—To Mr Buckworth 6 Aprill	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
To him 20 th Junii	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
Midsomer quarter 1607.—To Mr Smith 12 th August	-	-	-	-	v ^{li}
To him 17 th September	-	-	-	-	l ^s
For lawne for him	-	-	-	-	v ^s vij ^d
For shoes	-	-	-	-	iijs ^s vjd
To him at Stewkey	-	-	-	-	x ^s
For gloves	-	-	-	-	vj ^s
To him more	-	-	-	-	xx ^s
For his charges from Cambridge to Stewkey	-	-	-	-	
and upon his goeing againe thether	-	-	-	-	lvij ^s iij ^d
Sent him to Cambridge	-	-	-	-	x ^s
To Mr Kempe upon a bill for apparrell	-	-	-	-	vij ^{li} xij ^s
For shoes vij ^s vij ^d . Sent him x ^s	-	-	-	-	xvij ^s vij ^d
My ladie's charges at Cambridge	-	-	-	-	ix ^{li} xvj ^s
Michaelmas quarter 1607.—To Mr Burckworth 16 th					
October	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
To him 19 th December	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
For porter of the money	-	-	-	-	xij ^d
For knitting a paire of stockings	-	-	-	-	xx ^d
Summa pagine					90 ^{li} 11 ^s 1 ^d
Added to Mr Smyth at diverse tymes in the holly					
dayes	-	-	-	-	xlv ^s
Christmas quarter 1607.—To Mr Buckworth 25 th Jan.	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
To him in February	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
For shoes	-	-	-	-	iijs ^s vjd
For his charges from Cambridge to Stewkey	-	-	-	-	xxix ^s vij ^d
For shoes	-	-	-	-	xij iij ^d
To him when he returned	-	-	-	-	xx ^s
To him more	-	-	-	-	x ^s
Added for a saddle bridle and furniture	-	-	-	-	xx ^s
For his charges upon his goeing againe to					
Cambridge	-	-	-	-	xxxij ^s x ^d
For porter of money to the carrier	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
xxvij ^{li} xvij ^s iij ^d					
Summa					xxv ^{li} xij ^s lij ^d
Ladie quarter 1608.—To Mr. Buckworth 18 th					
Junii	-	-	-	-	x ^{li}
Added for portage	-	-	-	-	xij ^d

Midsummer quarter 1608.—To him 5 th August	x ^{li}	} x ^{li} xij ^d
For carriage of money	xij ^d	
Summa	-	x ^{li} xij ^d
Michaelmas quarter 1608.—To him 27 th October	-	x ^{li}
Sent him to Cambridge with	xij ^d	xi ^s
For apparrell provided at London by Mr		
Kempe	-	viiij ^{li} viij ^s viij ^d
Geven him money	-	xx ^s
Added to him 3 rd December for expences	-	xxx ^s
For a hatt	-	viij ^s vi ^d
Added to him for expences	-	v ^s
For boots and shoes	-	xviij ^s x ^d
xxij ^{li} xix ^s	Summa	- xx ^{li} iiij ^s

Christmas quarter 1608.—To Mr Buckworth in full	-	xviij ^{li} j ^s iiij ^d
To Mr Smith at Stewkey	-	xx ^s
For a paire of pantofles	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
For apparrell	-	iiij ^{li} xviij ^s
xxij ^{li} ij ^s viij ^d	Summa	- xxi ^{li} xij ^s viij ^d

And in this tyme he came often into the cuntry and staide longe with Mr Stanhope accompaninge him and his man.

Summa of the charges dureing his being at Cambridge before he went to London being from our Lady 1606 till February 1609 aboute 3 yeares

cclli x^s vj^d

li	s	d	1	s	d
250	10	6	88	9	11

Summa pagine -

Mr WILLIAM SMITH'S EXPENSES after his goeing to the INNES of COURT.

Christmas quarter 1608.—For his expences up to London with Mr Stanhope and his man	-	iiij ^{li} vj ^s
For his diett and horsemeate at London	-	xxxviij ^s ix ^d
For his horses backe	-	xvj ^s iiij ^d
To him for the quarter ending at our Lady 1609	-	xx ^{li}
For the lease of a chamber and furnishing it	-	xxviij ^{li} v ^s vj ^d
For a gowne	-	v ^{li} xij ^s x ^d
For lace for a suite	-	xix ^s viij ^d
Summa	-	108 ^{li} 19 ^s 0 ^d

Lady quarter 1609.—To Mr Smith 23 rd Martii	-	xx ^{li}
For carriage of a truncke	-	iiij ^s iiij ^d
To Mr Kempe for interest for lx ^{li} laide out for the lease of the chamber	-	iiij ^{li} xij ^s
To the taylor for making his apparrell	-	xl ^s
For a close stole	-	viij ^s vj ^d
Paied uppon a bill for apparrell	-	xiiij ^{li} xviij ^s v ^d
Summa	-	42 ^{li} 2 ^s 5 ^d

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Midsomer quarter 1609.—To Mr Smith 17 th Junii	-	-	xx ^{li} ⁱ
To him xi th July	-	-	xx ⁱ
For garters and poynts	-	-	xvi ^s xiiij ^d
Delivered him in money this quarter more	-	-	iiij ^{li}
Summa	-	-	43 ^l 16 ^s 8 ^d

Michaelmas quarter 1609.—For a liverie cloake for his man	-	-	xxxv ^s iiij ^d
To himselfe in money	-	-	xxvij ^s iiij ^d

Mr WILLIAM SMITH'S CHARGES at CAMBRIDGE upon his last returne thether.

Added expences for Mr Smythe's returne to Cambridge	-	-	xxvi ^s viij ^d
Paid him xi th October	-	-	x ^{li}
Paid to Mr Anguish for his apparrell	-	-	iiij ^{li} xv ^s
Summa	17 ^l 17 ^s 6 ^d	19 ^l 4 ^s 2 ^d	
Summa pagine	212 ^l 15 ^s 7 ^d		
For a sword	-	-	xxxv ^s
Lent him 13 th Aprill	-	-	iiij ^{li} v ^s
More lent 24 th Aprill	-	-	v ^{li}
More 13 th May	-	-	x ^{li}
For grogarine	-	-	v ^{li} xij ^s
For glaseing a paire of stockings	-	-	ij ^s
For an ell of cambricke	-	-	x ^s
For interest	-	-	xv ^s
To Mr Smith 6 th November	-	-	x ^{li}
Summa	-	-	37 ^{li} 19 ^s 0 ^d

Christmas quarter 1609.—For shoes	-	-	vij ^s
To Mr Smith 29 th January	-	-	x ^{li}
To him 6 th February	-	-	x ^{li}
For a hatt	-	-	xii ^s iiij ^d
Middsummer quarter 1610.—Disbursed (as appear-eth in Midsomer quarter 1610)	-	-	vij ^{li} vj ^s vi ^d
For a remainder of debt for apparrell	-	-	
Summa	-	-	28 ^l 5 ^s 10 ^d

Summa pagine 66^l 4^s 10^d

Summa laid out from Christmas 1608 till

Febr. 1609	-	-	celxxix ^{li} v ^d
Summa total is	-	-	cxxix ^{li} x ^s xij ^d

Endorsed. Particulers of Mr William Smythe's expences butt nott the particulers proved.

The following entries relating to Mr. William Smith's education occur in the "Particular disbursements by Sir Nathaniel Bacon sumed upp" as Executor of Mr William Smyth the Father.

Item geven to the College librarie in books - - xx^{li}

Education of William and Owyn Smyth in the howse.

Item for Mr William Smythe's and Sir Owyn Smythe's charges of lodginge, apparrell, dyett, scoolinge, and attendance for viij yeares and a halfe in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's howse att c^{li} per ann. amounting *in toto* for that tyme to - - - - - c xviij^{li}

Expenses by Mr. William Smyth att Cambridg and Grayes Inne for 4 yeares.

Item for Mr William Smythe's expences and mayntenance att Cambridge and Grayes Inne for fower yeares or thereabouts as by particulars in Sir Nathaniel's Booke of receipts and payments appeareth viz. from our Ladye 1606 untill February 1609 *in toto* - - - l. s. d. 529-10-11

Expences for mayntenance of Sir Owyn Smyth att Stewkye and Cambridge.

Item for Sir Owyn Smythe's mayntenance and expences att Stewkye and Cambridge for 4 yeares or thereabouts viz. from our Ladye 1606 untill the death of his brother Mr William Smyth in February 1609 *in toto* at c^{li} per ann. iij^{li}

The whole charge of the profits of Mr William Smythe's lands received by Sir Nathaniel Bacon Knight A.D. 1597 to 1609.

Sum total - - - £6669. 15. 5¹/₄.

Particular account of the disbursements by Sir Nathaniel Bacon. A.D. 1547 to A.D. 1609.

For the Lady Bacon's debts due by her before Sir Nathaniel's marriage with her.

For debts of Mr William Smith the Lady Bacon's first husband.

For jewels bought and other extraordinary charges expended for the Lady Bacon before and after marriage.

For fines paid to the Lady Bacon for admittances within Mr Smith's manors.

For the education of Mr William Smyth (who died in February 1609) and Sir Owen Smyth (at Stewkey and Cambridge) by Sir Nathaniel Bacon for or concerning them or their estate or estates during the time they were in his tuition education and government.

For the purchase of lands in Irmingland and for the building and finishing of the house there.

Excess of disbursements over receipts £4734. 7. 9¹/₂ and half farthing.

1606. June 10th. Wyssett. The inhabitants of the town of Wyssett to Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Lady Dorothy his wife requesting them to appoint Mr Swallow to the living as minister in succession to his brother recently dead.

1607. Jan. 9th. Letter in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing, undressed, but probably to the Privy Council, announcing the decision come to by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Norfolk in a case which had been referred to them, between Henry Clifton, Esq. plaintiff and John, Henry, and Robert Kempe defendants, relating to the defendants' lands lying in the plaintiff's fold-course.

1607. Sep. 21st. Feltwell. Sir Edward Moundeford to "the Steward of the Courte of his Majestie's maner of Methwold," concerning a procla-

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mation to be made at the next court by order of Sir John Fortescue Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster concerning the "breakeinge & spoylinge the Kinge's soyle and destroyinge of his shepe's course ther by digginge flagges and turfles ther." The letter goes on to specify the exact places where the damages complained of have been committed.

1608. Sep. 21st. Burnham. Petition signed by the inhabitants of Burnham to the Justices of the Peace of Norfolk complaining of one Henry Hopkins for bad behaviour and "all lewdnes" and praying he may be proceeded against. On the other side is a statement signed by Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of charges proved against Hopkins.

1609. June 16th. Serjeants Inn. Copy letter signed Tho. Fleming; Edw. Fenner; Chr. Yelverton; Da. Williams; and Jo. Crooke to whom is not stated, probably to the Justices of Norfolk. Many prisoners have lately been set free by forged writs of *Habeas Corpus*: the writers require for the future that, upon receipt of a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring any prisoner into the Court of King's Bench or before any Judge, the said prisoner be conveyed safely guarded to the place directed by the writ, and not to be set at liberty.

1609. Oct^r 21st. Letter from Henry (Howard) Earl of Northampton to Sir Henry Gawdy, Sir Arthur Heveningham, Sir Philip Woodhouse, and Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knights, Deputy Lieutenants in the County of Norfolk, touching the proportion of the muster-master's allowance.

1610. Dec. 21st. "This Saint Thomasses day" Ann Lady Townshend (wife of Sir John Townshend and daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon) to Mr Mason. Sending "2 turkyes and a pheasant, 7 brace of partridge and halfe a dosen greene plover also a fewe puddings for a breakfast to my brother Sir Robert, yourselfe and my sunn Roger; I wish them worthy your eatinge."

1611. July 8th. Northampton House (Copy). Henry Earl of Northampton to Sir Philip Woodhouse, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir Henry Gawdy, Sir Henry Heveningham, Sir Henry Bedingfield, and Sir Nathaniel Bacon, deputy lieutenants of Norfolk, on the subject of the musters. No muster has been held until this year, since 1591, and Lord Northampton is amazed to see that this year the horse are 500 fewer than they were in 1591. This he attributes to the negligence of the deputy lieutenants and he therefore requires them to hold musters of all the forces every year and to raise them to the 1591 establishment.

1612. June 29th. "Articles agreed upon at Norwich signed by Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Nathaniel Bacon, relating to the mustering of the militia bands.

1613. Nov. 15th. London. Sir Ralph Cave, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Sir Henry Spelman and others to Sir Nathaniel Bacon. A letter has been received by the writers from the Privy Council directed as well to them as to Sir Nathaniel and other Norfolk justices, requiring them to survey the damage made by the sea on the district called Marshland, appointing a tme to meet at Stowbridge to survey the said damages.

1613. Dec. 10th. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Justices of Norfolk enclosing His Majesty's directions to be observed in the keeping of Lent.

1614. July 16th. Whitehall. Letter signed "T. Suffolke" "Gillb. Shrewsbury," "E. Worcester," "W. Knollys" "Ralph Winwood"

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"Jul. Cæsar" and "Tho : Lake" directed to "the Heigh Sheriffe for the time being of the Countie of Norfolk Sir Phillip Woodehowse Knight and Barronnett Sir Henry Gawthey Sir Arthur Heveningham Sir Thomas Hobbart Sir Hamon L'Estrange Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Sir Henry Bedingfield King's Justices of the Peace of the said Countie." Appointing them Commissioners for musters in the County of Norfolk "to cause generall veives and musters to be taken of all the forces in that countie boeth of horse and foote."

1614. July 18th. Whitehall. Same to Same. On the same subject directing the Commissioners not to remove any officers at present holding commissions and expressing a high opinion of Mr Curson muster-master of the county.

1614. August 3rd. Extracts from the rolls of the Court Leet of the Manor of Fakenham, Norfolk.

1614. Sep. 17th. Whitehall. Copy letter from the Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of Norfolk, as to a benevolence to be levied in the county to supply his Majesty's urgent necessities at home and abroad. "For ye cannot but understand that the Marquesse Spinola hath amassed together a stronge and powerfull army which sometime he pretendeth to have don under the charge of the Archduke, sometime under the name of the King of Spayne, sometime as best may serve for his advantage under the comand of the Emperor. Whereby we may conclude that thei all three are combined together, and [he] hath caried all the townes in the countries of and Cleves scituate upon the tract of the Rhyne, wherby not onely the Elector of Brandenburg is deprived of the possession of those townes, which he for many years peaceably enioyed, whose right his Majestie is bound to defend by vertue of the treaties contracted between him and the Princes of the Unyon in Germany, but the persons and States of the Elector Palatine, and the Princesse his lady, his Majesty's only and deerest daughter, environed on all sides by divers armyes are at this present endangered."

1614. Dec. 29th. Eccles. Thomas Barsham to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, on local matters of no great importance. "Sir Phillipp Knevet is travayled beyond the seas; his lady remaynes at Buckenham Castell. Sir Frauncis Lowell keepeth a great house at Harlinge where the poore hath good releife, and so doth Sir Thomas Hollande at Quiddenham to whome I am much bounden for his kindnes especially for suppressinge of ale-houses in Eccles, who hath promised me to licence none without my consent. We have no need of any, for we are poore enough already."

1615. Aug. 7th. Northampton House. Thomas (Howard) (1st) Earl of Suffolk, Sir Fulke Grevyll, and Sir Thomas Parry (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) to Sir Nathaniel Bacon "farmour of the perquisitts of the Manor of Methwold in the County of Norfolk" The writers are the King's Commissioners for selling his Majesty's copyhold property and are charged to inform themselves of the true yearly value of all the copyholds belonging to the King, requiring Sir Nathaniel not to hold any court for the admitting of tenants, but to order the Steward to refuse the surrender of any tenants, and to prepare a true rental of the manor.

1619. April 16th. Wivenhoe. A petition from many of the inhabitants of Wivenhoe to the patron of the Church and Lord of the Manor, Sir Roger Townshend, asking him to take some steps to stop the "desperate distempers" and "implacable contentions" that have arisen in the parish.

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1619. June 24th. Paper endorsed "The Apothecarie's bill." Sir Roger Townshend's account. Among the items are :

"Greene ginger "	-	-	-	7 ^s
Tabacco	-	-	-	2 ^s
Greene ginger	-	-	-	8 ^s
A masse of pills	-	-	-	5 ^s
An electuary	-	-	-	3 ^s 6 ^d

Under the name of Mr Stanhope Townshend 12th September 1618 are

"A clyster "	-	-	-	3 ^s 4 ^d
A julep	-	-	-	3 ^s
A cordiall with behoardston (<i>sic</i>)	-	-	-	3 ^s
The cordiall julep	-	-	-	3 ^s
Hearbs for brothe	-	-	-	4 ^d
Rose water	-	-	-	6 ^d
A suppositorye	-	-	-	6 ^d
Another suppositorye	-	-	-	6 ^d
An unguent	-	-	-	3 ^d
A purge	-	-	-	3 ^s
Purging pills	-	-	-	2 ^s 6 ^d

1620. July 12th. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Justices of Norfolk directing them to impress 80 seamen in their county to go in the expedition his Majesty is preparing for the suppression of piracy.

1620. August. Norwich. Copy Letter unsigned and unaddressed, headed "Letters to the Captain of Foote." Probably a circular to be sent to all the Captains of militia regiments in Norfolk, requiring them to prepare for a general muster on the 15th September next, and giving other instructions.

1622. April 14th. Sir Nathaniel Bacon to his son-in-law Sir Roger Townshend. "I have lately received from our High Sheriff a coppie of the Counsell's letters about a voluntary contriбуeиon without the name of benevolence to the Kinge, for the recovery of the Palatinat, and all our Justices of Peace are to labour therein, first in setting ther owne somes thei will give, next to call befor them all subsidy men and others of value, and privatly to deale with one by one apart from another, and so to perswade them to give. It will be some labour to effect this yf it be performed accordingly."

1622. Aug. 31st. Roger Townshend to his father Sir Roger Townshend. "Here is much uncertaine newes from the Low Countries; sometymes wee have the day, then they, but certaine much loss on both sides. The towne stands yett firm; Count Mansfield is now certainly come into Brabant and hath taken Marie Mount, hath done much spoile to the country, and wee heare in comming to joyne with his Excellencye hath receaved a blow, but the contrary is reported too, so that I know not what you may beleave more certaine then that they are dayly in action, and much slaughter on both sides. The King is at Windsor whither he hath summoned all the Councell; most say it is about the marriage which is now afresh againe, and the dispensation certainly come, but others think it is about the Palatinat which is now in great distresse, for there is onely 3 townes left, at least threescore thousand of the enemyes in the country; more expected. They have cutt of all meanes of supply of victualls, and notwithstanding all treaties proceed in a hostile manner, for they took a towne there by composition, yett putt all to

the sword. They have put garisons in Spire and Wormes, imperiall townes, and soe racke the Protestants in them, as they feare a sacke. Yet the King promiseth a redeliverye of all againe. Thus they stand abroad ; at home we are feasting. Great intertainement in Sussex by my Lord Thresorer at his new howse which he bought of Sir Thomas Sherley, where was my Lord of Buckingham and his dependents. From thence they went to Pettworth to my Lord of Northumberland where there hapened a difference betwene his two sonnnes in law, my Lord of Doncaster and my Lord Lisle. I cannot tell you the particulars, but they were at blowes, and parts taken. But my Lord of Buckingham being there made a peace for the tyme."

1622. Nov. 5th. Paper headed "The King of Spain's letter, Phillip the 4th to his favorite the Count d'Olivares."

"The King my father declared at his death that his intention never was to marrie my sister Donna Maria with the Prince of Wales which your uncle Don Balthasar understood ; so treated this match ever with an intent to delay it. Notwithstanding it is now so far advanced that (considering withall the aversenes unto it of the Infanta) it is time to seeke by some meanes to divert the treatie which I would have you finde out and I will make it good whatsoever it be. But in all other things procure the satisfaction of the King of Great Brittain who hath deserved verie much and it shall content me so it be not in the matche."

1623. Jan. 27th. Manington. John Potts, to whom does not appear. Relating an election contest at which Sir John Corbett backed by Sir Hamon Le Strange and the writer, Sir John Holland, and Sir Robert Gawdye were candidates. Sir John Corbett was declared by the Sheriff to have been elected, but the party of Sir Robert Gawdy carried him and his son "downe into the markett place in triumph, from thence downe to the Maid's heade, where they drew a cartell (signed principally by the mutineers, Urber, Stileman, Parr, Tubbinge, &c. besides many others ignorant of their designe) to traduce our election. Notwithstanding that all the Knights, justices and gentlemen of quality (even of Gawdye's partye) approved the sentence and sealed the indentures with the shreife."

1623. Jan. 27th. Sir Hamon Le Strange to Sir Roger Townshend, on election matters. Mentions Sir John Corb[et] Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Roger Gawdy. (Seal.)

[1624-5.] Jan. 3rd. London. Roger Townshend to his father Sir Roger Townshend. "Here hath bene an addition of the Duke of Brunswick, who came on Christmas Eve, was conducted presently to St James's and that night fetched by the Prince to the King, who made him sett by him in a chair, would have had him put on his hatt, acknowledged a greater bond to him then to any Prince in Christendome in the love shewed to his daughter, promised a requitall, and so sent him back to St James's where he was lodged in the Prince's owne bedd, and the same servis in state, till he was weary of it, and desired to be freed of the solitude of eating alone, or he would take a lodging some where els. So he was, and afterwards feasted in divers places, as my Lord of Mountgomery, the Countess of Bedford, the Lady Hatton. His intertainments otherwise were only playes, and running at the ring he was but a spectator. On New Yeaere's Eve he had the Garter and my Lord of Salisbury with him, and my Lord of Carleile by a deputye ; there were some cerimonies in the chappell for it, and that night he tooke his leave, and went awaye the next morning, and the French Embassador the day before him

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There is no stay of the match with France, that wee heare of, there is articles abroad of very hard conditions but wee say they are false, and that the Pope hath sent a dispensation without any conditions at all, for which the King of Spaine hath taken exceptions against him, and nothing is like to come of it, for there is hope of their reconciliation."

[Before 1628]. Oct. 22nd Grays Inn. N. Bacon to his uncle Sir Nathaniel Bacon. "For Bohemia the newes is verrie uncertaine as allsoe for Hungaria, but sure it is that Count Mansfeldt having payed his soldiers with forrage heretofore in Bavaria standeth now in neede of another manner of treasure, and hath sent over to our King Mr Ramsey who vexeth the King with importunitie and vowes he will not returne from the King without a satisfactorie answer."

The report is suddaine and late that the Turke hath overthrowne the Polonian; that the King and his sonne are bothe slaine with manie thousands more; that our supplies that were sent over at the request of the Polonian are staied by the way by the King of Denmark under shew of feare lest they should be employed against the King of Sweden.

The Palatinate after the loss of Heydleberg is now rocked asleepe with a halfe yere's truce. The English are well in Maynheim, Frankendale, and another towne all wel fortified although all of them have had their severall assalts with shame and loss to the enimie. Gulick is yet begirt with a sege by Spinola; the Prince of Orange lieth within 4 miles of the towne. It is hoped cold wether will coole their courages; other remedie is hardlie to be expected. The King of Bohemia is come back againe to the Hage, being resolved to forgoe not a title that he hath allreadie gotten.

Sluice is aymed at; the enimie are building a fort near it, yet the haven is open and free and it's evident, notwithstanding, they meane to beseege it. The affaires of France are somewhat better. The King is (if not latelie comme awaie) before Montauban; the town holds out resolutlie, having caused to be sett over the gate of their town in large letters: *Roy sans foy, et peuple sans peur*, a faithlesse King and fearelesse people. They were in greate want, but the Duke of Roan with 4000 men in the face of the campe releved them though with loss of nere 100 men. The report is that the Duke d'Espernon is latelie dead of sicknesse before Rochell. The King to block up their haven had sent thither 30 shippes whoe were set uppon by 20 Rochellers and were scattered, 9 of them being taken and sunk, and the next day 2 shippes more coming with provision for the King's fleete fell into the Rochellers' power while they supposed them to be the King's shippes and were taken by them. They had a greate quantitie of powder and store of corne. The Pope hath sent a lettre to the King of admirable commendations and praises and in the end of all his apostolick benediction.

Since Sir Robert Mansel's returne the pyrates have taken above 40 of our shippes, the gennerall report is 57, in severall places being most fisher men of small burthen belonging to other havens in the west and east parts, none belonging to London but 2; I feare Linne or Yermouth have their shares in the loss For ourselves the Lord Archbishop as yet stands in uncertaintie; the Commissioners have not done with him, it is feared he shall hardlie escape a faver by it The Marquis Hamilton is going or is gone from the Court, allsoe Mr Thomas Murrie secretary to the Prince, and Mr Fullerton bothe religious honest gentlemen are putt from their places: they say Coddington shall succede the secretarie's place. This Coddington was legier in Spaine. The Court speakes Spanish, Councel Spanish, Clergie

Spanish, why should not all the countrie be Spanish at lengthe? The match they saie is concluded, a high alter making at St. James's and a sylver crucifix, and gentlewomen are suters to the Spanish embassader for places of attendance under her. I leave it to your discretion to beleve or not, for my part I shall tell you more when I see these things fulfilled. But enough for this time."

1628. May 6th. Copy Order of the Court of Chancery in a suit of Sir Roger Townshend and others *v.* Harris and others. Signed Washington.

1629. March 31st. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Commissioners for the subsidies in Norfolk. (Copy.) As to a subsidy to be assessed on those that can best afford to be taxed and who in the former assessment were too much undervalued.

[Before 1636]. John Yates to Sir Roger Townshend on election matters. Sir Roger has been elected with Sir Robert Bell for the county in spite of his determination expressed that he would not stand. The writer begs him to alter his determination.

1659. Jan. 23rd. Sir William Doyly to Sir Horace Townshend that he is willing to meet Sir Horace at the time he wishes and to do anything requisite for the "Country's peace, ease of grevances and settlement of the nation."

1659. Feb. 11th. Whitehall. Copy letter headed "Lord Generall Monck and the officers here to the several and respective regiments and other forces in England Scotland and Ireland" recommending, as a means of further establishing and strengthening the Commonwealth, the readmission to the House of Commons of the secluded members, the legal dissolution of Parliament and the issue of writs for a future full representation of the whole commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland. The writers are confident that the present Parliament if the secluded members are admitted will not repeal any of the Acts and orders for supplies or public disposition of lands, &c.

"And if any disaffected persons shal hereby take occasion to make disturbance of the peace of the Commonwealth either in favour of Charles Stuart or any other pretended authority we desire you to secure them til the pleassure of the Parliament, or Counsell of State be knowne in that behalfe."

1659. "Charles R. (autograph) Charles by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith, &c. to our trusty and welbeloved (sic) greeting. Wee do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Governor of

(sic) and to put such a garrison of horse and foote therein as you judge necessary for the defence of the same against the rebells and to command the said garrison as Governor thereof, and to do all things necessary for the preservation of the said place for which this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Bruxelles the 6th day of March 1659 in the eleventh yeare of our reigne."

Sealed with the Royal Arms.

[1617-36.] April 8th. Thomas Godsalue to his cousin Sir Roger Townshend. The writer is in prison on a false accusation of having attempted to escape, and "for want of paying for my chamber, I am cast downe into the lower ward;" begging Sir Roger to write to Sir John Corbet asking him to talk with M^r Weekes the gaoler on his behalf.

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N.D. [1648-1660]. Draft Petition of the gentry of Norfolk to Sir William Lenthall speaker of the House of Commons "Wee the gentry of the County of Norfolk and County and City of Norwich being deeply affected with the sence of our sad distractions and divisions both in church and State and wearied with the misery of an unnatural civill warre, the too frequent interruptions of Government, the impositions of severall heavy taxes, and the loud outcries of multitudes of undone and almost famished people, occasioned by a generall decay of trade which hath spread itself throughout the whole nation and these countyes in particular; and haveing mett together and consulted what may best remedy and remove our and the nation's present grevances and distractions, doe humbly conceive that the chiefe expedient will be the recalling of those members that were seclused in 1648 and satt before the force put upon the Parliament (wee of this county of Norfolk being by such seclusion deprived of any person to represent us in Parliament) and alsoe by filling upp the vacant places therof and all to be admitted without any oathe or ingagement previous to there entrance, which being done wee shalbe ready to acquiesce and submitt in all things to the judgment and authority of Parliament, without which authority the people of England cannot be obliged to pay any taxes."

N.D. [temp. Interregnum] Copy "petition of the barronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen, ministers, and others of the County of Norfolk" to the Parliament, complaining of the state of their county which they ascribe to its not being represented in Parliament.

Praying that such of their members as have not forfeited their rights may be summoned to come and sit in Parliament.

N. D. Dorothy Lady Bacon to her grandson Sir Roger Townshend. Unimportant. The postscript is, "O Sir lett me say as I dare speake my mind if I had you privatt. My mallecally sonne hath within this few weekes so greved my selfe and him selfe as it wear strang to tell you ondy because hee can not indevar but to lede a singell life, and a travelling life. Alas what shall I saye; I cannot indevar him once more to ventar all the chellderen I have in this world, but this must not be knowne it came from me."

N.D. Dorothy Lady Bacon to her daughter-in-law Lady Townshend on private family affairs; mentions her daughter Knyvett.

N.D. Sep. 11th. London. Roger Townshend to his mother Lady Townshend. Mentions his cousin Stanhope.

N.D. Ann Corbett to Sir Roger Townshend. Acknowledging a loan of £200.

N.D. Ann Townshend to her sister (name not given) on family and domestic matters. Mentions her cousin Robin Bacon, and her cousin Hungat.

N.D. Nicholas Le Strange to Sir Roger Townshend asking him to be godfather with Sir H. Spelman to his infant son who is to be baptised at Hunstanton.

N.D. Paper unsigned in Lady Anne Townshend's writing beginning "Mr Mann" relating to Sir Roger Townshend and her son whose tutor Mr Mann appears to be.

N.D. [temp. Interregnum]. Copy petition to Lord Fairfax requesting him to take steps as suggested at the foot of the petition to secure the

lasting peace of the County, the punishment of rebels and enemies, and the prevention of the liberties of the County being further endangered.

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N.D. "To the townsmen of Helloughton and Martin Raynham. Sir Horatio Townshend Baronet sendeth greeting.

As 'tis the duty of all Christian people fearing the Lord, to keepe the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, soe these are to will and require you the townsmen aforesaid to live in a peaceable and quiet manner with your minister that soe al divisions and differences being laid aside ye may follow after peace and holines without which noe man shall see the Lord."

III—LETTERS AND PAPERS, 1660–1700.

Letters between the following persons are not of sufficient importance to be set out at length :

Horatio Lord Townshend and Charles Viscount Townshend *passim* ; Lord Richardson (1661) ; Charles Spelman (1661 etc.) ; Sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberley (1663) ; Gilbert Archbishop of Canterbury holograph (1663) ; Sir Jacob Astley (1663) ; Sir Robert Kemp (1663 *et seq.*) ; Sir Joseph Paine (1664) ; Hugh Morrell (1664) ; Sir Henry Bedingfeld (1664) ; Sir John Holland (1674) ; Ann Lady Townshend (1675) ; Lord Arlington (1677 etc.) ; Christopher Bedingfeld (1679) ; Sir Peter Glean of Norwich (1680, etc.) ; Sir John Holland (1681 *et seq.*) ; W. Harbord (1681) ; Sir Christopher Calthorpe (1681) ; Thomas Townshend (1681–2) ; Sir William Jones (1682) ; Sir R. Potts (1682) ; James Fountain (1682) ; The Earl of Rochester (1685) ; Thomas Warde (1686) ; The Bishop of Hereford (1686) ; The Duke of Beaufort (1686).

1660. Nov. 5th. Paper headed "an inventory of what cloathes are in my keepeinge" and "an inventory of what boots and shoos are in my keepeinge" same date. Endorsed by Lord Townshend.

1661. Feb. 3rd. Robert Reade to Charles Spellman. "Att the right honourable my Lord Townshend's in the old Palace Yard Westminster." The writer says that he has as yet received no command from Mr Spellman or from Lord Townshend, "nor do I wonder at it, because the flying post lay drunke last Friday at Fakenham (being the day that he should have binn at Thetford to take those letters then there which he should bring hether on Saturday) and had not changed his quarter yesterday as I am informed by one of Scott's men who saw him pittily-drunke. The cuntry complains of him."

1661. Mar. 22nd. London. Nathaniel Norcrosse to "his loveing friend Mr Keimar these at Wells." A letter from one Puritan to another on religious matters, containing no information. The postscript, however, is "as for newes we are expecting to have the bill of Conformity to come forth. It will silence all ministers that will not conforme, and supresse all meeteings that yet wee enjoy through mercy."

1661 to 1667. A Schedule comprising the names times and causes of commitments of all the prisoners in the gaol belonging to the County of Norfolk, excepting those that are in for debt.

1662. March 16th. Heigham. The Bishop of Norwich to Lord Townshend. Apologizes for his long absence from the House of Lords owing

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to his wife's severe illness, and thanks Lord Townshend for having excused him there. The Bishop of Worcester has his proxy. (Seal.)

1662. June 12th. Norwich. Sir John Pettus to Lord Townshend enclosing "A narrative concerning the proceedings upon an order of the House of Lords bearing date the 26th Feb. 1661 wherein the determination of admeasuring seaven miles from the Crane Key in Yarmouth towards Laystoffe is referred to the two severall and respective sheriffes of Suffolk and Norfolk," relating what took place on the measurement being made, and speaking of the opposition of the sheriffs to its being done.

1663. May 13th. Lynn. Laurence Withers to Horatio Lord Townshend asking him for the place of one Mr Bromley, against whom certain charges have been made, should it be vacated by him.

1663. Aug. 5th. Whitehall. Original note signed : Clarendon, Albemarle, Lindsey, Manchester, Anglesey, Ashley, Carbery, Middleton, W. Compton, Will. Morice, Henry B——, and Richard Browne to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, recommending to his Lordship the speedy establishment of the militia of the County as the best means for checking and preventing the assemblies and conventicles of the disaffected in that part of the country, and stating what extra pay can be given to officers and men under the provisions of a recent Act intituled "An additional Act for the better ordering the forces in the severall counties of this kingdome."

1663. Sep. 2nd. Whitehall. Copy (signed Richard Browne) of a letter unsigned and unaddressed, requiring that the militia of the County (Norfolk) shall be put into such a position as shall enable them to suppress the assemblies, meetings, and conventicles of the disaffected in the County and specifying the sums to be paid to them for such extra duty, out of the money received of the month's tax of 70,000*l.* levied by a late Act intituled "An Act for ordering the forces of the several Counties of this kingdome."

1664. Mar. 22nd. Copy "*Significavit*" under Sign Manual addressed to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant to Horatio Lord Townshend the two-thirds belonging to the Crown in Marshlands in Walton, Walsoken, Walpole, Tyd St Mary's, Wisbich, Leverington, Newton, and Tyd St Giles, in the Counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, and Norfolk.

1664. Ap. 29th. Lynn. Laurence Withers to Sir Ralph Hare Baronet requesting the office of King's Searcher should it be vacated by the present occupant Mr Bromley against whom several charges are about to be brought. (Seal.)

1664. May. 2nd. A letter signed "M. M." unaddressed, but as it commences "My Lord" and deals with questions affecting the government of Norwich, is probably to Lord Townshend, on some matter of a charter sought by the Mayor of Norwich, to which the writer is strongly opposed.

1664. Oct. 29th. Sir William Doyly to Lord Townshend indignantly denying some charges brought by Lord Townshend against him relative to the government of the town of Yarmouth.

1664. Oct. 31st. Norwich. John Gladman to Lord Townshend. The writer has incurred Lord Townshend's displeasure owing to his having

written something to the Duke of Albemarle without first shewing it to his Lordship, and writes to explain his conduct in the affair.

1664. Nov. 2nd. Yarmouth. Sir Thomas Medowes to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, as to the impressing of men for service in the Navy.

1664. Nov. 23rd. Ovington. Mr T. Felton to Lord Townshend. Would have written to his Lordship before but "was stopped by a very great snow and the waters which were so upp as there was no travelling, and when I returned thence to Apleton the waters were so up as I was stayed there 7 or 8 days together before I could pass thence." The letter relates to Lord Townshend's mineral property.

1664. Dec. 12th. Raynham. Charles Spelman to Lord Townshend chiefly on the affairs of his Lordship's Norfolk property "Here is nothing new here that wee wonder att but 2 millions and an halfe, and the new blasing starr that poynts his beard to the new world where most matter for money is to be had. These mistye nights has much perplexed Mr Clarke whoe, hearing on Monday last that there was such a thing as a comett, has broake his sleepe all this weeke, nor could he take sight of any till this morne, which has a little appeased him after he had roused his wholl family to pertake of the prodigie."

1665. Ap. 26th. Lynn Regis. Thomas Greene Mayor of Lynn to Lord Townshend, complaining of the injury done to the traders of the town by "sea pirates, and forreigne men of warr" and asking for a convoy for their vessels to and from Newcastle and other northern ports.

1666. May 5th. "*Royal Charles* in the Buoy of the Nore" The Duke of Albemarle to whom does not appear (probably to Lord Townshend) asking assistance to the ketch of Sir Edward Spragge commanding the *Triumph* to impress some seamen for the King's service. (Seal.)

1666. Sep. 7th. Whitehall. Lord Arlington to Lord Townshend on business relating to the County of Norfolk, acknowledging three letters from Lord Townshend the first two being on County business "the third takeing notice of the unhappy fire fallen here and desireing to know his Majesty's pleasure to you in this great exegency. To which his Majesty bids me answer, that seeing it hath pleased God miraculously to extinguish this raging fire, and that it hath not been accompanied with any of those troublesome consequences from the desaffected party which wee might reasonably have apprehended, there will be no need for the present of your Lordshipp's assembling any part of the meletia or further troubling the country there, unlesse your Lordshipp sees cause for it. If any appears here, your Lordshipp shall be timely advertised thereof. Which is all I have leasure now to say to you."

1667. June 16th. "Cockpitt" The Duke of Albemarle to Lord Townshend asking him to send two or three companies of the regiment, which he had raised, into Yarmouth, for the safety of that town.

1667. July 11th. Whitehall. Lord Arlington to Lord Townshend "I did not contend with your Lordshipp that Cromen was an honest man, but an Irish man, and if your lordshipp find him otherwise in either of these qualities I am farre from desiring his release.

1669. Sep. 14th. Sir Francis Bacon to "Mr Townshend" enclosing a copy of Mr Justice Rainsford's opinion on the case of a man named Blancher who was convicted at the Norwich Assizes of killing two men named Cooke and Hendry.

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1670. Mar. 30th. London. Lord Townshend to the Mayor of Norwich to be communicated to the Aldermen of the City. Acknowledges receipt of their letter of the 9th March. He has never failed to assist them with the King. Desires to know wherein he has failed towards them. Refers to those employed in the present concern with the Corporation of Great Yarmouth to say whether he has been wanting in his endeavour to serve them in that matter.

1671. June 19th. Copy abstract of a docket appointing Sir Robert Long Baronet Treasurer and Receiver General of the Revenues late in jointure to the late Queen Dowager in the place of Sir Henry Wood. Signed : "Ashley" and "J. Duncombe."

1673. Feb. 19th. Warrant signed "Charles R." and countersigned "Arlington" for the disbanding of Lord Northampton's regiment.

1674. May 22nd. Quidenham. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend. Concurs with his Lordship's opinion of Sir Robert Kemp. Thanks him for acquainting him with his Lordship's intention of setting him up to supply the vacancy in Parliament by the death of Lord Rychardson. Will support him.

N. D. (1674). Letter unaddressed and signed "T."—from Lord Townshend—beginning "my Lord" asking for assistance to further Sir Robert Kemp's election as M.P. for the County of Norfolk.

1674. July 2nd. Lord Yarmouth to Lord Townshend promising his assistance to Sir Robert Kemp in the forthcoming election for Norfolk.

1676. July 23rd. Quidenham. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend. Congratulates him on the verdict and damages given him by the jury at Norwich. He intends to go to Norwich to-morrow and to visit the Judge, whom he has told that he did not at all doubt but he should yet live to be better understood by his Majesty's great ministers and so to be restored to his Majesty's good opinion and favour which was all the ambition he had.

1676. Aug. 6th. Quidenham. Letter from Sir Jchn. Holland to Lord Townshend. Has been to Norwich where he met the Lord Marshall and visited the Judge. The Lord Marshall blamed him for deserting the King's service in the militia and told him that the Lord Chancellor had said that he had refused to serve the King in his Lieutenantcy under Lord Yarmouth though he had done it under Lord Townshend, and that such refusal was a kind of warring against the King. That he replied that that was one of the Lord Chancellor's rhetorical expressions to satisfy the Lord Treasurer and that he was very well content with his present condition.

"Since the verdict passed all things are and will be improved to your prejudice. To meet and prevent the ill consequences of this, your Lordship should frequently impress by your friends at Court the constancy of your loyal and faithful affections towards his Majesty in his person and Government, and that no disobligations shall or can make you depart from your duty."

1676. Oct. 24th. Deposition of the defendant in an action of trespass Horace Lord Townshend v. Dr. Owen Hughes.

1676. Nov. 12th. Copy letter from Lord Townshend to Sir John Duncombe. Enclosing opinion of Sir Robert Sawyer upon Lord Townshend's

Patent of the sea coal rents dated 21st March 19 Charles II. 1667, and upon further Letters Patent dated 26th May 1676 granted to Sir John Duncombe of the rent of £1000 reserved by the above Letters Patent.

1677. Mar 12th. Norwich. Letter signed by the Mayor of Norwich and many others, to Lord Townshend, praying his Lordship's influence in Parliament "in preventinge the Corporation of Yarmoth from obteyninge any additional time granted in Parliament to levie monie upon the Counties of Norffolk Suffolk and this citie towards the repaire of their haven and peeres, they haveinge alreadie received nere £12000 to that purpose." (Corporation Seal.)

N.D. [but about 1677]. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend as to a motion (the nature of which does not transpire) the writer intends to make in the House of Commons and asking Lord Townshend's support. Inclosed is a copy of some correspondence Sir John has had with the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Arlington, on the same subject :

1677. Jan. 29th. Sir John Holland to Lord Arlington, stating that he intends to make a complaint in the House of Commons against a person who has misrepresented him to the King, and asking Lord Arlington's permission to make use of his name as his Lordship was his informant of the name of the person who so misrepresented him.

1677. Jan. 29th. Lord Arlington to Sir John Holland in answer to the above, begging Sir John not to mention his name in the complaint he intends making.

1678. March 28th. Deed signed and sealed by James Calthorpe acknowledging the receipt of £550 from Horatio Lord Townshend paid to him after the death of Lady Townshend wife of the said Lord Townshend in accordance with a bond signed and sealed by his Lordship.

1679. April 5th. Norwich. Letter signed with a monogram—apparently S. T.—to Lord Townshend on election and other local matters. Endorsed by Lord Townshend, "This letter concerns the Bishop and Mr Turginton's being turned out of his surrogate's place." Mentions Sir H. B[edingfeld], Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Francis Winnington, and Sir T. Hare.

1680. June 25th. Sir John Hobart to Lord Townshend. Endorsed by Lord Townshend, "Sir John Hobart's answer to mien of the 24 of June 1680. This letter must be kept." The letter is on election matters and relates to Lord Townshend's having said he would withdraw his interest from Sir John's side in consequence of some difficulty which had arisen in reference to the election expenses.

1681. May 2nd. Melford. Sir Robert Kemp to Lord Townshend on election matters. Mentions Sir P. G[leane], Sir John Cordil, Mr Wyndham. (Seal.)

1631. May 16th. Sir Peter Gleane to Lord Townshend in answer to one of his Lordship's of 11th May, announcing his intention not to stand at the next election.

1681. June 28th. John Stewart to Mr Rudding (a tenant of Lord Townshend's) written at Lord Townshend's desire relating to the destruc-

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tion by fire of Mr Rudding's dairy, stating that, if Mr Rudding rebuilds the dairy and all other destroyed buildings, Lord Townshend, if he approves of the work, "is like to bee kinde" to him.

1682. March 11th. Lord Townshend to Thomas Townshend, endorsed:—"My answer to Sir Peter Gleane's letter to my cossen Thomas Townshend dated the 11th of March '81--2" on election matters. Sir Peter appears to claim money from Lord Townshend on behalf of his election expences on the score of service done to his Lordship; Lord Townshend repudiates the services and refuses to pay the money, but is willing to refer the matter to arbitrators. The writer is evidently very angry with Sir Peter Glean. "For his wound if hee have received any I cannot but bee sorry for it, though ignorant of any, but what hee hath now given himselfe in this affaire. As to his pleasure or easie travile, I thinke noe further worth my taking notice of then only to tell him, that I have knowne fortie pounds buy a paire of naigs (if one will not doe) that hath draged as weighty a man, from head to taile, as Sir Peter Gleane, and to more freinds then hee will leave himselfe, unless hee useth them better than hee hath done mee. As for his service to mee my wife and children, though he bee not ashamed to present it, yett I am, and they shall bee soe for my sake to receive it upon the terms it is tendered."

1682-4. Rough notes in Lord Townshend's writing of sums of money received and expended by him, the receipts amounting to £3147-8-11 in 1684.

1683. Sep. 10th. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend. Relative to the differences and unhappy divisions which have arisen among the chief gentlemen in the country through contested elections and submitting to his Lordship certain proposals relative thereto, which he intended to make to some in his neighbourhood.

Paper endorsed

"Sir John Holland's speeches made in '75"

The paper contains (a) a long speech apparently upon the King's Speech on the question of Supply. (b) A speech upon reading the Order for the House to take into consideration what is to be done in the matters of dispatch with the Lords. (c) A speech upon the 2nd reading of the Bill for the repealing of the Act passed in the beginning of the Long Parliament for the continuation of that Parliament and the calling of future Parliaments.

1684-5. Mar. 17th. Copy Letter from Lord Townshend to the Earl of Rochester. Relative to the attendance of himself and his wife at the Coronation of the King and Queen.

N.D. "Some particular matters of fact relating to the administration of affairs in Scotland under the Duke of Lauderdale, humbly offered to your Majestie's consideration in obedience to your Royal commands.

1st The Duke of Lauderdale did grosly misrepresent to your Majestie the condicon of the western counties as if they had beene in a state of rebellion though there never had been any opposicon made to your Majestie's authority, nor any resistance offered to your forces nor to the execucion of the lawes, but hee purposing to abuse your Majestie that soe hee might carry on his sinister designs by your authority advised your Majestie to raise an army against your peaceable subjects, at least did frame a letter to be sent to your Majestie to bee signed by your Royall hand to that effect, which being sent downe to your Councell orders were there-

upon given out for the raising an army of 8 or 9000 men the greatest parte whereof were Hylanders, and notwithstanding that to avert this threatning the nobility and gentry of that country did send to Edinburgh and for the security of the peace did offer to engage, that whosoever should bee sent to put the lawes in execucon should meet with noe affront and that they would become hostages for their safety : yett this army was marched into a peaceable country and did take free quarters according to their comissions and in most places leavyed great sumes of money under notion of dry quarters and did plunder and robb your subjects of which noe redresse could bee obtained though complaynts were frequently made.

2. All which were expressly contrary to the lawes of the kingdome. In these quarterings it was apparent, that regard was only had to that Duke's private animosities, for the greatest part of these places that were mostly quartered on, and destroyed had not been guilty of any the feild conventicles complayned of, and many of the places that were most guilty were spared upon private consideracons.

3. The subjects at that tyme were required to subscribe an exorbitant and illegall bond which was imposible to bee performed by them (viz.) that they their wives and children and servants, their tenants and their wives children and servants should live orderly according to law, not goe to conventicles or entertaine vagrant preachers and severall other particulars. By which bond those which syned it were made lyable for every man's fault that lived upon the grounds.

4. Your subjects were charged with laborrowes, denounced rebells, and captions were issued out for seizing their persons upon there refusing to signe the aforesaid bond, and the nobility and gentry there who have been ever faithfull to your Majesty and had appeared in armes for suppressing the last rebellion were disarmed upon oath, a proclamacon was also issued for bidding them upon great penalties to keepe any horses above 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* price :

5. The nobility and gentry of the Shire of Ayre were also indicted at the instance of your Majestie's Advocate of very high crimes and mismeanors whereof some did import treason. These indictments were delivered them in the evening to bee answered by them next morning upon oath, and when they did demand two or three dayes' tyme to consider of their indictments and make the benefitt of lawyers to advise within matters of soe high concernment and also excepted to their being put to sweare against themselves in matters that were capitall, which was contrary to all law and justice, those their desires were rejected though the like had never been done to the greatest malefactor in the Kingdome, and it was told them, they must either sweare instantly or they would repute them guilty and proceed accordingly :

6. The noblemen and gentlemen knowing themselves inocent of all that had been surmised against them did purge themselves by oath of all the particulars that were objected to them and were thereupon acquitted, and tho' the Comittee of the Councell used the severest maner of enquiry to discover any seditious or treasonable designes which were pretended as the grounds of leading in that army into those countreyes yett nothing could ever bee proved, soe false was that sugestion concerning a rebellion then designed that was offered to your Majestie and prevayled with you for sending the afore mentioned letter.

7. The oppressions and quarterings still continuing, the noblemen and gentlemen of those countreyes went to Edinburgh to represent to your Councils the heavy pressure that they and their people lay under, and were ready to offer to them all that in law or reason could bee required of them for securing the peace, the Councill did immediately upon their appearing sett forth a proclamation requiring them to depart the town

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within three dayes upon all highest paines, and when the Duke of Hamilton did petition for leave to stay two or three dayes longer for some very urgent affaires, that was refused him.

8. When some persons of quality had declared to the Duke of Lauderdale, that they would goe and represent their conditions to your Majestie, if they could not have justice from your ministers, for preventing that a proclamacon was sett forth forbidding all the subjects to depart the kingdome without lycence, that see your majestie might not bee acquainted with the said condicon of your subjects a thing without all president or law for putting of your subjects from making their application to your majestie noe less contrary to your majestie's true interest (who must alwayes bee the refuge of your people) then to the naturall right of the subject :

The former particulars relate to the invasion of the rights of great numbers of your subjects all at once; what followe, have indeed only fallene on some single persons yett are such that your whole people apprehend that they may bee upon the slightest occasions brought under the like mischiefs.

The Councill hath upon many occasions proceeded to a new kinde of punishment of declareing men incapable of all publike trust, concerning which your majestie may remember what complaints the said Duke made when dureing the Earle of Middleton's administracon hee himselve was put under and incapacitated by an Act of Parliament; The words of his paper against the Earle of Middleton are uncapacitating (*sic*) was to whipp with scorpions, a punishment to robb men of their honour and to lay a lasting stayne upon them and their posterity, and if this was complaind of when done by the high court of Parliament your Majestie may easily conclude it cannot bee done in any lower court. But that notwithstanding it is become of late yeares an ordinary sentence in Councill when the least complaints are brought against any with whom the Duke of Lauderdale and his brother are offended :)

Instances of these are :

The declaring twelve honest worthy cittizens of Edenburgh incapable of publike trust against whome noe complaint was ever made to this day as your Majestie will perceive more fully by a paper concerning that affaire. The true cause of it was, that those men being in the magistracy, the Duke and his brother could not gett a vast bribe from them out of the towne's money which was afterwards obtayned when they were removed.

The Provosts of Glasgow, Aberdeen and Jadburch were put under the same sentence for signing a letter to your Majestie in that Convencon of the burroughs with the rest of that body, which letter was advised by him whoe is now your Majestie's Advocate, as that which had nothing in it which could bring them under any guilt, and yett these three were singled out of the whole number and incapacitated, besides an high fine and a long imprisonment as your Majestie will moore fully perceive by another paper.

Sir Patrick Home of Polworth being sent by the sheire of Berwick to complaine of some illegall proceedings, and to obtain a legall remedy to them which hee did only in the comon forme of law was alsoe declared incapable of publike trust besides many months of imprisonment.

The Provost of Linlithgoe being complained of for not furnishing some of your forces with baggage horses was called before the Councill, and because hee said that they were not bound in law to furnish horses in such maner, hee was immediately declared incapable of publike trust and was both fined and imprisoned. There were also fifty of the towne of St Johnstons incapacitated upon a very slight pretence, soe that it is now impossible for them to finde a sufficient number of cittizens for the ma-

gistracy of that towne. Your subjects are sometymes upon slight and sometymes upon noe grounds imprisoned, and often kept prisoners many months and yerres nothing being objected to them, and are required to enter themselves prisoners which is contrary to law. It was in the former articles expressed that many of the persons declared incapable of publique trust did alsoe suffer imprisonment; and besides those instances Levettennant Generall Drumond (whose eminent loyalty and great services are well knowne to your Majestie) was required to enter himselfe prisoner in the Castle of Dumbarton where hee was kept one yeare and a halfe and was made a close prisoner for nine months of that tyme and yett nothing was ever objected to him to this day to justifie that usage.

The Lord Cardross, whoe was for his Lady's keeping two conventicles in her owne house (at which hee was not present) fyned £11,000, and hath been now kept four yeares prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh where he still remaines, although he hath often peticoned for his liberty: And Sir Patrick Holme hath been now a second tyme almost one yeare imprisoned and nothing is yett laid to his charge.

Besides these illegall imprisonments the officers of your Majestie's forces carry frequently warrants with them for the apprehending persons that are under noe loyall censure, nor have been soe much as cyted to appeare, which hath putt many of your subjects under great feares especially upon what was done in Councill three yeares agoe (viz.)

Captaine Carstaires (a man now well enough knowne to your Majestie) did entrap one Kirkton, an outed minister, into his chamber at Edinburgh and did violently abuse him, and designed to have extorted some money from him. The noise of this coming to the ears of one Bayly, brother in law to the said Kirkton, hee came to the house, and heareing him cry "murther, murther," forced open the chamber doore, where hee found his brother in law, and the Captaine grapling. The Captaine pretended hee had a warrant against Kirkton, and Bayly desired him to show it, and promised that all obedience should bee given to it, and that hee himselfe would assist him in the executing of it, but the Captaine refusing to doe it, Kirkton was rescued. This was only delivering of a man from the hands of a robber, which nature obligeth all men to doe, especially when joyned with soe neare a relation. The Captaine complayned of this to the Councill and the Lord Hatton with others were appointed to examine the witnesses; and when it was brought before the Councill the Duke of Hamilton, Earles of Morton, Dumfrize, and Kingcarding the Lord Cocheren and Sir Archibald Primrose then Lord Register, desired that the report of the examinacon might bee read, but that not serveing their ends was denied, and thereupon those Lords declaired their opinion, that since Carstaires did not shewe any warrant nor was cloathed with any publique character, it was noe opposeing of your Majestie's authority in Bayly soe to rescue the said Kirkton, yett Bayly was for this fined in 6000 markes and kept long a prisoner.

These Lords were upon that soe represented to your Majestie that by the Duke of Lauderdale's procurement they were turned out of the Councill and all comand of the militia, and it can bee made appeare that the Captaine had at that tyme noe warrant at all against that Kirkton, but procured it after the violence comitted and it was antedated on designe to serve a turne at that time. This maner of proceeding hath ever since put your subjects under sad apprehensions.

There is one particular further offered to your majestie's consideracon concerning their way of using prisoners. There were fourteen men taken at a feild conventicle, whoe without being legally convict of that

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or any other cryme were secretly and in the night taken out of prison upon a warrant signed by the Earl of Linlithgoe and the Lord Hatton and Collington and were delivered to Captaine Maitland, whoe had been paige to the Duke of Lauderdale but was then a French officer, and was making his leavyes in Scotland and were carryed over to the service of the French King in the yeare 1676. The Councell hath upon many occasions proceeded to most unreasonable and arbitrary fynes, either for slight offences or for offences where the fine is regulated by law which they have never considered when the persons were not acceptable to them, soe the Lord Cardross was fined in £11,000—for his ladye's keeping two conventicles in his house and christning a child by an outed minister without his knowledge. The Provost formerly menconed, and Bayly with many more were also fined without any regard to law. The Councill hath at severall tymes proceeded to the takeing of gentlemen's dwelling houses and putting garisons in them which in tyme of peace is contrary to law. In the yeare 1675 it was designed against twelve of your majestie's subjects and put in execucon in the houses of the Earle of Callender, the Lord Cardrosse, the Lady Lumsdon &c. and was againe attempted in the yeare 1678. The houses belonging to the Leards of Cosnok, Blagand, and Rowalland were possessed by souldiers and declaired garrisons nor did it rest there, but orders were sent from the Councill requiring the countrye about those houses to furnish them for the souldiers use and to supply them with necessities much contrary to law. It was against this that Sir Patrick Home came to desire a remedy, and comon justice being denyed him hee used a legall protestation in the ordinary forme of law, whoe was thereupon kept many months a prisoner and declared incapable of all publique trust.

There is another particular which because it is soe odious is unwillingly touched yett it is necessary to informe your majestie about it for there by it will appeare that the said Duke of Lauderdale and his brother have in a most solemn maner broken the publique faith which was given in your Majestie's name. One Mitchell being put in prison upon great suspition of his haveing attempted to murder the late Archbishop of St Andrewes and there being noe other evidence against him, warrant was given by the Duke of Lauderdale (then your Majestie's Commissioner and your Councill to promise him his life if he would confess, whereupon he did confess and yett some yeares after, that person (who indeed deserved many deaths if there had been any evidence against him) was upon that confession convicted of the cryme, and the Duke of Lauderdale and his brother being put to it by him did sweare that they neither gave nor knew of any assurance of life given him, and when it was objected that the promise was upon record in the Council bookes, the Duke of Lauderdale did in open court (where hee was present only as a wittness and soe ought to have been silent) threaten them if they should proceed to the examinacon of that act of Councill which (as hee then said) might inferre perjury on them that had sworne and soe did cutt off the prooffe of that defence which had been admitted by the court as good in law and sufficient to save the prisoner if proved. Thus was that man hanged upon that confession only though the promise that drew it from him doth appeare upon record, and can bee proved by good and cleare evidence, and from this your Majestie may judge what credditt may bee given to such men.

Wee doe not at present enlarge upon other particulars though of great importance, such as monopolies, selling of places and honours, turning men of knowne integrity out of their imployments to which they had a good and just right during their lives, the profitts of one of the most considerable of those being sequestred for some tyme and applied for

the Dutchess of Lauderdale's use the treating about and receiving of great bribes by the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale and the Lord Hatton and particularly from the townes of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Linlithgoe, and many others, for procuring from your Majestie's Warrants for illegall imposicons within those townes to the manifest and publique perverting of justice besides, the most signall abuses of the mint and copper coyne that are most greivous to all your subjects but the number of those is soe great and they will require soe many witnessses to bee brought hither for proving the same that wee feare it would too much trouble your Majestie now to examine them all but your Majestie shall have a full account of them afterwards.

One thing is humbly offered to your Majestie as the roote of these and many other oppressions which is that the method of governing that nation for severall yeares hath been that the Lord Hatton and his adherants, frame any letter that they desire from your Majestie to your Councill and sends it to the Duke of Lauderdale, who returns it signed, and this is brought to the Councill upon which if a debate at any tyme arises concerning the matter of the letter as being against or without law and when it is proposed that a representacon of it should bee made to your Majestie then the Lord Hatton in his insolent way calls to have it putt to the question, as if it were a cryme to have any warrant either debated or represented to your Majestie which is procured by the Duke of Lauderdale or himself, and this is echoed by his party, and by this meanes any further debate is stopt.

There are some other particulars relating to these heads that are to bee offered to your Majestie in other papers which are not added now least your Majestie should now bee troubled with too long a paper.

1685. Oct. 1st. Letter from Lord Townshend unaddressed. It is written to a gentleman who has disagreed with Lord Townshend about magisterial business in Norfolk.

1687-8. March 20th. Discharge, signed "James R.," by King James II. to Sir Peter Apsly and Sir Benjamin Bathurst the treasurers and Receivers General of his Majesty's revenue before his accession, of a debt of 600*l*. on their account which had since been paid.

1689. Nov. 5th. Letter (in French) unsigned ; headed "Lettre escrite à Monseigneur L'Evesque de Salisbury par le Secretaire Chouet. The writer mentions "notre république," and the letter deals with its diplomatic relations with France. Mentions that Monsieur des Marais who had been destined by the French King to go there as ambassador, was much objected to by the inhabitants of the writer's "town" (name not given).

1696. April 18th. Sir James Calthorp to Viscount Townshend. "The late horrid plot of assassinating the King, and encouraging an invasion from France has filled the goales with prisoners ; three have been executed for the assassination, all papists ; two gentlemen Sir John Freind and Sir William Parkins for being ready to joyn with K[ing] J[ames] upon his landing with a French force. Three more condemned his week upon the same account, the witness a partye to the plott. This gives occasion to greater severity in the severall countryes, and all non-jurors are called upon to take the oathes ; in our County Sir N. L. and Sir C. amongst many others. Though most papist, Sir N. has given bale to appear at the next assises, and to be upon his good behaviour till then, when the oathes are to be rendred to him again. Sir C. chose rather to endure the pénalty of six moneths imprisonment, after which he is discharged by law according to the late Act, but this Parliament

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have made a new one that all non-jurors shall be reputed as Papists convict which is forfeiture of two-thirds of their estates."

N. D. [after 1660]. Copy Petition to the House of Lords in an appeal now before them in which Edward Birmingham and others, some of "the officers and soldiers who reduced Ireland in 1641" are appellants, and Henry Earl of Shelburn, George Lord Carbery and others, trustees for the appellants, are respondents, praying that their Lordships will order the said appeal to be set down for hearing.

[After 1661.] Draft letter from Horatio first Lord Townshend to whom is not stated, but to an aunt of the writer's, respecting the proposal of a marriage of his "niece Cartwright" to one M^r Papillon, to which Lord Townshend is strongly opposed.

N. D. Apethorpe. March 23rd. Lord Westmoreland to his son-in-law Lord Townshend. Relating to the placing of the writer's proxy in the House of Lords as he is too unwell to attend. "Your mother entertained a cloud of sorrow and melancholly for the death of one of your sister Cartwright's children, else she is much after the old manner never perfectly well. So like Bausis and Philemon we two owld acquaintances sit cherishing one the other in the chimney corner hawking and coughing like mad, but least you deem me so indeed I forbear all farther trouble saving to kiss my pretty lady's little fine hand." In a postscript "Pray remember me kindly to Hare and mind him of Ogleby's Homer; what would I give that the Lady had leverets in her belly, and yours another such like blessing."

N. D. Aug. 27th. Anthony Bishop of Norwich to Lord Townshend. "In pursuance of your Lordship's reference to me and generous offer to accept what I should approve in D^r Hugh's case, I have under my hand recommended to your Lordship a submission made to me by the Dr. which he will present to your Lordship as soon as his health permits. I cannot say it merits your acceptance, I am sure it cannot, but finding your Lordship so charitably inclined. I cannot but hope that your Lordship will admit both it and him to receive your pardon for which noble favour and admitting me to be the instrument under your Lordship of so pious and charitable a work, I shall give your Lordship my hearty thanks as now I do for your late noble present."

N. D. Francis Barber to Lord Townshend. The writer is a clergyman holding two livings, and has been threatened by Lord Townshend that he shall be proceeded against under a recent act for some Ecclesiastical offence, praying his lordship to allow him to retain his benefices until further order be taken and pointing out words in the act which will warrant his Lordship in doing so.

N. D. A MS, apparently a case for opinion of counsel, relating to the estate of Sir Edward Lewkener grandfather of Lady Townshend the wife of Sir Horace Townshend, containing a great deal of genealogical information. The case states that said Sir Edward Lewkener died leaving a son Edward and three daughters; by his will he devised certain property to his wife for life, remainder to his heir, and in case his wife should die leaving the heir a minor he conveyed the property to trustees during such minority on trust to raise portions for the daughters. Edward Lewkener the son married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Russell of Chippenham, and died three weeks before he was 21, leaving one child, the present Lady Townshend, an infant only a few months old; Lady Lewkener mother of the said Edward received all the profits of the estate of

her son and had his wife's marriage portion—£5000; two of the daughters married, and had their portions assigned to them under the will of their father, one to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, the other to Mr Calthorpe and was since a widow; the youngest was 40 years old and unmarried, and also had a portion on her reaching the age of 21; then Lady Lewkenor died leaving her daughters her executors.

Sir Horace Townshend married Mary the only daughter and heir of the said Edward Lewkenor after Lady Lewkenor's death, and settled a jointure upon her. Afterwards Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Mr Calthorpe and Miss Lewkenor filed a bill in Chancery against Sir Horace Townshend and his wife "to bee releaved for the meane profitts of all the lands demised by Sir Edward Lewkenor to the trustees during the minority of his heir." The paper goes on to state the questions that arise on this suit

N.D. Draft letter in the writing of Horace Lord Townshend, to whom does not appear; the letter commences "My Lord." He hears that the Lord Lieutenants and deputies take it ill, that he has taken into his hand the book of the proceedings during the time he was Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, explaining his reason for doing so, and ascribing the King's displeasure with him to the slanders of his enemies.

N.D. Lord Townshend to whom is not stated. Draft letter beginning "My Lord" and written on a piece of paper addressed to Lord Townshend and sealed with a shield bearing three demi-lions, two and one, surrounded by the garter, and surmounted with an earl's coronet. The letter is an answer to an intimation that the King is willing to restore Lord Townshend to favour, and is written in a dignified strain, the writer hinting at the King's ingratitude for his past services in the rebellion, and denying that he has anything to be forgiven except speaking his mind when questioned by his Majesty, fearlessly and boldly.

IV.—UNDATED AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS BEFORE 1700.

1584. 27 Elizabeth. Nov. 10th. Lease from William Heygate to Roger Townshend of East Rayneham of the Mansion house called Ludgreves and premises thereunto belonging containing 100 acres, from Michaelmas then last past for three years at the yearly rent of 52*l*. per annum.

1613. Letters and particulars relating to lands and sheep pastures in East Rudham belonging to the Lady Berkeley and to the manor of West Rudham St Faythe.

1614. May 10th. Portion of the will of Sir Nathaniel Bacon devising lands in Stifkey, Long Merston and other towns adjoining. Mentions his daughter Lady Anne Townshend, his grandchild Roger Townshend, his second daughter Lady Elizabeth Knyvett, his third daughter Lady Winifryd Gawdie, and his brother Edmund Bacon.

1617. A view of the estate of Sir Roger Townshend's manors lands and possessions in the counties of Norfolk Essex and Middlesex and in London.

1617. April 17th. "A note of the payments to the Kinge and of all the fees and charges payed upon passage of the Patent of Baronetshipp for Sir Roger Townshend Baronett."

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Inprimis to Mr Morgan my Lord Treasurer's Secretar耶 for his paynes in renewing of the Commission three peeces - - - - -	£3 6 ^s 0 ^d
Item to the then Attorney's man Yonge for drawinge and ingrossing of the Commission and first patent—three peeces - - - - -	£3 6 ^s 0 ^d
Item geven to Mr Finche for drawinge of the seconde Patent, two peece - - - - -	44 ^s
Item, to his clerke for copying thereof - - - - -	11 ^s
Item to Mr Finche more for goinge to Mr Attorney Yel- verton aboute some points altered by him in the saide draught - - - - -	22 ^s
Item to Mr Calvert the Clerke of the Councell for the Lords' Warrant to Mr Attorney, and to his clerke for writinge thereof - - - - -	44 ^s
Item to Mr Attorney for his fees for perusinge and certifyinge of the Patent - - - - -	£5 10 ^s
Item geven to Mr Attorney's clerke for his fees for the same - - - - -	55 ^s
Item to his man that engrossed the Patent - - - - -	11 ^s
Item to Mr Attorney's doorekeeper - - - - -	11 ^s
Item to the Clerke of the Councell for gettinge of the Comissioners' hands to the Patent - - - - -	22 ^s
Item payde in to the Receipte xi Aprilis 1617 for the first payment to the King <i>ut patet</i> by talley - - - - -	£365
Item payde then to Mr Rowdon for fees in that office uppon payment of the said money - - - - -	20 ^s
Item payde for the fees of the talley - - - - -	10 ^s
Item payde for the makinge and enrolment of two bonds for the other two payments to the Kinge at vi ^s viij ^d apeece Item payde to Mr Watson for his certificate of the first payment of the money and of the tallinge of the bonds Item payde to Mr Benbowe for the fees of the Clerks of the Signet and Privye Seale, the Clerke of the Crowne, and the Heralds <i>in toto</i> - - - - -	13 ^s 4 ^d
Item payde to him more of the vellum flourishing and strings for the Patent - - - - -	40 ^s
Item payde to him more for the fayre writinge of the patent & for the clerk's paynes - - - - -	£8
Item payde to him more for the docquett - - - - -	12 ^s
Item payde to him more for the enrolment and dividend - - - - -	40 ^s
Item payde to him more for the fees at the Seale - - - - -	5 ^s
Item payde to him more for the Sealer and Chafewax - - - - -	40 ^s
Sum total	41 ^s 8 ^d
Whereof in money payde to the Kinge for the first pay- ment of the fyne - - - - -	6 ^s 8 ^d
And in fees payde <i>ut patet supra</i> - - - - -	£407 10 ^s 8 ^d
	£365
	£42 10 ^s 8 ^d

1624. May 25th. Agreement made by the inhabitants of West Raynham for the Cow pasture and New Close and Hearth Moore.

1661. April 20th. Paper endorsed "Warrants for creations."

"It is his Majestie's pleasure that the noblemen to be created meet at a Chamber that will be provided at the lower end of the banquetting house on Satterday the 20th of Aprill 1661 at 2 of the clocke in the afternoone precisely.

The Barons to provide a surcoat.

A Baron is to carry a mantle.

And 2 Barones are to support him.

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The Baron to bee created is to goe in his surcoate, and after hee is presented to the King by his 2 supporters uppon their knees, they rise upp leaveinge the Baron to be created in that posture during the reading of his Pattent, and at the word *Creamus* the Baron whoe carrys the mantle presents it to his Majestie who (the King laying his hand uppon it) with the helpe of the 2 supports, putts it on, then the Patent being read out, and delivered by his Majestie to the new created Baron hee gives his Majestie humble thanks for that greate honor and then ariseth."

Note. This Warrant is for the creation of Sir Horatio Townshend as Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis by Letters Patent dated the 20th of April 1661.

Fees for passing a Patent for a Baron, Viscount, & Earl.

	£	s.	d.
Secretary's fee for the warrant	-	-	6 0 0
For enteringe it	-	-	0 5 0
Attorney-General fees £30 10s. for each	-	-	30 10 0
To the Secretary for signing the bill when it's brought back	-	-	6 0 0
Signett for each	-	-	6 13 4
Privy Seal the like for each	-	-	6 13 4
Crown Office, Hanaper Office, &c.	-	-	135 0 0
King's servants.			
For an Earl	-	-	206 10 0
For a Viscount	-	-	167 9 4
For a Baron	-	-	135 5 4
Lord Chancellor's Secretary. For the <i>Recepi</i>	-	-	5 guineas.
For a Baron in all	-	-	246 14 6
For a Viscount	-	-	288 17 10
For an Earl	-	-	332 18 6

Fees due to his Majestie's Servants, Hanaper Office, Crowne Office, and Great Seale for the Lord Townshend's Dignity of Viscount.

	£	s.	d.
To his Majestie's Servants	-	-	175 9 4
Hanaper Office	-	-	34 13 4
Lord Chancellor's Grant of the Divident	-	-	3 13 4
For signeinge the Docquett	-	-	1 0 0
Flourisht guilt skynne with gould and silver strings	-	-	12 0 0
To the Clerke of the Crowne	-	-	8 10 0
Clerk of the Crowne's Deputy and clerks	-	-	4 6 8
Lord Chancellor's Gentleman of the Chamber	-	-	6 10 0
Under Officers of his Lordshipp's House	-	-	4 10 0
Sealers and Chafewax	-	-	5 10 0
Clerke of the Hanaper's Deputy and clerk	-	-	3 13 4
Private Seale and attendance	-	-	3 0 0
	90	6	8
	175	9	4

sic

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The Charge of passing the Right Honourable the Lord Townshend's
Dignity of a Viscount.

	£	s.	d.
To the Secretary for the King's Warrant and his			
Majestie's signeing the Bill - - -	32	5	0
Mr. Attorney, fee for the Bill - - -	30	10	0
Signet and Privy Seal - - -	17	0	0
Docquets 3 guinnies - - -	3	4	6
For a private Seal - - -	2	0	0
Lord Chancellor's <i>Recepi</i> 5 guinees - -	5	7	6
Great Seal, and to the King's servants at White-			
hall, Hanaper, Crowne Office, and Lord Chan-			
cancellor's servants <i>in toto</i> - - -	266	0	0
To under Officers - - -	7	5	0
For a box - - -	1	0	0
To the Solicitor for passing the Patent, tenn guinnies			
- - - - -	10	15	0
	<hr/>		
Totall -	375	7	0

1661. Oct. 20th. List of the officers of the several regiments of the militia of the County of Norfolk by John Kendall muster master.

N. D. Similar list and Proclamation relative to the Act for better ordering of the militia and service thereunder.

1664. Nov. 3rd. "Letter Office London." A copy of a letter to Mr Salterton the Postmaster from the Post officers. "In answer to what you write concerning Mr Kendall's demanding money of you for expresses sent by him to the Lord Townshend the like hath not been demanded from this office nor any postmaster that I ever yet heard of. Therefore you may give Mr Kendall so much to understand that you cannot allow it without order The Post Master General is not obliged to carry any letters or pacquets free but such as come to these persons of honor, viz., The Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer and his Majestie's two principal Secretaries of State; except by particular order under the King's hand, Duke of Ormond, Duke of Albermarle and the Lord Lowtherdale, Lord Secretary of Scotland could not have their letters and despatches free until they sent His Majesty's warrant for the same. And if my Lord Townshend please to procure the like order under His Majesty's royal hand for his own and Mr Kendall's letters and pacquetts passing free, his Honor and Mr Kendall will receive the benefit of it. Until that be obtained the office cannot pass them to His Majesty's accompt, nor can the Postmaster General bear the loss for many reasons, and this is all the answer to be given you at present."

ACCOUNT touching the Lord Townshend's defalcations from 1674 to Lady day 1680 (amounting with interest to £10110 6s. 3½d.) under his Majesty's grant of the coal farm—to be made up out of the growing reserved rent or otherwise as His Majesty shall think fit.

N. D. Draft for the conditions of a bond for 200*l*. relative to the sum of £100 bequeathed to the townsmen of Denham in the County of Suffolk by the Lady Mary Townshend, wife of Horatio Lord Townshend, Baron of King's Lynn.

Undated. Temp. Charles II. Sir John Knyvett's list of officers of Sir John Holland's regiment with his owne troope of Volunteers.

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Undated. Temp. Eliz. Paper relative to the enforcement of certain orders of the Privy Council for stay of the dearth of corn and the prevention of a rise in the price thereof.

Sentences printed in the Lord Keeper's gallerie at Gorambury and selected by him out of divers authors and sent to the good Lady Lumley at her desire.

N.D. "Articles objected against Thomas Beckham touchinge his begettinge of a basterd chield of the bodie of Kattthryne Pallmer."

N.D. Paper signed Hugh Morrell and headed "Sundry overtures (in all humility) to the Right honorable the Lord Townsend for improving the exportacon of our sea coales to all forraigne princes dominions and plantacons in Christendome."

N.D. Paper endorsed "Case of Bewdley election, Herbert and Winnington," containing a narrative of the proceedinge at an election of a burgess to sit in Parliament for the borough of Bewdley, contested by Mr Winnington a burgess of the borough and Mr Herbert. A dispute arose as to whether Mr Herbert not being a burgess could be elected, and the Town Clerk thinking he could not, took down only the names of those who voted for Mr Winnington and declared him duly elected, although a majority of the burgesses polled for his opponent.

N.D. Case and petition of Valentine Knightley Esquire claiming the Barony of Fitz Warine.

N.D. Fragment of a book (commencing at p 25.) containing a list of officers in the Royal Household with their salaries, a list of the castles, parks &c. belonging to the Crown and other information. No date is given, but the Earl of Salisbury and Lord Elphinstone are returned as Principal Secretaries, John Lord Stanhope as Master of the Posts, and the Earl of Worcester Master of the Horse.

N.D. Letter from the Justices of the Peace in the County of Norfolk to Lord Townshend the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the militia of the County.

N.D. Petition (to whom is not stated; possibly to the Privy Council) from the Mayor and Corporation of King's Lynn setting forth the losses their town has suffered of late years at the hands of the Dutch and that they are unable to supply the two ships of war which they have been commanded to furnish to the fleet now preparing in consequence of the depression and injury done to their trade, praying to be excused from furnishing the ships.

N.D. Papers unsigned relative to providing a house for the poor of Aylysham and the opposition to the proposal offered by Sir Christopher Heydon.

N.D. An undated memorandum.

"That the Dutchess of Queensberry is surprized and well pleased that the King hath given her soe agreeable a comand as to stay away from Court where she never came for diversion; but to bestow a greater civility upon the King and Queen. She hopes by such an unprecedented order as this that the King will see as few as he wishes att his Court

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(perticularly such as dare to thinke or speake truth). I dare not doe other ways and ought not nor could not have imagined that it would not have been the highest compliment that I would possibly pay the King to endeavour to support truth and innocence in his house. Particularly when the King and Queen had both told me that they had not read Mr Gay's Play. I have certainly done right then to stand to my own word rather than his Grace of Grafton's who hath neather made use of truth, judgment, or honour through this whole affaire either for himselfe or his freinds.

"C. QUEENSBURRY."

N.D. Letter unsigned and unaddressed beginning "Dear Cosin," relating to the Norwich petition which has been "dismissed without anything being done upon it." The arbitrary proceedings of the Mayor, the writer thinks, deserve the severest punishment the Privy Council can inflict. The present action of the Council will be a great encouragement to the Mayor.

N. D. Temp. James II. Petition of the House of Commons to the King. Thanking his Majesty for his great care in the suppression of the late rebellion which threatened "the utter extirpation of our religion as by law established which is most dear unto us and which your Majesty has been pleased to give us repeated assurances you will always defend and support which with all gratefull hearts wee shall ever acknowledge." The King's recent speech has been considered "and as to that part of it relating to the officers in the army, not qualified for their employments according to an Act of Parliament made in the 25th year of the reign of your Majestie's royal brother of blessed memory, entituled An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, wee doe out of our bounden duty, humbly represent unto your Majesty that those officers cannot by law bee capable of their employments, and that the incapacities they bring upon themselves thereby, can no wayes bee taken off, but by an Act of Parliament." Therefore a bill is now being prepared for the Royal assent to indemnify these officers, and the petitioners beg that pending the new act they may be removed from their posts.

The King's answer is: "I did not expect such an adrese from this House of Commons, after haveing soe lately recommended to your consideration the great advantages a good understanding between us had procured in a very short time, and giving you warning of fears and jealousies amongst ourselves. I had reason to hope that the reputation God hath blessed me with in the world would have created and confirmed a greater confidence in you of me and of all I say to you. But however you proceed on your part, I will bee steady in all the promises I have made you and bee very just to my word in everyone of my speeches."

N.D. A dialogue in verse between "The Lord R's Ghost and Dr C. Dean of Can." A rather scurrilous production of which the meaning is very obscure.

Lord R. calls the Dean a rebel, whereupon the Dean answers

- D. "Rebell, my Lord, that's too severe
I did give way, comply and sweare
Sure that admitts a softer name
G. To praise it when 'tis done's the same
* * * *

Besides you've sworn i' th' face of the nation
For to support the usurpation

Since this no doubt must be the sence
Of swearing to another Prince,
Because in any elce 'twould bee
Nothing to his security

* * * * I can tell

It is the comon talke of H—ll
That you more instrumentall was
In bringing matters to this pass
Than either Danby or Delamere
Or he who did the Jack boot weare
Or e'n that curst false Scotch Apostle
Who so much in the cause did bustle
Nor were by one halfe soe serviceable
As you to raise the headstrong rabble.

* * * * *

But now the stars become less bright
And I must goe before 'tis night.

D. I wish your Lordship may get home well

G. What! Nothing to your uncle Cromwell

D. Yes, duty, and his paines to soften

Tell him the newes

G.

I'll see you often."

N.D. (latter end of 17th century). General instructions of a mother to a daughter (named Julia) for her conduct in life.

Ends: "Thus, my dearest Julia, have I led you through the different stages of human life, and hope, when you read this, you'll rather think it came from a friend whose tenderness endeavoured to make you perfect than from a mother grown severe by age; and do not enquire whether she who gave you these lessons, observed them herself, only think that she who could give them was capable of following them; others' faults do not lessen ours, but ought to serve as examples to deter others from them. I flatter myself from the observations I have made on your temper that this abridgment of your conduct may be serviceable to you in all instances of your life, on which I beseech the Divine Being to pour His Holy Blessing."

BUNDLE marked "WARRANTS OF COMMITMENT TO THE TOWER."

1675. Jan. 16th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Colonel Henry Danvers committed for treasonable practices against the King and the State.

1675. Feb. 27th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Robert Cobbett committed for treasonable practices against the King and the State.

1675. Sept. 22nd. Warrant signed by "Finch C." "Danby," "Carbery," "Newport," "H. Coventry," "Tho. Chicheley," "R. Carr" (?), "Edw. Walker" to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody Colonel Philip Warner for the murder of his own brother, in commission from his Majesty and some Indians in friendship with the English.

1675. Oct. 21st. Warrant signed by Edward Seymour Speaker of the H use of Commons, to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody Lord Cavendish for his breach of the privilege of the House of Commons in prosecuting a quarrel against Mr Thomas Howard whilst the matter was depending before the said House.

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1675. Oct. 22nd. A like warrant for the discharge of the said Lord Cavendish.

1675. October 26th. Warrant signed by Edward Seymour Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Mr Thomas Howard for being the author, promoter, and disperser of a paper signed T. Howard of Richmond and Carlisle, voted by the House to be a scandalous paper and a breach of the privilege of the said house.

1675. Nov. 8th. A like warrant for the discharge of the said Mr Thomas Howard.

1676. Feb. 7th. Order of the House of Lords to the Constable of the Tower to receive into his custody George, Duke of Buckingham for his high contempt committed against the House.

1676. Feb. 9th. Warrant signed by "Finch C." "Danby," "Ormonde," "Lindsey." "H. Coventry," "J. Williamson," "Robert Southwell" to the Constable of the Tower to receive into his custody Dr Nicholas Cary for publishing a scandalous and seditious libel to the dishonor of the King's Majesty and his Government, and in which libel it is most falsely affirmed and by many feigned reasons endeavoured to be proved that the present Parliament is dissolved.

1676. Feb. 16th. Order of the House of Lords to the Constable of the Tower to receive James, Earl of Salisbury, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, and Philip, Lord Wharton—for their high contempts committed against the House.

1676. Feb. 17th. Order to the Earl of Northampton Constable of the Tower, for strengthening the guard in the Tower, signed 'Monmouth.'

Seal.

1676. Feb. 21st. Warrant under the sign manual for Mrs Amée Cary to visit her husband.

1676. Mar. 1st. Order of the House of Lords that Dr Cary be fined 1,000*l*. and remain a prisoner until he have paid the same.

1676. Mar. 28th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to send Colonel Philip Warner on board the *Phoenix* to be transported to the Island of Barbados.

1676. April 28th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower for Colonel Henry Danvers' discharge.

1676. May 4th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower for Major Cobbett's discharge.

1676. May 12th. Warrant signed by "Anglesey," "Worcester," "Finch C." "Peterborow," "J. Bridgwater," "W. Maynard," "J. Williamson," "Edw. Walker" to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody John Freake of the Middle Temple Esq. for dispersing a seditious libel called the Chronicle of which he is presumed to be the Author.

1676. May 19th. Warrant signed by "Finch C." "Worcester," "C. Craven," "J. Bridgwater," "H. London," "H. Coventry," "J. Williamson," "J. Ernle," and "Edw. Walker" to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody John Radford committed for high treason.

1676. May 28th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to keep Mr. Freake a close prisoner, being committed for high treason.

1676. June 21st. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Charles Lord Cornwallis, committed for being indicted for murder.

1676. July 5th. Warrant signed by "Finch C.," "Anglesey," "Danby," "Ormonde," "J. Ernle," "J. Williamson," "John Nicholson," to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Sir Philip Monekton, knight, for writing a seditious and scandalous letter to defame the Government and the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council and to raise groundless jealousies and fears among the people tending to public disturbance.

1676. July 22nd. Warrant under the sign manual to permit the Duke of Buckingham to have his liberty unto the 22nd August next.

1677. Jan. 2nd. Warrant under the Sign Manual to James Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, committed for speaking blasphemy and other misdemeanours.

1677. June 1st. Warrant under the sign manual to the Constable of the Tower to permit the Earl of Salisbury to go to Hatfield to remain until the 30th June.

1677. June 29th. Similar warrant, enlarging the time to 31st July.

1677. July 23rd. Similar warrant, discharging him from imprisonment, he having expressed his extreme trouble for having offended the King and House of Peers by what he owned to have unadvisedly said concerning the late Prorogation.

1677. July 29th. A similar warrant for the discharge of Philip Lord Wharton.

1677. July 20th. Warrant under the sign manual to the Constable of the Tower to permit any person signified by a Secretary of State to have access to Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury.

1677. July 2nd. Warrant signed by Sir Joseph Williamson principal Secretary of State, to the Constable of the Tower, to receive George Bullen on board the ship *John*, and convey him to the Tower, being committed for dangerous words by him spoken against his Majesty on board the ship called the *John*.

1677. Aug. 26th. Secretary Coventry's letter to the Earl of Northampton to permit Richard Lucy to have access to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

1677. Dec. 5th. Warrant signed by "Finch C.," "Danby," "Anglesey," "W. Maynard," "J. Ernle," "J. Williamson," "Thomas Dolman," to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody the Lord Purbeck for carrying and delivering a challenge to the Heer Van Benting, Chamberlain to the Prince of Orange, in the Palace of St James's and for other misdemeanours.

1677. Dec. 29th. Warrant to the Constable of the Tower to recruit the three Companies in the Tower and to admit and entertain such recruits.

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N.D.—Draft appointment by James Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, of Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, as his Deputy Constable of the Tower.

BUNDLE marked "PETITIONS."

N.D. Petition of Robert Perkins, "lying under sentence of 'death,'" to Charles Viscount Townshend, praying his Lordship to procure his pardon.

N.D. Petition (in French) of the Duchess of Grafton to the King, on behalf of Sir Henry Bombury accused of high treason for having franked a seditious letter of one Captain White. The Duchess alleged, in excuse of Sir Henry, that it was the custom for members of Parliament (who had the privilege of franking letters) to give blank envelopes ready franked to their servants to be used on occasion, and that one of these had been given to White and used by him to convey a treasonable letter. She prays the clemency of the King on behalf of Sir Henry.

N.D. Petition of Sir Humfrey Ferrers Knight to the King, stating that certain manors in Essex Bucks and Derbyshire had been granted to his ancestor Sir Henry Ferrers: that these manors had come into the hands of the Crown by reason of the minority of one of the petitioner's predecessors in title and that they have never since been recovered for various causes; praying a restoration of them to him.

N.D. Petition to the King of the Mayor and burgesses of Thetford, imprisoned for contempt of the King and of Lord Townshend his Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, making apology and submission and praying thereupon their release.

There is a large collection (marked "Verses") of fugitive songs, poems ballads, squibs, lampoons &c. of no particular interest.

The following is amusing, and a fair sample of the remainder.

1.

A wicked old Peer
And a Bishop I hear
About going to Hell made a rout
They both had observed
'Twas what they deserved
But which should go first was the doubt.

2.

That, swore and lyed
This, hypocrisy tried
'Twas hard to say which was the worst,
Give the Devil his due,
Two worse he ne're knew
But however the Bishop went first.

3.

Affronted in Hell
At what I can't tell
He sat musing, nor opened his mouth
But soon the bright M——s,
Who now in the dark is,
As usual began with an oath.

4.

Wh——n G—d d—mn ye old Nick,
 We'll shew you a trick,
 We Monarchy always have hated,
 We both will disown
 Your right to the Throne
 And swear you have abdicated.

5.

S—r——m Right Marq—s of W——n
 'Tis what I first thought on
 His title nor you nor I know
 'Twould be a fine thing
 If horns made a king,
 I'm sure he is not *jure divino*.

6.

 But straightway the D——
 Grown wondrous civil
 At the sayings of each hopeful imp
 Cryed hold up your faces,
 Ye both shall have places
 S——m my porter, and W——n my pimp.

7.

 They bowed and went on
 But whispered the throng
 Now we're in, of our time we'll make use,
 We'll maul the old whelp
 If you'll lend us your help
 And who knows but all Hell may break loose

8.

Then W——n did say
 If we can't get away
 For one thing we'll give you our words
 Here will be by and by
 With S——m & I,
 Two thirds of the Bishops and Lords.

9.

With these helps I hope
 Spite of D——l and P—pe
 If the honest damned will come over
 My friend's zeal and mine
 To the Protestant line
 Will bring in the House of H———r.

There is a bundle of letters marked on the outside "Letters to Mr. Titley." These are of the years 1692 and 1693 and are from various

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servants, bailiffs, and agents of Lord Townshend to Mr. Titley, who appears to have been his Lordship's chief agent in London, on various matters, such as sending down wigs, boots, shoes, saddles, wine, clothes &c. for Lord Townshend's use. Several letters are from Mrs. Ann Newborough the dame of Lord Townshend's sons, Roger and Horace, at Eton.

STATE PAPERS, DESPATCHES, ETC.

1702-1742.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 3rd. Copy of a letter "for his Maties Service," addressed to the County Magistrates of Norfolk; directing them to carry out the Council Order of Feb^y 19th, 1701, relating to the impressment of seamen. Dated at Norwich Castle and signed by, "yo^r very loving Friends, Edward Ward, Arthur Windham, and John Harbord, Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Norfolk."

. You are by His Maties especiall Directions to issue out yo^r Wat^{ts} forthwth to the Chief Constables wthin yo^r Divisions, to send out their War^{ts} forthwth to the Petty Constables wthin their Limitts, that they may make exact Lists of the Names of all Seamen, comprehending also Boatmen, Bargemen, Watermen, & Fishermen, as inhabit wthin their respective Parishes, wth an Account of their severall Ages, & Conditions, according to the Forme and Scheme which is hereunto annexed that the s^d Chief Constables may transmitt the same to Mr. Edward L'Estrange, Clerke to the Lieutenancy of Norfolk, that soe he may give his L^dship, the Lord Viscount Townshend an Acc^o thereof

1702. May 16th. Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State, to Lord Townshend (Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk). Dated at Whitehall and stating that the Queen wishes the Privy Council Letters for procuring Seamen to be carried out forthwith in the most effectual manner.

1702. Dec. 5th, N.S. Copy of a Memorial of Alexander Stanhope, British Minister at the Hague, in reply to a Memorial of the States General dated $\frac{16th}{27th}$ November. 2 pp.

170 $\frac{8}{9}$. March 16th. "Extract of a Letter from Mr. Stanyan, Her Matys Envoy in Swisserland, to the Earl of Sunderland." About the territory of Tockenbourg in Switzerland, which is subject to the Abbots of St. Gall, and is in danger of losing its privileges through the bribery and intrigues of the latter. 5 pp.

1709. April 10th. Baron Schutz, Hanoverian Minister in London, to Secretary Boyle, "to have France's acknowledging the Electorate of Hanover made a Preliminary of the Treaty." In French. Dated at St. James's Square. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1709. April 17th Copy of Mons^r Schutz's Scheme of a Barrier for the Empire. In French. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1709. April —. Copy of a letter, in French, "on behalf of the Protestants at the Treaty of Peace." Dated at the Hague and unsigned. 8 pp.

1709. May 2nd. Copy of Lord Townshend's Credentials to the States General. In French. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Same date. Court at St. James's. The Queen's "Private Instructions for D. of Marlborough and Lord Townshend."

"Whereas it is expected that several towns now belonging to, and in the hands of France should be given up, and yielded by the Treaty of Peace to be garrisoned by the Forces of the States General, for the security of their Barrier. If therefore the Revenews of such towns, their Dependencies, and Territorys, so deliver'd up, and garrisoned, be nott found sufficient to answer the necessary expences to be made for that Service, in such case you have liberty to consent to the adding such further Sum, or Sums, as shall be thought requisite and reasonable for that purpose, out of the Incomes, and Reveneues, arising in general from the Spanish Low Countries."

A. R.

[No date.] "A List of Treaties that are in Mr. Secretary Boyle's Office." 18½ pp.

This list commences with the Emperor's Ratification of King William's Accession to the Treaty made between the Emperor and the States General at Vienna,—12th May 1689; and it ends with the Elector Palatine's Ratification of the Convention between her Majesty and the States General, and his Electoral Highness, at the Hague,—17th May 1703.

1709. May 10th. Whitehall. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. Written in great haste.

..... "We have directions for 7 Lieut^s Gen^l, Stanhope, Mordant, Farrington, Howe, Cadogan, Meredyth, Palmes. You see we make provision for War, whatever the Fr[ench] may think of peace"

1709. May 13th. Christopher Tilson "To his Excellency the Lord Viscount Townshend, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain to the States Gen^l of the United Provinces." Dated at the Treasury Chambers.

..... "The Privy Seal for Your Lordps allowances is passed and at my Lord Treasurers return from New Markett, w^{ch} wilbe tomorrow, I hope to obtaine his Warrant to the Excheq^r for your Lordps Equipage money w^{ch} is 1500^{li}, and for three months advance on your Entertainm^t of 100^{li} p weeke; that being done your Lordship may please to value your selfe on me for 2700^{li} or thereabt."

1709. May 14th. Mons^r Schutz to Secretary Boyle. "Concerning the Barrier and the affair of Religion." Copy. In French. 2 pp.

1709. May 15th. Copy of a letter from Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Portugal, to Queen Anne. In Latin with the following translation:—

We Friderick Augustus, by the Grace of God King, Duke of Saxony, &c., To the most Serene and most Potent Princess, Anne, by the same Grace, Queen of Great Britain France and Ireland &c., Greeting. Friderick Khune Our Subject has humbly represented in a memorial offered to Us, that his Brother Rudolph formerly Closet Keeper to the late King William of pious Memory died at Kensington in Sept^r 1707, having left a Will, whereby he made Martin Christian his Brother's Son his Heir. And tho' there was no such Person in being, so that upon Default of the said Heir, the Will became void, and the Estate was to devolve to the next of kin to the Intestate, among whom is the said Friderick Khune, yet his Share of the Inheritance is contested by the Sons of another Brother of the deceased, upon a Pretence that the whole belonged of right to One of them; wherefore he has humbly & earnestly desired Us to recommend his Case to Your Ma[jes]ty. And indeed We

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could not easily deny him Our Letters to Your Ma[jes]ty in his favour, not only as he thought Our Recommendation would be of great Advantage to him, but also as it seemed just & reasonable to Us that the Lawfull Successors should have their Right preserved to them intire. And as We are persuaded Your Ma[jes]ty's great Justice will incline you to be of the same Opinion, We make it Our Brotherly Request, that You would please to vouchsafe Your Royal Favour to the said Kuhn Our Subject, and interpose Your Authority in this unjust Controversy carrying on against him, that he may possess his just Right of Inheritance without any Vexation or Trouble. Which will not only be a great Addition to the Character of Your Ma[jes]ty's Justice so well known in the World, but will also be a particular favour done to Us, when We find we have so successfully interested Ourselves in this Matter. As to what remains, May Your Ma[jes]ty long enjoy your health, & promise to Yourself every thing that can be expected from a Prince, who has so true a Respect and Value for the British Name.

Given at Dresden the 13th day of May 1709.

Your Majesty's
Good Brother and
Cousin,

AUGUSTUS REX.

1709. May 15th. Copy of a resolution of the States General in behalf of the French Protestants.

[No date.] A Memorial in French, endorsed :—"The Guaranty of the Kings of England for the treatys between the Protestants and the King of France." 7 pp.

[No date.] A Memorial [in French] concerning the Protestants in France. 8 pp.

[No date.] Raisons pourquoi Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne & les Seigneurs Etats Gen[erau]x des Provinces Unies peuvent avec justice demander en depost la Ville de Strasbourg avec le Haute et Basse Alsace et les moyens comment y parvenir. [Unsigned and unaddressed.] 3¼ pp.

1709. May 24th. Christopher Tilson to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Treasury Chambers and addressed as before.

..... "touching your Lorps money at the Excheq^r I have now nothing to repeat to your Lordsh^p but that I have actually received the same; and have obtained also from my L^d Chamb[er]l[ain] W[ar]rants for the nec[essa]rys following Vizt, for 5893 oz. White Plate & 1066 oz. guilt Plate, For a State [Coach] with the other nec[essa]rys attending it, For an Altar Cloth, Books & other Chaple necessarys, For the Queen's Picture at Length and Frame & Case; I am now going to acquaint my Lady (who is now is Towne,) with these things, expecting her Ladyship has your Lordships particular directions about them. I am with all imaginable respect" etc.

1709. May ^{17th}/_{28th}. John Robinson to the same. Hamburg.

The writer suggests that France should be obliged to discharge all foreigners serving in its armies.

[No date.] Plan d'une Barriere pour l'Empire. Unsigned. Endorsed "Rec^d from Baron Schutz." 3¼ pp.

[No date.] The projects of the States General and the British Ambassadors compared. In parallel columns in the handwriting of Horatio Walpole. A preamble and 22 Articles.

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[No date.] Draught of the 26th Article of the Preliminaries relating to the French King acknowledging the Elector of Hanover:—

“Sa Majesté reconnoitra dès la Signature de ces Preliminaires la dignité Electorale de son Altesse Electorale de Brounsvic Lunebourg et son Office d'Architresorier de l'Empire qui y est attaché.”

1709. May 28th. Articles preliminaires pour servir aux traitez de la Paix Generale. Signed at the Hague at this date. 40 Articles. 14 pp. [copy]. The signatories were [Prince] Eugene of Savoy, Philippe Louis Comte of Sinzendorf, the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, [Viscount] Townshend, J. de Welderen, L. B[aron] de Reede, A. Heinsius, [Baron] Coninck, F. Baron de Reede de Renswoode, S. V[on] Goslinga, Van Ittersum, W. Wickers, Willem Buys, and P. V[an] Dussen.

Same date. John Wich, Envoy at Hamburg, to Lord Townshend.

. . . . “This Town will have an occasion to lay themselves att your Excellencie's feett, and implore Your Protection, when the grand & alluring Topick of Trade may come to be handled”

Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole.

Is sending by Mr Statton “a box in which are five gold meddalls, however I tell him 'tis some of the Duke of Cells powder, so famous on all occasions you wrote for.”

1709. June 3rd. John Robinson to the same. From Hamburg.

The writer hears that the King of Sweden gained a great victory about the end of March.

1709. June 4th. The same to the same.

Will send a translation of the requests of the Town of Dantzic.

1709. June 6th. Minutes of a Conference between the Ministers of the Allies and Mons^r de Rouille. In French. 5½ pp.

1709. June 7th. Resolution of the States General upon the Report of the Conference between the Ministers of the Allies and Mons^r de Rouille, in reference to the French King's refusal of the Preliminaries. In French. 4 pp.

Same date. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin.

. . . . “I beg to congratulate your Ex^{cy} upon the good choice w^{ch} the Queen hath made of you to manage her affaires in so nice a conjuncture, & I heartily wish your Ex^{cy} may meet with good Success in your Negotiations. If what our last letters bring us be true, you have already gon a good way in your great worck, so far, that we expect a Courier here from the Duke of Savoy's Minister every moment, with the news of y^{re} haveing adjusted the preliminaries of Peace, or that you have dismissed the Marq^s de Torey. The Duke of Savoy's Courier is just now arrived with the news of your haveing signed the Preliminaries, I have been at Court, and have seen the Duke's letters from his Ministers, as well as from my L^d Duke [of Marlborough] & Prince Eugene; H.R.H. seems pritty well satisfied with what you have don for him, & I must own, I am very well pleased to see things in so fair a way”

Same date. John Robinson to Horatio Walpole. From Hamburg.

It is reported the King of Sweden with his Army has passed the River Dnieper without any hindrance from the Muscovites.

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1709. June 11th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

"The King of Danemarek is expected in Holstein very suddainly, and then we may hear a little what passed at that magnificent interview"

Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole.

. . . "I am and always was of the Opinion that His Grace [the Duke of Marlborough] will gett much better and more advantageous conditions with the Sword drawn, then in suffering the Ribaldrye of three or four French slaves, and Sycophants to be whisper'd about the World as a sort of a Preliminary"

Same date. A diary of the affairs of Hamburg (from May 13th, 1708, to May 3rd, 1709). Enclosed in Mr. Wych's letter of this date. In French. 11½ pp.

Same date. Dr Henry Newton to Lord Townshend. From Florence.

. "The Pope has not yet acknowledg^d King Charles the Third, in hopes that a Generall Peace may take of from him the Envy & the Hazard of such an Act, & so upon one pretence or another, temporizes betwixt the contending powers, & delays to make good the late Treaty with the Emper^r in that Part. Hee fears the Two Crowns, loves not the House of Austria, & at present suffers by them all: no mony being now returnd to Rome from Naples or Millain, & as little at present likewise to be expected from Spain: so that the Cardinalls are not able to keep up their usuall Port at Rome, most of their Revenews as likewise of the Apostolic Chamber arising from those parts. Here in Tuscany the Succession of the Family being in danger, since there is now no Likelihood, that either of the two Princes, the Sons of the G[rand] Duke, should have any issue, the Court has at last resolvd that the Cardinall of Medices shall marry with the second Daughter of the Duke of Guastalla, with whom all things are now said to be adjusted, & that we may expect the Bride in a few dayes at Florence This thought Cardinall Medices's Cap will be bestowd upon the Abbat Salviati, Brother to the Duke of that name in this City & is at present Nuncio at Paris for the carrying the Consecrated Blanketts from the Pope to the Duke of Brittany; w^{ch} at Rome will bee reckned for an Hon^r done by them to that Court."

1709. June 12th. The same to the same. From Turin.

. I had the honour to write to Lord Sunderland in favour of the exiled Protestants in the Valley of Perouse I flatter myself that her Maj^{ty} will be pleased to approve of what I have had the honour to write in their favour, & I hope your Ex^{cy} will also grant them your protection, when the Treaty with the Duke of Savoy shall be concluded. The Dutch Envoy at this Court hath wrote to his Masters to this purpose, we always act in concert in things of this nature.

1709. June 14th. Christian Cole to the same. From Venice.

. Two Brittish Merchants, Mess^{rs} Boddington & Colebrooke set out from hence for Holland by the post. I have charged them with some Pamphletts newly published, and relating to the present differences, lately half adjusted at Rome. Since the departure of the Germans for Pie[d]mont every thing is hush in Italy, and I cannot send your Lordship any news of moment.

1709. June ^{14th}/_{25th} John Robinson to Lord Townshend. From
Hamburg.

The writer hears from Poland and Saxony that King Augustus is resolved to return to Poland and to endeavour to regain that Crown.

1709. June 18th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole. From Hamburg.

You will have seen the propositions this poor Town has made to England towards being restor'd to the same privileges of Trade with [as] the Hollanders. I must beg you to recommend their miserable case on all hands to his Excellence

1709. June 18th. Draft of a letter from Horatio Walpole to Mr Secretary Boyle.

1709. June 24th. Draft of a letter, the same to the same.

1709. June 25th. John Robinson to Horatio Walpole.

The writer objects to a Squadron being sent into the Sound to intercept Corn Ships going to France since no force can be used there without a violation of the King of Denmark's neutrality.

1709. June 28th. The same to the same.

Enclosing a paper which has become separated.

Same date. John Wich to the same.

About the plans of King Augustus.

1709. July 6th. John Chetwynd to the same. Dated at Turin.

"Last Thursday Mar[sh]all Dawn reviewd the Imperiall and Piedmontese horse at Orbassano consisting of about ten thousand. The Infantry wth a Detachment of 600 horse, have begun their march, and are to be at the foot of mount Cenis tomorrow when the Mar[sh]al designs to join them, an the 9th Inst. they will begin to climb up that Mountain.

Two thousand Pioneers or more wth some Infantry have been employed ever since the 2^d Ins^t to make a way over Mount Cenis to facilitate the passage of our heavy Artillery in case Mar[sh]all Dawn should have occasion for any, to force some of the Enemies Posts in Savoy or make a Siege on that Side.

Besides the Army w^{ch} marches with Mar[sh]all Dawn over Mount Cenis, Gen^l Rehbindler is detached wth 16 Batt. to observe the Enemies at Briancon where we are informed they have 30 Battallions.

Letters from Paris say that they are under great Consternation there & apprehensive of an Action in Flanders. Mons^r de Roclore Govern^r & M^r de Baviile Intendant of the Sevennes, have sent Courier upon Courier to the Court of France to demand a speedy Succour from the King to endeavour to extinguish the fire w^{ch} kindles there. The number of those who have taken up Arms is considerable and encreases daily, these are both Roman Catholics and Protestants. This being so near the Fronteer, to be favoured by the Duke of Savoy's designs, gives great uneasiness to the Court of France.

They talk in France that all their Troops are recalled from Spain, & that their design Seems to be to have an army in the Kingdom to curb the people in the severall Provinces, who begin to mutiny, rather than to send Succours to the Armies in Flanders and Dauphiné as the Court gives out.

Mr. Palmes went from hence yesterday for Milan to wait the Arrivall of Count Slick or what other Minister the Emp^r will be pleased to send to see and adjust the differences betwixt his Imp^l Maj^{ty} and the Duke of

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Savoy who seems resolved not to take the field till he get Satisfaction from the Court of Vienna, as to the entire execution of his Treaty.

The Duke of Savoy has given leave to Prince Emmanuel & P. Eugene of Soissons, nephews to P. Eugene of Savoy to make the Campaign with Mar[sh]all Dawn, and they will leave this place to join the Army tomorrow.

His R.H. having sent all the Troops that he possibly could into the field, we have nothing but the Militia left for the guard of this place."

1709. July 9th. Florence. Dr. Henry Newton to Lord Townshend. The Peace of Italy has made us here but empty of News at present. The Pope's health declines, and the recognition of King Charles the Third's stile delay'd, w^{ch} upon the News of the Preliminaries at Rome wanted but little of being complyd with. Wee are like to have a very extraordinary Harvest in these parts, after all the fears they had of a bad one; Wee expect to heare every houre of the arrivall of the Princesse Guastalla here to consummate the marriage with the Prince Francesco Maria (for that is the name the late Cardinall Medici goes by) who is now upon the road with his Nephew, the youngest Prince, to meet and conduct her hither. I had my first Audience on the 6th instant of that Prince, hee being no longer now Protector of the Two Crowns; to congratulate him upon the occasion of his Marriage; there being no hope left, of keeping up the Succession of the Family, and consequently of securing on this Side the quiet of Italy

1709. July 10th. Milan. General Francis Palmes to the same. Att my Arrival att Turin from the Court of Venice I found the news of the treaty of Peace being broke of w^{ch} made me believe that y^r Excellency would have returned from thence for London, but since I find that y^w are like to continue att the Hague sometime I desire leave to pay my respects to y^r Excellency and att the same time to communicate to y^w what passes in my station where I hope to be very soon. I have been here these three or four days expecting the Emperors Minister who is to be sent hither in order to adjust the differences between his R. Highnesse the Duke of Savoye and that Court, who I fear will not when he does come settle those affairs altogether to his R: H: Satisfaction

I doe with all my heart congratulate y^r Lord^{sh} being employed by her Maty to put an honorable end to a tedious and just warr, w^{ch} I hope will give a happy and lasting peace to Old England, and quiet and honor to all those who contributed to bring its Enemys to reason.

1709. July 12th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole.

Enclosing a statement in French of the proceedings of the "Commission Imperiale" from May 3^d to July 9th.

1709. July 14th. Mr. David Flotard's Proposal to support and assist the rising in the Vivares and the Cevennes. Dated at Amsterdam. In French. 3 pp.

[No date.] A Memorial of Mr. Flotard enclosed in the last and addressed to Queen Anne and the Allies. In French. 3 pp.

1709. July 20th. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Marshall Dawn arrived at Ossois the 14th Inst., from whence he detached the Count de la Rogue with 5000 Men to drive the Enemies from the Tarentaise, where they have 8 Battalions, a Regiment of Dragons and part of a regiment of horse. General Schulenberg who

comands in the Valley D'Aoust is to advance on that Side to assist Count la Roque. The Mareschall designed to march from Ossois the 18th & was to be last night at Modane or Aurelle.

Our Letters from Paris of the 3rd Inst. and from Lyons of the 7th assure that the french King has sent orders to countermand the retreat of his Troops from Spain, and that the Mar[sh]all Bezons is to assemble the Army of the two Crowns with all possible diligence near Lerida in order to enter Catalonia. The Paris letters are full of the change of the Ministry, and say that the King has left the management of affairs wholly to the Dauphine. The Camisars continue to encrease, the last letters bring nothing particular from them.

. We are informed that the Enemies Army is in such great want of Corn, that they subsist only of what they can get daily from the neighbouring marketts and Villages part of w^{ch} they buy & part they take by force, and not only the Deserters who come daily in great numbers, but likewise all the advices from Lions & the frontiers say that they want money so much, that the Soldiers have received no Sub-sistance money for a considerable time"

1709. July 23rd. Dr Henry Newton to the same. From Florence. . . . the Subsidies demanded here of the people, w^{ch} the Contributions required by the Germans have in a great measure given rise to, cause no little discontent & murmurings amongst them: & in Naples they are every day in apprehensions of a Tumult upon the account of the new Gabells; w^{ch} has obliged Cardinall Grimani the Viceroy, to call thither the greater part of the Horse in this Kingdome, for his own & the Governments Security. Matters are not yet settled at Millain to the Content of the D. of Savoy: & the Pope's decaying & broken health makes it very probable, that there may bee a Conclave yet before the end of the Yeare. Before w^{ch} time too I hope my Lord Townshend may yet again Successfully assist in the procuring a Generall Peace for Christendome.

1709. July 26th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

. . . . "The Emperor's Commissioner here has given a wonderfull offence to the Priesthood, and last Sunday he was declaimed against in every Pulpitt in this Citty [Hamburgh]. He has taken two children from their Friends who design'd to breed 'em up Lutherans and on Prætext that their Mother was a Portugaise and a Catholick keep 'em in his own House and has Jesuits over 'em"

1709. July 30th. The same to the same.

Mentions a reported victory of the Russians over the Swedes and encloses an extract in French from a severe paper by Count Schönborn against those ministers who animadverted in their sermons upon the case of the Schlebusch children.

1709. Augt. 9th. Nicholas Clignet to the same. From Leyden.

In French. Enclosing the accounts of the Marquis D'Arseiller against the British Government.

1709. Augt. 13th. John Wich to the same.

The Plague is at Dantzic. The accounts concerning the Defeat of the Swedes and the Death of their King continue the same.

1709. Augt. 23rd. The same to Horatio Walpole.

There is no doubt of the entire Victory gained by the Muscovite.

"We begin to be a little upon the muddle in the commission."

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The two main Machines being at present absent. The Em[pero]rs and Ele[cto]rs Ministers, however I shall keep them at play, tho but at a small game.

1709. Augt. 26th. General Palmes to Lord Townshend. From the Camp at Faverges.

. "Our Army reaches from Conflans to Annecy and wants for nothing, and in a few days we expect our field Artillery here. The Enemy are very strongly intrenchd at Montmeillan, and have severall posts between that place and Chamberry, they have also a considerable Number of Militia, and five Regiments of Dragons on the Rhone, being very apprehensive that the Mareschall should attempt to pass that River with a Body of Horse.

Lt Gen^l Baron de St Rhemy of H.R.H.^s troops march'd the 24th with 3,000 foot to the Chartreuse not farr from the left of the Enemys Camp to see what posture they are in on that Side.

The Enemy are daily reinforced by the troops that came out of Spain, and the Roussillon so that we count them at present 100 battalions, and 45 Squadrons on this side of the Rhone. I am obliged to y^r Excellency for y^r letter of the 30th of July and could wish I could send y^w such news from hence as would facilitate y^r negotiations when they begin att the Hague, however I doe not thinke the Army on this side nor the Expences can be called uselesse since we employ the enclosed number of the Enemys troopes and hope we shall oblige more of em to march as these w^{ch} otherwise must augment their forces against my Lord Marlborough who hitherto has been our Sheet Anchor and where our greatest hopes lye.

His R.H. [the Duke of Savoy] has hitherto shown very great zeal for the success of the Campagne and great attention for the providing the army wth necessarys w^{ch} I can assure y^r Lord^p in this difficult country is both chargeable and painful, considering the superiority the Duke of Berwyck has in foot and the good measures he has hitherto taken I believe a strong diversion will be the utmost of our hopes on this side. I have etc."

Enclosed is a list of the 97 Batallions and the 19 Squadrons under the orders of the Duke of Berwick.

1709. Augt. 31st. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

. "As on one side Marshall Dawn endeavours to bring the French to an action, so on the other Gen^l Rehbindler who was left in the lines of Exiles wth 12 Batt^s was ordered to advance towards Briançon, he is allready passed Mount Genevre & attacked the Enemies at Pont la Vachette, & beat them from thence with the loss of 120 or 120 men and if he had been strong enough might have taken possession of some posts near the Town"

1709. Sept. 7th. The same to the same. From Turin. Dated at Turin.

. "Gen^l Rehbindler has been ordred to detach two of the Batt^s under his comand to join Marshall Dawn and they are marched over Mount Cenis.

. The Duke of Savoy having appointed the 8th Inst. to be observed as a Generall Day of Thanksgiving in all Piedmont for the happy delivery of this Town, His R. H. designs to hold a chappell of the Knights of the Order of the Anuntiade to hear Te Deum sung, and afterwards make a Solemn Procession with the Princes and rest of the Nobility of both Sexes."

1709.* Sept. 10th. John Wich to the same.

The King of Sweden lives but whether he will do well the writer cannot tell.

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Same date. The same to Lord Townshend.

The Accounts are that the King is well and perfectly recovered of his Wound, that His Majesty after an incredible March of several Days through the Deserts got safe to the Banks of the Boristhenes with three or four hundred Horse; That finding the River vastly broad and the Transports few, he was obliged to send over to Oczakow for assistance. The Officer there not daring to do any thing without leave of the neighbouring Basha kept that unfortunate Prince on the other side four and twenty hours before any boats could be order'd him, which arriving at last, came just time enough to save His Majesty and some few of his retinue, the rest being all taken prisoners by a Party of Muscovites who were sent in his pursuit.

1709. Sept. 11th. A letter from the Protestant Ministers at the Diet of Ratisbon to Queen Anne, on behalf of the Protestant Religion. In Latin. 4 pp.

Enclosing a Declaration in French, signed by Charles Whitworth and dated at Ratisbonne 15th March 1703, of the Queen's intention to use her utmost endeavours in support of the Protestant Religion.

1709. Sept. 17th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole.

. . . . "I am full of Transport [at the victory of Malplaquet] and like the Bowle which I shall this Evening consecrate to their Healths, runne over with Joy and Sattisfaction. Whilst you are drawing towards a Peace, Wee here are preparing for Blood and Slaughter. Danemarek resolved to make a huge Bustle"

1709. Sept. 28th. James Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

. "Our Army is now on their Retreat from Savoy the last of them was to be on this side Mount [S^t] Bernard yesterday, so we shall soon have them all in the plain at Ivrea. We expect Mr Palmes here every moment. Tomorrow we are to sing Te Deum here for the Reduction of Tournay & the great Victory the Duke of Marlborough & P. Eugene obtained [at Malplaquet] in Flanders the 11th Inst."

1709. Sept. 30th. John Laws to the same. From Brussels. Misdated "30th October 1709."

. At the opening of the Trenches before Mons on the 25th [Sept. 1709] Lieut. General Cadogan was wounded by a Shot in the Neck

1709. Oct. 1st. John Wich to the same.

"The Sweeds have got together 16000 men in Schonen and have already fitted out fourteen Men of War. Their Ministers begin to talk as if they would be glad to have a peace with the Czar and suffer King Augustus to be dethroned upon certain conditions."

1709. Oct. 3rd. John Laws to the same. From Brussels.

. "Lieut. General Cadogan is in a fair way of Recovery, the Ball not having Lodged. His Aide de Camp Foxen is dead, of a shott he receiv'd in the head at the same time."

1709. Oct. 8th. John Wich to the same.

[I] intend to settle this winter here betwixt a Rummer of Rhenish, and a smart jole of Stergeon.

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—

Same date. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. Dated at the Hague and addressed "For Mr. Ward at Raynham Hall in Norfolk—By Swaffham Post." Franked "R. Walpole."
 "We hope to hear some good news from Spain."

1709. Oct. 12th. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.
 "Marshall Daun with most of the General Officers of our Army have been here some days. The Enemies having reinforced their posts about Briancon & on that frontier his R. H. has thought fit to order 15 Batt^s to be detached from our grand Army^{wh} is now encamped near to Ivrea to reinforce the body under Gen^l Rehbinden & these Troops are already marched towards Suze under the command of Gen^l St Remy"

1709. Oct. 18th. John Wich to the same.
 Enclosing a Memorial in French from the Bishop of Lubec on the case of the Princess of Gottorp, and giving General Meyerfeld's account of the affairs of the King of Sweden.
 It concludes: "For God's sake where is Lord Raby?"

1709. Oct. 12th, N.S. Daniel Pulteney, Envoy at Copenhagen, to the same.
 Enclosing an extract from his despatch of this date to Mr Secretary Boyle informing him that the King of Denmark has fully resolved to attack Sweden. It concludes . . . "New difficulties seem to arise every day; I am almost tempted to believe all will come to nothing at least for this Year."

1709. Oct. 29th. The States Rough Draft of the Barrier Treaty. [In French 11¼ pp. Together with] A Separate Article of the same Treaty. [2½ pp.]

1709. Oct. 30th. General Francis Palmes to Lord Townshend. From Turin. Giving the movements and winter quarters of the Imperial Troops.

1709. Nov. 1st, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.
 No talk of a Peace till Spring. The D. of Marlborough will be here on Sunday.

1709. Nov. 1st. A Memorial about appointing a Person to examine the Interests of the Protestant Churches. Enclosed in Mr. Boyle's letter of the date. 4 pp.

[No date.] Directions for Mr. Hales, a Special Commissioner to the Protestant Courts and States on behalf of the Oppressed Protestants. Unsigned, 4 pp.

1709. Nov. 15th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . Mr. Hor[ace] Townshend is not yet come, but expected daily.

1709. Nov. 27th. King of France's Answer to Mons^r Petkum's proposals. In French, 1½ pp.

1709. Nov. 29th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.
 The writer is forwarding a copy of his despatch, of the same date, to the Secretary of State, in which he mentions that the marriage of the Czar's son with the Princess of Wolfenbittel is a good as concluded and that the Princess has set out for Dresden where the Czar's son is to

wait on her. "It is stipulated among the Articles that his Czaarish Majestye is to purchase such Lands in Silesia, as may be a competent jointure hereafter in Case the Prince should dye, which some people think is little less then admitting the Muscovite into Germany."

Same date. Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, to John Chetwynd, Envoy Extraordinary at Turin.

This is a despatch enclosing Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Mediterranean Fleet, which was never forwarded.

The seal on its cover bears the arms of Lord Sunderland, but his Signature is written by a Secretary.

His Lordship informs Mr Chetwynd that by Her Majesty's Command he is sending him Orders from the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty to the Mediterranean Fleet, to seize all Genoese ships unless the Genoese immediately cease exporting corn to France. It goes on: "The Dutch Envoy will receive the like from his Masters, and You in conjunction and concert with him are to acquaint the Republick of Genoa that You have such Orders, which You are comanded by Your respective Masters to send forthwith to their Admirals and Commanders in the Mediterranean, to putt a Stop to this carrying of Corn into France, and no fair words without the real doing of it will be accepted by the Queen and States, and if they should upon this new Representation putt a Stop to it for a while, & then begin it again, you are not to fail to send the Orders to the Fleet"

[P.S.] "Her Ma^{ty} thinks that when You and the Dutch Envoy notify this to the Republick of Genoa, it will have the greater effect if it be done in the most formal manner, & therefore Her Ma^{ty} would have You go with the Dutch Envoy Yourselves to Genoa rather than do it only by Letter."

The Admiralty Orders enclosed in the above despatch are signed by Lord Orford [Edward Russell], [Sir] George Byng, George Doddington, Paul Methuen, and J[osiah] Burchett [Secretary to the Board]; They are addressed: "To S^r John Norris Kn^t, Adm^l of the Blew Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleete, and Adm^l & Comander in chiefe of Her Ma^{ty}s Ships in the Mediterranean; Or to the chiefe Flag Officer, or Commander in chiefe of her Ma^{ty}s Ships employed in the Mediterranean for the time being."

The Orders after reciting that the Genoese have for some time furnished France with corn, notwithstanding the representations of the Queen's Envoy at Genoa [William Chetwynd] go on:—

"You are therefore hereby required & directed, forthwith upon your receipt hereof, to give strict & effectual Orders to the respective Capt^s of her Majesty's Ships which are or shall be under your Command, to seize all Shippes belonging to the Republick of Genoa, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure as aforesayd. For which this shall be Your Warrant: Given etc."

1709, Dec. 13th. Copy of a letter from the Ministers of the Reformed Religion assembled at Ratisbon, 23rd Nov. 1709. Enclosed in Mr. Boyle's letter of this date. In Latin, 3 pp.

1709, Dec. 14th. Copy of the Resolution of the States General upon the French King's answer to Petkum. In French, 9½ pp.

[No date.] Etat du Rapport des Contributions, sauvegardes &c. de 16 de Mai 1703 jusque 15 de Mai 1709.

[No date.] Etat General de la Depense des Provinces Unies pour l'annee 1710.

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[No date.] Enumeration of the troops of the United Provinces from the Peace of Ryswick to 1710. In French, 7½ pp.

Note. In the latter year the total force is stated as 142,185.

[No date.] A memorandum in French requesting Passports from Her Britannic Majesty for three vessels, lying at Amsterdam, which have been built for subjects of her Majesty, viz., the Amsterdam of 900 tons, Captain Samuel Adams; the Devonshire of 700 tons, Capt. Richard Horswell; and the Portsmouth of 700 tons, Capt. David Setter.

1709-1710. A bundle of "Papers relating to the King of Prussia's Pretensions at a Treaty of Peace."

1709-1710. Extracts from the Despatches of the Hon. Henry Boyle, Secretary of State, to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend, the British Plenipotentiaries at the Hague, from 5th April 1709 to 8th August 1710. In an official hand on folio sheets numbered I. to LIV. The sheets numbered II., and X. to XVI., are missing.

1709-1710. A bundle of rough drafts and fair copies of despatches from the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend to Mr. Secretary Boyle, from 23rd July 1709 to 25th April 1710.

1709-1710. A memorandum of the official correspondence, between the Foreign Office and the British Plenipotentiaries, from 21st March 1708 to 8th August 1710. 4 sheets.

1709-1710. Mr. Secretary Boyle's despatches to Lord Townshend, from 13th May 1709 to 30th August 1709; and from 4th April 1710 to 19th September 1710.

1709-1710. A bundle of letters and despatches from Daniel Pulteney, Envoy at Copenhagen, to Lord Townshend and Horatio Walpole, from 19th November 1709 to 16th September 1710.

1710, Jan. 7th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward From the Hague.

..... "There is no likelihood of a Peace this winter, however the Gardiner may sow what he thinks fitt, since it will be better to have the garden stocked tho' my L^d should not come, than to run the hazard of finding it empty.

The family continues well God be praised."

1710, Jan. 29th, N.S. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin.

..... "I observe with pleasure the good dispositions of the States-Gen^l to have every thing ready to open the Campaign early. I wish I could send your Ex^{cy} the like good news from hence, instead of telling you that his R. H. hath his differences with the Imp^l Court so much at heart, that he openly prefers their adjustment to any other view. Mr Palmes is gon from hence very well instructed with his R. H.^s reasons and he is so sensible of the necessity of satisfying this Prince, that I am perswaded he will leave no stone unturned to compass so great a worck. On the other hand, the resolution of the States Gen^l after the Conference wth yr Ex^{cy}, C^t Zinzendorf, &c., joined to the orders w^{ch} the Queen will probably give on the same head, will, I hope, have a good effect at Vienna, as that we shall see them disposed to make an end of this difference."

1710, Feb. 7th. John Wich to the same. From Hamburg.

... "a title once in a family is hereditarye to the Children, therefore the son of Sr Peter Wich is call'd Chevalier.

. . . . I am afraid the Elector of Hannover will hardly be persuaded to make the next campagne. I hear My Lord Staïres could gett no positive Answer from his Highness"

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1710, Feb. $\frac{9th}{20th}$. Extract from a letter of Charles Whitworth to Secretary Boyle. From Moscow. In French, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1710, Feb. 10th. General Palmes to Lord Townshend. From Vienna.

. . . . "I fear 'tis not the intention of this Court to execute the treaty without being very much pushed to it by the Queen and the States"

Same date, N.S. James Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

. "all the letters from France assure that we have accepted the last offers & that two Deputies are gon from the Hague to meet the Mar[sh]all D'Uxelles & the Abbé de Polignac at Moredike, but we do defer our belief of this news till we have it confirmed from the Hague.

1710, Feb. 11th. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. "Something relating to the Peace has been in Agitation lately, but the French King not being yet brought to reason, 'tis gone off again except he thinks fitt to renew the Negotiation by accepting of the terms proposed in the Preliminary Treaty; w^{ch} pehaps he may still do before the opening of the Camp"

. Mr. Townsh^d is like to stay here all the Winter. The Pears &c. are come but all rotten."

1710, Feb. 13th. Mons^r Petkum's letter to the Marquis de Torcy. In French. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1710, Feb. 28th. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. "The French Ministers are expected somewhere near Breda by the 5th or 8th of next month, in order to try if an Exped[ien]t can be found out for qualifying the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, the French King having consented to all the rest. But whether these Conferences will introduce the General Treaty or not is as yet very uncertain, tho' I believe it is thought by most here that when once the Fr[ench] Ministers are come they will hardly go back again without making the Peace. If so I hope we may be able to see Norfolk some time this Summer, or at least to return to London by the beginning of Winter."

"His Ex^{cy} has sent over for the two little Masters from M^{rs} Windham's.

I desire the favour of you to present my humble service to Mr Prestland, and to lett him know that our friend Dr. Hare is married. I wish the good examples of this kind w^{ch} our College have sett might influence him to do the same. Mr Horace Walpole is expected here soon, by whose coming I shall be eased from that weight of business w^{ch} I have had upon me for some time, and shall oftener find myself at liberty to write both to him and you. The whole family enjoy their health rather better here than in England."

Same date. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

The writer encloses a Memorial (in French) from the Minister of Holstein in Hamburgh, and an "Extract of the Right Honourable

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Mr Secretary Boyl's Letter. Whitehall Feby 17⁰⁹/₁₀ directing him to follow instructions received from Lord Townshend without waiting to receive particular directions from Whitehall.

1710, March 3rd. Copy of Instructions to Mr Envoy Palmquist. Dated at Stockholm, 6½ pp.

1710, March 7th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

Enclosing a memorial from Baron Goertz and a copy of a letter to Mr Secretary Boyle.

1710, March 14th. The same to Horatio Walpole.

... "Ple answer Y^{rs}, Dear Sir, next Post, in the mean time I recommend you to Madamoselle Czarenburg's whale bone Petticot. The Danes are beaten. Make Peace and Peace hereafter. Our Northern Bullies begin to cock their Crests. The King of Sweden has at last wrote himself to the Government of Stat Pomern and Stockholm. When he heard the Danes had invaded him, He laught and said, My Subjects know how to defend themselves. The Cloud is gathering."

1710, March 27th. John Laws to the same. From Brussels.

"I beg leave to congratulate your coming on this side, and to renew my correspondence

. The Marechal de Villars is daily expected at the French Camp near Cambray. Some Letters say he is arriv'd there. The Maison du Roy is in march towards the frontier having receiv'd orders to leave Paris without being pass'd in review by the King upon the news [of] the precipitate Success of the Allies."

1710, March 29th. The Earl of Stair to Lord Townshend. Dated at "Warshaw" and unaddressed.

My Lord,—I have little to trouble y^r Excellency wth at this time, having upon the 27 given a full account to my Lord Duke of Marlborough of the situation of things in this country. The King obliges himself not to invade Pomerania nor to march his troops through the Empire, upon condition that the Swedes doe not march out of Pomerania, nor reinforce their corps that is there, w^{ch} his Majesty conceives can be done wth no other view than that of invading the Empire or returning into Poland. I dont at all question but there will be care taken that the Sweedes in Pomerania dont move, for if they should it will be impossible to prevent all Germany's being in a flame, and I conceive it to be of very great importance that exact measures be taken that the corps in Pomerania be not reinforced, for when the Campagne is once begun and the Muscovites employ'd in the siege of Rogⁿ, if the King of Sweeden returns and puts himself at the head of his troops in Pomerania w^{ch} it will not be a hard matter to reinforce wth 8000 or 10000 foot if the war in Schonen is at an end, I say I doe not see w^t hinders him to march into the heart of the Empire he understands the secret of getting money there, and when he has that men wont be wanting. I believe w^t he did formerly will not be a very sufficient pledge of his moderation at this time & in no other place but Pomerania he can pretend to have an army capable to act, in Pomerania there is actually remaining a body of five thousand horse.

The Danish Minister here makes strong instances for the march of the Succours or the invasion of Pomerania, the king seems to think the case is not yet arrived in w^{ch} he is obliged to furnish the Succours the Danes not being attackt but he promises to invade Pomerania the minute the Sweedes moves towards Holsteyn. Orders are given to

make magazines upon the frontier, an express from [the] Empress is sent to the Czar at Petersbourg.

My Lord I must beg y^r Excellency will be pleased to speak a word to Mons^r de Starembourg who is president of the committee de Raaden, the Pensionary must be spoke too because it must pass in the States of the Province, to obtain a prolongation of Leave for Capt. Kennedy who is along wth mee, he is Capt. in Brigadier Douglas his Regiment. I have wrote to Mons^r de Wissenbourg w^{ch} I take the liberty to send under y^r Lo^{ps} cover. I am wth very great respect and Esteam my Lord,

y^r Excellency's

most obedient

humble Servant

STAIR.

1710, April 1st, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

..... "The French Ministers continue still at Gertruydenberg, and the last Courier they sent to Versailles is now returned, but what he has brought is not yet made publick. Their design seems to be to amuse and disunite the Allys, and to retard the preparations for the Campain, and they have made no new proposals except some relating to a Partition w^{ch} are not likely to be accepted; so that I believe we must give them another blow before they will hear reason. Prince Eugene is expected here the 3rd & the D. of Marlborough sett's out for Flanders the 12th. The Magazins are all ready and the Army very well clothed & recruited, while that of the Enemy is in extreme Want, insomuch that in sev^l places their Leathern Shoes were taken from them in the winter and locked up till the opening of the Campⁿ, & wooden Shoes given them in the mean time; and every post we hear of their plundering Bakers' shops &c^a.

I hope there have been no disturbances in Norfolk on acc^t of Dr Sachev[ere]'s Tryal

[P.S.] The 2 little Masters are arrived in good health."

1710, April 4th. William Penn to Lord Townshend.

Dated "4. 2^{mt} (Ap.) 1710" and unaddressed. Endorsed "April y^e 4.—Rec^d April 22 N.S. 1710."

"My Noble Friend,

There being Fifty or Sixty Swissers, called Menonists coming for Holland in order to goe for PennSylvania, It is feard the States of Holland will stop them being well to pass for as much as one Mitchell, their Agent has contracted wth m[e] for them, for lands &c.: I humbly beg that If the States should stop them, It would please thee, as for the Queen's Interest & Service, It may be taken off or prevented, & thou wilt much oblige

Thy very re-

spectf^{ll} Friend

WM. PENN.

Menonists or Menist[s] are Annabaptists here."

1710, April —. Etats de Fourages necessaires pour pouvoir former une Armée aux environs de Tournay et de Lille Vers le 15^{me} ou 20^{me} d'Avril 1710. 4 pp.

1710, April 16th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

Details the movements of some of the French and Imperial Troops, and states that H.M.'s Ships Dartmouth, Gosport and Ludlow Castle

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arrived at Genoa the previous week having left Sir John Norris with his Squadron at Port Mahon.

1710, April 23rd. John Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

. . . . "By our last letters from Genoa we are informed that a Genoese ship was arrived there from Cadix having on board 500^m p[iece]s of eight of the money lately come by the Flotille, w^{ch} the Genoese Captain assures [us] to be richer than any arrived for some time.

. . . . The Earle of Rochford went from this on Munday last for Genoa to wait Mr Stanhope's arrivall there "

1710, April 25th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. "I suppose you will have rec^d before this can reach you the joyful news of the Duke of Marlborough's and Prince Eugene's having passed the French Lines in two different places without opposition, upon which fortunate opening of this early Campaign I congratulate you the more heartily because if the future successes are but answerable to this beginning I shall hope to see you next Spring in Norfolk. It is thought the Army will immediately lay siege to Douay, and though I know we are often too hasty in computing the time that a Town can hold out, yet it is confidently reported here that it cannot defend it self above 10 days or a fortnight, that I could not but let you know it.

His Ex^{cy} is extremely glad to hear that there have been no rebellious riots within his Lieutenancy upon the account of the late Tryal; which good disposition I hope will extend it self so far as to keep all parts of Norfolk from attempting to imitate the Gloucestershire address, and to disturb the peace of Her Ma^{ty's} happy reign by unseasonable professions of duty and Loyalty. Which humour is so like that of the times of the late Rebellion that every good subject ought to check it for fear of the consequences

1710, May 3rd. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin. Enclosing a Despatch for Lord Sunderland under a flying seal.

1710, May ^{5th}/_{16th}. Copy of a letter from Mr Rosencrantz to Mr Secretary Boyle about renewing the Treaty of Alliance with Denmark In French. 2 pp.

1710, May 6th. Lord Drummond to Horatio Walpole. From Amsterdam.

Is sending 51 flasks of Claret to Lord Townshend. There is a rumour that the Duke has arrived with a Peace signed in his pocket.

1710, May 10th. Monsieur de Quesne to the same. In French. Dated at Geneva.

The envoy Stanian has received no orders, and there does not seem to be any one charged with the commission entrusted to the Marquis d'Arzeliers We hear that the French are in consternation through fear lest they fail to secure a peace. The flight of the Duke d'Ossuna and the imprisonment of the Duke de Medina Celi make one believe that there is some disorder at the Court of Madrid. God grant that profit may be made of circumstances favourable to the [Protestant]. Religion.

1710, May ^{7th}/_{18th}. Charles Whitworth to the Duke of Marlborough. From Stolpe in Pomerania. Copy.

Stating the views of the Czar as to his joining the Grand Alliance.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend. From Stolpe. Enclosing the last.

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. . . . "I have had hitherto the most fatiguing Voyage imaginable which has not a little impaired my health, however I shall make what diligence I can to the Hague"

1710, May ^{13th}/_{24th}. The same to the same. From Berlin.

Enclosing two letters from the Swedish Secretary Mons^r Caderhielm who was taken prisoner with Count Piper. . . . "I suppose the formal siege of Riga will now be begun very suddenly, according to the resolution taken before the Czar and his Court left Mosco[w] but I don't hear that any of the Saxon Troops will be employed in that expedition; on which occasion I am obliged to acquaint you that the Czar has no manner of Confidence in King Augustus, & will not give his Majesty or the Polish Troops any footing in Riga during this war"

1710, May 15th. John Laws to Horatio Walpole. From Brussels. . . . "Letters from Madrid of the 28th confirm the close Imprisonment of the Duke of Medina Celi but we have yet here no certain advices of the reason of it.

. . . . I see you have sent back the French Ministers, unless this last Courier brings something new to stopp them. I suppose you hear the Duke of Burgundy [is] grown very clamorous at their coming back, and at the successes of the Allies."

1710, May 16th. Monsieur Clignet to Lord Townshend. In French. From Leyden.

If the slightest change is made in the preliminaries the French ought to be made to surrender Upper Alsace and Strasbourg together with the fortresses in their present state . . . and they should give security for their debts and plunder and the money they took by force from the good families of Strasbourg.

1710, May 19th. Anthony Corbiere to Horatio Walpole. In French. From London.

The writer thought that the affairs of Cap^t Caries would have been finished before he wrote but will not delay sending his grateful compliment.

1710, May 21st. John Chetwynd to the same. From Turin.

"Marshall Dawn arrived here last Saturday from Vienna & went to wait on his R. H. [the Duke of Savoy] to . . . concert the necessary dispositions for assembling our Army . . . & its hoped before the end of next month, that they will be all encamped at the foot of the mountains

Mr Stanhope sailed the 16th inst from Finall with three of the Queens ships of war for Barcelona . . . tho' Mr Stanhope designed when I left him to stay at Genoa till such time as the 3000 Germans, with the rest of the recruits designed for Catalonia, had been ready to embark w^{ch} will be about the beginning of next month, he hath however carried along with him all the recruits w^{ch} were ready at Finall, and a considerable Sum of money." . . .

"His R. H. received a courier the other day from the Hague with letters of the 10th inst by which we find that you have sent the French Ministers about their business."

'Same date. "Copy of Mr Pultney's Memorial to the Danish Ministers" in relation to the instructions given by that Court to its Privateers. In French. 1½ pp.

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1710, May 26th. "Extract of Mr Secretary Boyle's letter of the 26th May 1710, O.S.," to Lord Townshend.

"I send your Excellency by Her Majesty's order a great bundle of papers concerning two Spanish ships that had Her Majesty's passes to go from Passage in Biscay to Buenos Ayres in America, and return from thence to any Port in Spain. The said Ships sailed from Cadiz the 25th of March last under protection of the said passes and were the next day mett by three Dutch ships of warr, which carried them as prize into Lisbon, and when they are brought to Holland the captors will endeavour to have them condemned. Your Ex^{cy} has all the materials in the enclosed papers to support those passes which you can be furnished with from hence; and you will be pleased to inform the pensionary with what is most effectual in them to exempt this capture from being adjudged lawful prize. But before you make any representation to the States in this matter in Her Mat^{ies} name Her Mat^y would be willing to learn what his thoughts are of those passes, and what success she is like to meet with in maintaining the validity of them."

—, 1710. A bundle of papers relating to the above-mentioned Spanish ships.

1710, May 28th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Thursday last we received advice by an express from Genoa of Sir John Norris being arrived at Vado with the fleet under his command"

1710, June 3rd. Copy of a Memorandum signed by Lord Townshend at the Hague.

"Monsieur le Baron de Schmettau Plenipotentiaire de Sa Mat^e le Roy de Prusse ayant déclaré au nom de sadite Mat^e au sujet du renouvellement de la convention regardant le corps de troupes de Sa dite Mat^e faisant en Italie qu'en attendant que Sa Mat^e Imperiale, Sa Mat^e la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, et leurs Hautes Puissances Mess^{rs} les Etats G[e]n[er]aux des Provinces Unies puissent adjouster et convenir des conditions dudit renouvellement, ledit Roy son maitre est content que ledit corps en Italie continue de rendre les mêmes services qu'il a rendus les campagnes precedentes sur le pied de la dernière convention du 31^e de Mars 1709 pourvû que le dit corps tant de la part de S. M. I^e et de S. M. B^r que de L^s. H^s. P^s soit traité sur le pied de la dite convention aussi bien à l'égard du payement exact des subsides que du fournissement des autres douceurs y stipulées;

"Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne ayant appris avec plaisir la resolution prise par S. Majesté Prussienne pour qu'en attendant que l'on s'explique sur le projet présenté au nom de Sa dite Majesté son dit corps de troupes continue sur le pied des années precedentes, et concoure à agir pour le bien de la cause commune, a autorisé le sousigné Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majesté de declarer au nom de Sa Majesté Britannique qu'en attendant qu'on se puisse expliquer sur le projet susdit elle veut bien continuer la dernière convention regardant ce corps de troupes Prussiennes et Italie faite le 31^e de Mars 1709, tant à l'égard du payement de sa part des subsides que des autres points y contenus.

"Signé TOWNSHEND."

Same date. Dr Henry Newton to Lord Townshend. Dated Rome May 31st and Florence June 3rd.

". . . They are here much dissatisfied with the carriage of the Court of France, their Courier having returned from thence without any

satisfactory answer for the restoring the Dutch marchant man which was lately taken by Mons^r L'aigle a French privateer under the guns of one of the G. Duke's [the Grand Duke of Tuscany] forts at Leghorn and afterwards carryed by him to Toulon the ship being to the value of about 150,000 peices of eight"

1710, June 4th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Upon Sr John Norris arrival at Vado I sent an express to Marshall Dawn to hasten the march of the two Imperiall regiments designed for Catalonia with the remainder of the recruits for the German and Italian troops in Spain"

"The Earle of Rochford's Regiment of Dragoons which are to embark at the same time, are on their march to the sea side and being to pass thro part of the Duke of Savoy's country, I solicited his R: H: for a march route with orders for the necessary forrage, carriages &c. which his R: H: was pleased not only to grant me but also [to] send orders to all the places through which they are to pass belonging to his State to furnish them with forrage, oats and carriages gratis"

1710, June 7th. Daniel Pulteney to Lord Townshend. From Copenhagen.

Enclosing a copy of a despatch to Mr Secretary Boyle and pointing out the difference between the writer's instructions and those of the Dutch envoy.

1710, June 11th. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

" . . . By an express which we received yesterday from Vado we have advice that they had begun to embark the troops designed for Spain, and that it was hoped all would be on board and the fleet ready to sail by the 14th Inst"

1710, June 14th. James Pelham to the same. Dated "At the Camp before Douay."

Begging Mr Walpole to secure Lord Townshend's influence in procuring the writer the vacant troop in Lieut. Gen^l Rosse's Regiment.

1710, June 15th. The same to the same. Dated: "before Douay."

Recapitulating what the writer wrote the day before in case the former letter should be lost.

1710, June 16th. James Taylor to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"I am desired to put the enclosed letter under your cover for the Lord Lonsdale and am very sorry to tell you by this post that on Wednesday last the Earl of Sunderland delivered up his Seals and the Lord Dartmouth succeeds him which was a surprise upon every body. This had liked to have had such a blow upon credit that yesterday some of the Dons of the City and Bank were to wait on her Majesty. I do not yet find if we are to have a new Parliament or not; that doubt once cleared for the negative people's minds will be pretty well satisfyd. I must tell you that the discourses of the changes has so filled our ears that we talk no more of peace or the taking of Doway or any thing else relating to the warr. Your brother my very good Master is very well recovered from his late sudden illness call'd Collero Morbus which put all about him under dreadfull apprehensions for 4 hours. I hope effectual methods will be taken to prevent the like for the future. I thank God he is brave and well, and may he long continue so is my daily prayer. I am ever etc."

Same date. Sir William Hodges to the same. Dated in London. About two Spanish ships which had been taken by the Dutch.

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Same date. James Craggs to the same. Dated at the Camp at Portella. The writer, who says it is his first opportunity of writing since he arrived in Spain, begs Mr Walpole, if he has not received some money for him, to be so kind as to forward enclosed bills to Cardonnel the first time he writes to him.

1710, June 17th. A project for the passage of English letters through Denmark to Sweden. Undated but enclosed in Mr Pulteney's letter to Lord Townshend of this date. In French. 1½ pp.

1710, June 18th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"By our last letters from Genoa we have advice that Sir John Norris sailed the 12th inst from Vado, with the two German regiments and other recruits . . .

"Last Sunday Mar[sh]all Dawn arrived here from Milan. All the German troops which are to compose our army here are arrived at their respective quarters, but the march of the Prussian troops has been countermanded upon some new difficulties the Imperiall Commissariat has raised, about the payment of what is due to these troops.

". I have said all I can think of to perswade his R. H. [the Duke of Savoy] to take the field and convince him of the unreasonableness in making his best friends suffer as he doth for his ill humour ag^t the Imp^l Court, but all I can say is not of weight enough to make him change"

1710, June 22nd, N.S. James Craggs to the same. Dated at the Camp at Portella.

The writer acknowledges the receipt of Mr Walpole's letter of May 6th and thanks him for recovering his desperate debts. "Our Master [the Duke of Marlborough] is very well. I hope if we send you no great news this Campaign we may at least assure you, you will not hear of any great misfortune befallen us."

The following postscript is dated "Barcelona the 26th June 1710."

"Dear Horace, Since I writ this letter it has been judged necessary for me to come here to concert the operations of the Fleet with Admiral Norris. I have met yours of the 23rd of May and returne you my hearty thanks for the measures you have taken about my money. I have nothing to add but that since I have learn't we are come to our old Camp at Balaguer I will tell you in private that we shall doe nothing this Campaign and that our fine hopes are entirely vanished, 'tis what I desire you to acquaint my Lord Townshend with and believe me entirely y^{rs}.

"J. C."

Same date. John Laws to the same. From Ghent.

". All letters from the Camp agree that Douay is agonizing Tis probable the return of the Dutch Deputies from Tournay will bring Mr Cadogan hither with them"

1710, June 26th. Lieutenant General Charles Rosse to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Camp near Douay. Explaining that the vacant troop that Mr Pelham had desired to obtain had been given by the Duke of Marlborough to the writer's nephew Mr Rosse.

1710, June 27th. Copy of Mr Pultney's letter to Mr Schlestadt, with reference to forwarding of English letters to Sweden. Enclosed in the writer's letter of the same date to Mr Walpole. In French. 2¼ pp.

1710, June 28th. Mr Pultney's Reflections upon the Danish Declaration about allowing the passage of English letters to and from Stockholm. Enclosed in Mr Pultney's letter of the same date to Secretary Boyle. 2½ pp.

1710, June 30. Sir William Hodges to Horatio Walpole.

The writer is grateful to Lord Townshend for so heartily espousing the unfortunate case of the two Spanish ships and their cargoes and humbly prays the continuance of his favours and protection.

1710, July 1st. James Pelham to the same. Dated "before Douay."

The writer after having explained that he would not have troubled Lord Townshend in the matter of the troop without Mr Cardonell's direction, writes: "You know we are in possession of the town and fort, I don't hear what is to be done next, 'tis thought our regiment will be sent to garrison being very much shattered at the siege. I intend to stay in the field as a volunteer the remaining part of the campaign I beg the favour of you when you write to Spain to forward the inclosed to my Coz. Mountagu."

1710, July 5th. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin.

" . . . his R. H. [Prince Eugene] having been ill for these ten dayes, I have not had the honour to see him . . . so that the Dutch Envoy or I have not been able to renew our solicitations for his taking the field, on which head I have so often alledged all the reasons I could think of, to so little purpose that I quite despair of meeting with the least Success till the Court of Vienna shew more inclination to do him justice. . . . his R. H.'s distemper which was thought a malignant feavour hath proved the meazles, which have been of so ill a sort, that he will not be able to stir out of his chamber these 8 or ten dayes yet"

1710, July 8th. Copy of a letter in French from Messrs. Buys and Vander Dussen to Marshal D'Uxelles and the Abbé Polignac. Dated at the Hague, and minuted "Received in Lord Townshend's letter to Mr Boyle of the 8th July 1710 N.S." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

1710, July 9th. Copy of a letter in French from Marshal D'Uxelles and the Abbé Polignac to Messieurs Buys and Vander Dussen, in reply to the last. Dated at Gertrudenberg, and minuted "Received in Lord Townshend's letter to Mr. Boyle of the 11th July 1710 N.S." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1710, July 12th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

" All our Royall family expect [except] his R. H. are well again; he is much better, but so weak that his phisitions do not think it adviseable for him to see company or meddle with any business, so our visits have been very short, without any conversation for above this fortnight.

"Mar[sh]all Dawn left this place yesterday to put himself at the head of our army and I propose to follow him in a day or two"

1710, July 18. Christian Cole to the same. From Venice.

"This letter will be given you by my Lady Richelieu, Dutches of Agnillon. I begg, and conjure you to give her all the assistance she may desire of you. I have a very great and just esteem for this lady, and doe assure you she does not deserve the anger of the nation. I begg you would recommend her affaires to my Lord Townshend, and I shall ever be, etc."

1710, July 20th. John Chetwynd to the same. From the "Camp at la maison de meane—in sight of Arches." Received August 7th.

Describing the operations of the allied forces. Marshall Dawn "declares that he will give them no quarter, however I do not believe we shall be so cruell, or that they will yield their post till our cannon obliges them, though it seems something strange that so small a body should stop our army."

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1710, July 25. The same to the same. From Arches in Spain. Received August 13th.

Describing the capture of Arches, etc.

" . . . If we should not succeed I do not know which way we may steer our course, neither shall I dare to hope for any great advantage durement the rest of our Campaign, seeing the enemies will be in a better condition every day then other to oppose us, now that they see our whole force in these valleys. A good peace would be agreeable news here, that we might bid adieu to the terrible mountains which we are forced to climb every day like so many goats . . . "

1710, July 25th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

" . . . I have no news to send you but that the peace is at a stand at present. The late change and the divisions in England having encouraged the French to talk very high, which has made the Allies resolve not to send their Deputies any more till they come to more reasonable terms. We have some hopes given us that the Parliament will not be dissolv'd which perhaps may humble them again."

1710, July 30th. Lord Stair to Lord Townshend. Dated at the "Camp at Vilers Brulin," and addressed to "My Lord Ambassadors Townshend." 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

The writer details his views as to the affairs of Poland and the North and begs to be informed of what is doing at the Hague. He mentions his secretary Mr Mackenzie and General Count Fleming prime minister of the King of Poland, . . . "the taking of Wybourg and the falling of Riga into the Czar's hands which in all probability has happened already, or must happen very soon, will diminish the apprehensions the K. of Poland has of the K. of Sweden's return, but at the same time will be a reason to the allies to give the Princes concerned in the northern war against Sweden no ground of offence, which may serve them for a pretext for entering into measures to our disadvantage, to recall their troops or to ask greater conditions. If the war should continue I believe it would be no hard matter to prevail with the Czar to let the Allies have ten thousand foot for their bread and their forrage . . . "

[P.S. Dated August 4th.] "My Lord, I give you a thousand thanks for your obtaining another forloff for Captain Kennedy.

"Everything in the Army goes as we could wish, so that I think there is a morall certainty of procuring very soon a solid and a lasting peace, if we continue the way we are in; which I hope is sufficient to prevent any changes which may discourage our friends and encourage our enemies.

Your Lordship will see by the date that what is above was writt before the French made their last movement: which is certainly a disadvantage to us. My opinion is that the strength of the argument taken from the ill prospect of our affairs lyes for venturing whilst we have so good an Army rather than against it. I wish we mayn't have occasion to repent our letting the French nestle where they are now intrenched.

"Since that time we have likewise the certain account of Rega's being taken, that will make the Princes of the North more ticklish, and will make it more necessary to give them no offence especially the Czar with whom I think it absolutely necessary we should have a Minister. I wonder the States doe not suit Monsieur de Crauenburgh, I am etc."

No date. A resumé of the Conferences at Gertrudenberg (being extracts from the British Ambassadors' letter to Mr. Secretary Boyle) from 12th March 1710 to 25th July 1710. 30 pp.

[1710, Augt..] A few concluding lines of a letter from General James Stanhope relating to the battle of Almenara. The postscript is as follows:—

“List of English Officers killed and wounded at Almanira the 27th July 1710 N.S.

“Killed Lord Rochford [and] Count Nassau, Brigadiers Lt Col. Trevor, Captⁿ La Porte, Cornet Carson, Cornet Webb.

“Wounded Lt Col. Bland, Lt Col. Montgomery (Aide de Camp to Gen^l Stanhope) Capt^s Ravanel, Wills, Moor, Naison, Lt^s Neville, Paterson, Jobber, Nieron, Wood, Cornets Wildgoose, Du Casse, Quarter Master Smith.”

1710, Augt. 3rd. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Foglioso. “Received August 20th.”

Describing the further operations of the Allies in Italy, etc It concludes:—

“Sir John Norris being gon with a small body of troops to make a descent upon the coast of Languedoc to favour and succour the Cevennois I hope we shall soon receive some good news from him and that this expedition will cause a considerable diversion in our favour.”

Same date. James Cockburn to the same. From Foglioso.

Enclosing, by the Envoy's [Mr Chetwynd's] orders, an extract from a letter in French cautioning the latter against a certain Monsieur Dupuis, a Burgundian, who has long intrigued at the Hague in the interests of France.

1710, Augt. 10th. John Chetwynd to the same. From Turin.

“... Our friend Mr Stanhope hath had a considerable advantage over a body of the Enemies horse near to Lerida, of which I have as yet received no other particulars then that of our haveing got the better, with the loss of Count Nassau and Lord Rochford who were cut in pieces.

“I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22 and 25th inst by which I find that your negotiations for peace are very near being interrupted, if not allready broke off.”

[1710], Aug. 10th. Copie d'une lettre de Monsieur le Marq[ui]s de Torcy ce 10^{me} d'Aoust.” Unaddressed.

“J'ai receu Monsieur les lettres que vous avez pris la peine de m'ecrire le 24 et le 31 Juillet. Lorsque les Conferences ont commencé les affaires d'Angleterre se brouilloient déjà, et celles du Nord n'étoient pas moins agitées qu'elles le sont aujourd'hui puis que les Danois avoient une armée dans la province de Schone. Ces considerations n'ont pas empêché le Roy d'envoyer Messieur les Plenip[otentiaire]s à Gertruyd[enber]g et de faire par eux des offres plus amples que sa Ma[jes]té ne les avoit jamais faites. Il ne faut pas donc dire que l'esperance des nouveaux évènements que ces divisions peuvent produire ayant obligé la France à s'éloigner la paix. La reponse dont vous avez été le porteur et que Messieurs les Deputés ont confirmée dans la dernière Conference n'a fait voir que trop clairem[en]t à qui la rupture en devoit être attribuée. Vous savés de quelle manière j'ay toujours pensé sur la droiture et sur les bonnes intentions de Monsieur le Pensionnaire, mais en verité je ne trouve bien seul presentem[en]t dans mon opinion; et comme je n'en ay pas encore changé, je comprends plus que personne, combien il doit être sensible à la rupture de la Negotiation.

“On donne plusieurs autres causes au chagrin de M. le Duc de Marlborough et à son inquietude, mais il n'est guère vraysemblable que les Anglois osent et qu'ils puissent se passer de luy tant que la guerre durera.

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"Quant à Mi Lord Townshend si l'on croit les avis de l'Angleterre il sera incessamment rappelé, et je croy que la perte du poste qu'il occupoit luy sera sensible principalement s'il retourne en Angleterre dans un temps ou le parti de l'Horris[Tories] aura la superiorité. Monsieur le Comte de Sinz[endorf] n'aura pas été fâché de retourner à Vienne à l'exercice de sa charge, et l'Hollande à s'épuiser encore pour soutenir la querelle de l'Emp[ereur] et qu'il s'est conduit en Ministre habile, et que ce n'est pas peu que d'avoir obligé deux Nations éclairées à demander opiniâtement une condition qui rendit la paix impossible. Quoy qu'il ne soit plus question de negotiation, vous me ferez plaisir de continuer la correspondance avec moy et de croire que je suis très veritablem[ent]t Monsieur entièrement à vous."

1710, Augt. 17th. James Craggs to Horatio Walpole. From Genoa. Enclosing an account of the battle of Almenara and a list of British cavalry officers killed and wounded in that engagement.

1st enclosure [3½ pp.]. An account of the battle dated "From the Camp at Almenara the 31th of July 1710." It concludes as follows:—"Our great loss and such a one as is regretted by the whole army is the want of Lord Rochfort and Count Nassau who both dyed upon the spott, the killed & wounded on our side are not above 400 men the half of which are English the account we have of the loss of the enemy is 300 men prisoners, and killed and wounded they have about 1500. Mr Stanhope [General James Stanhope who was in command of the British Cavalry] received a contusion by a dead ball and Gen^l Carpenter has a slight cutt. Tho' the night preventing us from reaping a greater advantage from this overthrow it is no small benefitt we have gott that we are undeceived in the opinion of their horse, which hitherto has kept us in great awe, but since 16 squadrons have been sufficient to beat 42, we may reasonably hope to deal with them at any time The sixteen squadrons that did engage were six English viz^t 2 of Harvey's 2 of Nassaw's 2 Rochfort, 4 Dutch and 6 Palatines and the Generals with Mr Stanhope were Lieutenant General Carpenter, Major General Trancherberg of the Palatines, and Major General Pepper."

2nd enclosure. "A list of officers and men killed or wounded in the Brittish Brigade of Horse July 17th O : S : 1710."

1710, Augt. 19th. The same to the same. From Turin.

" I cannot tell you the Mar[sh]all's reasons for marching thro' the plains of Piedmont I cannot help looking upon our Campaign as ended. I heartily wish I may be mistaken"

1710, Augt. 29th. Sir William Hodges "To Horasio Walpole Esq^{re}—Secretary to the Embassy of Her Majesty of Great Britain &c.—at the Hague."

"Sir—I have not very lately troubled you with any of my lines, nor should not have done it now, but to thank you again for the continuance of your favour and good offices, which the Spaniards there and all the concerned in the two unfortunate B[uenos] A[yres] ships are very sensible of. Also of my Lord Ambassador's endeavours for some good success in that unfortunate affaire. My honoured friend your brother was pleased some dayes since to promise me to mention me in his letter to you. One of the two Spaniards which remained here is gone over with Mr Secretary Boyle's pass, and will waite on you with the others already there. Pray favour me to give my humble duty to his Ex^{cy} and believe me to be etc."

NOTE.—From later papers it appears that the States General carried Resolutions on the 15th, and 21st, of November, 1710, directing the

College of the Admiralty of Amsterdam to suspend their proceedings for the condemnation of the two Spanish ships until further orders.

1710, Augt. 30th. Alexander Cunningham to the same. Dated at Berlin and addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur Horace Walpoole Secrétaire del Ambassade, Chez My Lord Tounsend à la Hay, Holland.

" . . . I return you thanks particularlie for the letters you sent me by Mr. Chitney which I received. We intend to leave this place in two days and are to goe into Italie by the way of Tirol; if there come to your hands any letters for my Lord Lonsdale or me, please to direct them for me at Samuel Williams' house at Venice, for we shall not make a long stay at any place now till we come to Padua.

"Yesterday we had the news of my Lord Tr[ea]surer's breaking his staff, and that his place is put in Comission. Why my Lord L[onsdale] should be concerned for it I know not, I wish it may be for the publick good and to you much joy of your new Masters. . . . Yesterday the K. was taken ill at table, but was perfectlie well in half an hour. The Prince Royal is a keen Whig and calls the T[or]ys rogues etc., but perhaps a short time will make him change his thoughts, as I expect [it] will doe to most of the new violent Whigs, who they say are all going over with Jack Smith at their head, if so I hope you will not be among the last, unless you think constancie is a vertue which I fancie Mademoiselle Dorp herself will scarce allow, 'tis well the Duke of Marlborough is content to stay at the head of the armie, better half loaf than none at all, others will be of his mind, but they are not to be received by mother church as they say, soe had better goe out with a good grace, if the experiment be not dangerous. . . ."

1710, Augt. 31st. John Chetwynd to the same. Dated at Oulx.

" . . . the enemies have ordered some redouts to be made betwixt Foglioso and Larche to hinder our penetrating that way another time.

"We shall sing Te Deum here tomorrow for the redition of Douay."

1710, Sept. 1st. John Lawes to the same. From Brussels.

"Yesterday we received here the capitulation of Bethune, by which the garrison was to march out that day with the usual marks of honour, and to be conducted to Saint Omer. Monsieur Keppel brother to the Earl of Albemarle is made Governor of Bethune. . . .

"Yesterday we rejoiced for the late victory in Spain. Having been at Gand some days with Mr Cardonel, I did not trouble you last week. He is so well recovered that he thinks of setting out on Wednesday next for the army."

1710, Sept. 1st. Lord Stair to the same. Dated at the "Camp at Vilers Brulin." 4 pp. on the balance of power in the North.

The same to the same. Dated, "Fryday 10 a clock."

"Sir,

Here are Sir Richard Temple and I so intent on the wind that wee dare not allow ourselves the pleasure of waiting on my Lord Townshend and your honour, wee shall much repent it if the wind continues obstinate. You'll doe us a great deall of pleasure if you'll lett us know how the world goes I am his Excellency's most faithful servant, and yours with all my heart.

"STAIR."

[P.S.] "Don't forget the article of England, for oar letters I'm afraid are not to be come at here."

The seal on this letter is curious. It represents a female figure, standing in the foreground, towards whom a Cupid is rowing in a small boat. The motto on the seal is "Seguardo non arivo."

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1710, Sept. 5th. James Taylor to the same. From Whitehall.

" take Leave to congratulate you on our great success in Spain and are impatient for the particulars but we have no reason to doubt the truth of it since France owns it Enclosed you have the Queries N^o 2 and the Earl of Clarendon's Opinion about the dissolution of the Parliament Anno 1640 very apropos to this time This day's Tatler being a good one I send you that also"

1710, Sept. 8th. John Laws to the same. From Brussels.

" I heartily congratulate you on this glorious success [near Sarragossa on August 20th].

1710, Sept. 9th. Thomas Willymott to the same. Dated at Doctor's Commons, and addressed "To the Honorable Horatio Walpole at his Excellency's the Lord Townsend's att the Hague Holland.—These."

The writer asks M^r Walpole to interest himself in the case that Mr. Robert Breame, master of the ship Mary and Elizabeth, has pending at the Court of Holland.

1710, Sept. 10th. Monsieur Charion to Lord Townshend. In French. From Berne.

Congratulations on the two victories in Spain (Almenara and Saragossa). It concludes:—"so long as Joshua shall be at war with Amalek I shall have my hands stretched out towards the Heavens."

1710, Sept. 23rd. J. Macky to Horatio Walpole. From Ostend. Recommending an officer for promotion but not naming him.

1710, Oct. 7th. Henry Hale to the same. From Amsterdam.

" Tomorrow departs from hence our great Gouvernr Pitt and [he] will be sure to wait on my Lord Townshend

1710, Oct. 8th. General Palmes to the same. Dated at Vienna and unaddressed.

"Sr—I am infinitely obliged to you for your constant correspondence can send you nothing in return from here, most of our Ministers being in the country, and little more to be effected in the Duke of Savoy's affaires til we have his answer to the last dispatches we sent from here.

The Count de K—— who is to assist as plenipotentiary att Milan in case his R. H. consents to a conference upon the resolutions of this Court is ordered to come hither to receive the instructions in order to it, and if his R. H. accepts of that I shall according to the orders I have formerly received goe thither, I have not as yet signify'd her Majestie's desires to the Court relating to the Hungarians, expecting the return of the Ministers from their country houses, but I am humbly of opinion it will be of little purpose, however I shall give you an account of it"

1710, Oct. 13th. A Camp Circular. Unsigned. Dated at the "Camp before Aire the 13th Octob^r 1710."

Describing the siege operations from October 10th.

1710, Oct. 16th. D^r Francis Hare to Horatio Walpole. From the Camp at St Andre.

"Dear Horace,

I had a letter from M^r Naylor by the last mail, desiring me to send him a Certificate, if Jemmy Pelham was alive the ninth of September O.S. his name being concerned in some of M^r Naylor's writings. Jemmy being from the army I can't do what he desires, but believe you may; the Captain having been, if I am not mistaken, with you at the Hague

since that time I hear by the last letters, you are eased of the trouble of serving two masters”

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1710, Oct. 20th. John Drummond to the same. From Amsterdam.

. . . Mr Stawell my Lord Stawell's brother entreats his Excellency's pass to go for England, he has not his health very well and goes direct to Rotterdam, if you please to direct Mr Forbes to send his Excellency's pass for him and his servant to Mr Black's at Rotterdam, I hope to be with you on Saturday evening, and shall pay Mr Forbes the dues, I thinke his name is Edward Stawell”

1710, Oct. 24. Count Stadion to Lord Townshend. In French. From Mayence.

The Elector fears lest the troubles in the United Kingdom and the change of Parliament may not import some change into affairs, and the writer hopes that, if the allies continue to be blessed with success in Spain, France will think more seriously, and with better intentions, of Peace.

1710, Oct. 27th. Henry St John, Secretary of State, to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall.

“ Sir,

I hope you will attribute it to the hurry I have lately been in to take care of my elections, and I have not answered sooner your congratulations upon her Mat^{ys} having honoured me with this Employment. I shall be very glad to make use of it upon all occasions.

After what I write to my Lord Townshend I can have no further directions to send to you ; but I don't question your diligence in sending all such advices as may be for her Mat^{ys} service, which will be always acceptable to

“ Sr your most humble servant

“ H. ST JOHN.”

1710, Nov. 3rd. Copy of a letter, in French, dated at the Camp before Aire, from the Duke of Marlborough to the Count of Colmenero. The Duke enquires if the latter had written to him on the 22nd of October as he had received a letter bearing the Count's signature but doubted its authenticity.

1710, Nov. 24th. James Taylor to Horatio Walpole. Dated at the Horse Guards.

“ your brother came to towne last night and is this day much pesterd with company and tomorrow our new sennators meet which prevents his writing to you by this post. Enclosed you have two Medlys which are esteemed very good and very apropos. . . .”

1710, Nov. 27th. Alexander Cunningham to the same. From Padua.

“ Worthy Sir,

I had the favour of yours of September the 9th, just as I was entering the Lazaretto the 4th of November we stayed there 14 days during which time I could make no return to you, being then buried in Lazarus's house, but now being risen as it wer from the dead I can assure you that my dutie to you is one of the first things that I call to mind and [I] shall be proud of all opportunitys of entertaining frindship with a person of your merit. I thank you for the care you have had of my letters, and desire you would be soe kind as to put forward the enclosed to Mr Wortley Montague who I believe would see you in his return to England. The measures taken latelie in England surprise all.that doe not know us, they think 'tis odd a bruer should set up against a General, but you know the merit of brewers better, soe it seems the new brooms sweep clean.

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—

I would not have thought that they would have gone so far, but they know best what they are doing, I wish they take care of the poor foolish nation and not put all in danger. The Church is in none unless it be of one that's much prouder than herself. They ask me here what's Dr Sacshewal's religion, for my part I know not, but pray ask and let me know, for they tell me here he is of theirs, only the Germans are sorrie that he should disturb the alliance, others think he has pretensions on the Crown and that he may set up for himself, I'm amased to see what notions people has of us. As for what you say of yourself I'm sorrey to hear it, that you must perish with those you are embarked with, constancy makes a man cheap as you well observed in Lovers. As for those that are gone out instead of going over I fancie some of them have mistaken their way, however betwixt you and me they have this comfort, they goe not out soe poor as they came in. Of all things I wonder most of Mr B[oy]'s being out for he was obnoxious to none, I hope the Whigs will think of travelling, if they'l come thus far I shall be glad to see them, they'l find friends among the fair here, but I leave politicks knowing I'm never to be at the helm.

My Lord Lonsdale gives his humble service to his Excellencie and your self, he has bought a Horace for love of you, and studys now [to make up] for his idleness at the Hague, he has laid all politicks aside since his friends have done the same, now he reads incessantlie. We shall be here till Christmas, then will go to Venice to refresh our selves with Operas and other interluds. Tell Mr Peryra that in the Lazaretto I have converted two Jews to Whigrie but they'l be old Whigs, they not being for Places or preferment.

My dear Mr Walpool I shall be glad of your Commands alsoe, your news, save your self if you can, your sins are only venial yet, and the Whig's can't blame you for occasional conformitie. Operas bals and the like is our business, my Lord [Lonsdale] is a mightie hopefull youth, soe that 'tis a pleasure to me to be abroad at this time. Give my most humble services to his Ex^{ty} and I am etc."

"[P.S.] Direct yours to me under a cover to Mess^{rs} Samel Williams and Smith Marchants at Venice."

1710, Nov. 29th. Monsieur Charion to Lord Townshend. In French from Berne on the prospects of the War and the chances of Peace.

1710, Dec. 1st. A letter from Count de Valdens, Governor of the Castle of Milan, to Lord Townshend. In Italian. 3 pp.

About certain Spanish fiefs of the Emperor.

1710, Dec. 7th, N.S. John Molesworth to Horatio Walpole. From Wesel.

" . . . All my letters go through Mons^r Clignet's hands: I mean him who is Postmaster at Leyden. . . .

"I shall stay some days at Dusseldorpf, and from thence proceed to Franefurt, where I should be mighty glad that the frosts would overtake me, for the roads we have allready past are but a bad sample of what we are to expect especially in the Westerwalt, which am affraid is almost impassable.

"[P.S.] I have made bold to trouble you with a letter to Mr Stanhope, not knowing any safer way of conveying it to him."

1710, Dec. 10th. James Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

"During Mr Chetwynd's absence I will take the liberty to trouble you when we have any news here worth your attention

. . . . They continue to mention the enemies fitting out 18 or 20 men of war at Toulon.

"Last week a Brittish Man of War arrived at Genoa, with advice that Sr John Norris with the fleet, was gone out from Port Mahon to cruise for two months."

1710, Dec. 10th. Admiral Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Endorsed "Duplicate To the R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Townshend." Dated on board the Ranelagh, at Port Mahon. The writer reports the movements of his ships and of the Turkish convoy.

1710, Dec. 24th. From Turin. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole.

" By letters of the 20th from Genoa we have an acct that Gen^l Wade was arrived there from Spain being sent into England by Mr Stanhope. Our Army is still near Toledo, but it is feared we shall be obliged in a little time to return to the frontiers of Arragon, by reason that the Portuguese would not join us & that the Spaniards seem against us in Castile."

"The ship which the Enemies have fitted out from Toulon to the number of 37 are gone towards the Straits near Cartagena; Sir John Norris being likewise that way I hope he will have the good fortune to meet with some of them"

1710, Dec. 25th, O.S. Geoffrey Walpole to the same. From Port Mahon.

"Dr Brother,

I have been favoured with yours & am glad to hear of your continuing still at the Hague, our success here in cruising has been very bad all this winter, the enemy having fitted out such a number of ships in these parts as has obliged us to keep in a body; since the late misfortune of Gen: Stanhope the King has pressed our going up to Italy for the troops that are there ready to embark for Spain, for which Service we now a fitting out with all expedition; I have spoken to Sr J^{no} Norris in behalfe of Mr Goddard but do not find that there is any likelihood of succeeding, the usuall answer is that he has obligations to provide for several others who came abroad with him, which he shall not be able to do, before the arrivall of Sir J^{no} Jennings who is dayly expected here to relieve him, & to whome I believe it will not be improper for my L^d [Townshend] to recommend Mr Goddard to, he having served some time under his command; we expect to be in Italy by the middle of next month where I beg you let me hear from you, 'tis reported here that my brother Walpole is out of his employment as treasurer of the Navy, but we do not hear who has succeeded him, I wish it may prove otherwise; the arrivall of Sr J^{no} Jennings in these parts I'm in hopes will give me a greater prospect of Success by cruising than hitherto I've had, I am

Dear Brother

most affectionatly yours

G. WALPOLE."

[P.S.] "I'm afraid we have had no success in the lottery by your silence.

1710, —. Copy of a Memorial from the States General to Prince Eugene. In French. 15½ pp.

1710–1711. Copies of forty-six "Letters from L^d Townshend to Mr Secretary St John." From Nov^r 4th 1710 to March 27th 1711. In a cardboard cover.

1710–11. Twenty-one letters, in French, from Isaac D'Alais, Secretary at Hanover, to Lord Townshend and Horatio Walpole. From March 28th 1710 to March 27th 1711.

In a postscript to the latest of these letters the writer says that Lord Raby is expected to arrive in Hanover the same evening.

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1710 to 1719. Miscellaneous letters and papers from Feb^r 8th 1710 to Aug^t 4th 1719. In a cardboard cover.

1711, Jan. 9th. A Discourse on the affairs of Portugal. Unsigned. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1711, Jan. 16th. An unsigned police advertisement. Dated at Rotterdam. It runs as follows:—

“AVERTISEMENT.—Le Sieur Devissean est party aujourd'hui par le Bateau D'Anvers, il a bien dit qu'il devoit revenir icy dans 7 à huit jours, mais comme c'est un fin Je ne say sy on doit y ajouter foy, il doit loger à Anvers au Grand Laboureur. C'est un homme de moyenne taille, âgé de 60 à 64 ans, le Cou courte, une mechante perruque blonde, sy on est dans le Dessin de l'arrester, on aura tout le temps necessaire parce que le Batteau est beaucoup charge & que le Vent luy est contraire.”

1710, Jan. 21st. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.
“ . . . things are not so bad as the Enemies gave out; tho' the misfortune of the English troops being made prisoners is great enough
•”

“We have no news of St John Norris, but expect him every day at Vado.”

1711, Jan. 30th. Abraham Stanyan to Lord Townshend. From Berne.

Recommending the bearer, Mons^r Le Camus a French Officer, to his Lordship's protection.

1711, Feb. 4th. Mons^r de St Saphorin to the same. From Berne. In French.

Explaining the writer's views on a projected alliance with the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland.

[No date.] “Projet d'une Alliance deffensive entre Sa Ma^{te} Brit[annique] et L[eurs] H[autes] P[ro]v[ince]s d'un côté et la Suisse Protestante de l'autre.” Unsigned. Perhaps enclosed in the last. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1711, Feb. 9th. James Taylor to Horatio Walpole. From the Horse Guards.

“Enclosed you have the Medley of Munday last and the Examiner of yesterday which is more scurrilous than any I have yet seen except N^o 4 in which he calls his Grace [the Duke of Marlborough] a Cataline at the head of a Mercenary Army. I am astonish'd at the Liberty the Author takes, and more at those who protect him. There was a very great shew on Tuesday last at Court everybody vying who should be finest 'tis said my Lord Duke will be going hence in a few days. God send him good Success. As for Mony wee are yet in the dark and the Spring advanceing very forward gives us but a very melancholly prospect of a good Champaigne. I hear there are several parties in the house & one in particular call'd the October Clubb consisting of 64. The Malt Act is pass'd & I am told not £10,000 lent upon it, wee live in hopes that Credit will be better, your Brother [Robert] is very well & thank God is yet Treasurer of the Navy.”

[P.S.] “His Grace came to Towne from Woodstock a Wednesday Night last.”

1711, Feb. 10th. Lord Peterborough to Lord Townshend. From Frankfort.

“After a most wretched journey I am come well to Frankfort, the Ice was too strong to force, & too weak to bear, so that I stuck one whole night in the Road.

"I find the confirmation of raising the Siege of Gironne upon the Road from all parts which makes me conclude 'tis true, the Warr in Catalonia had been impracticable if that place had been lost.

"As soon as I come to Vienna I will give your Lordship an account of what Success my endeavours may have in that terrible Court & I return you my most humble thanks for all your favours att the Hague."

Same date. Daniel Pulteney to Horatio Walpole. From Copenhagen. About affairs at the Danish Court. 5 pp.

1711, Feb. 13th. Adam Cardonnel to the same. From Westminster.

"... [I] am now in a hurry preparing to hasten over to you, our Baggage is gone on board Capt Sanderson this afternoon, and he is to saile to morrow for Harwich whether we shall be hastening in three or four Days in order to embark.

"Lord Orrery is to be with my Lord Duke [of Marlborough] this evening and I hope we shall leave matters here pretty easy. . . ."

Same date. Duke of Queensberry to the same.

Enclosing a letter to be forwarded to Mr Jefferyes who has left no directions in his grace's office how his letters may be addressed to him while he is on his way to Bender.

1711, Feb. 19th. Lord Peterborough to Lord Townshend. From Lintz.

"After a most uneasy journey I am come as far as Lintz & have the mortification to be stop'd within a day & a half of Vienna. The Snow is melted & the Rivers impassable by Land, & the Ice prevents the passage by the Danube.

"... I fear our affairs in Spain are in an ill Condition, in a few days I shall give you the best account I can of affairs in these parts . . ."

Same date. John Laws to Horatio Walpole. From Brussels.

"Our freshest letters from Paris are of the 13th We are still without any accompt of what has passed at Girona since the Capitulation of the Town on the 25th of January There is nothing material from the Enemies Frontier on this side except that the great want of money still continues among their Troops.

"The 17th being Her Majesty's Birthday it was celebrated here by firing the Cannon, with all other usual Rejoicings, and the greatest marks of Zeal and Affection were shown on this Occasion by the Government and People, in acknowledgement of the good effects they receive from Her Majesty's gracious Protection"

1711, Feb. 20th. James Taylor to the same. From the Horse Guards.

"... The Lottery Act will pass in a very few days, and consequently very soon wee shall know if the People like the proposition, I wish they may with all my heart for the Money wee want very much. My Lord Duke [of Marlborough] left the Towne a Sunday Morning last for Holland. I wish him a good Voyage & good Success this Summer. Wee are here under some apprehensions that Barcelona will be besieged."

1711, Feb. 24th, N.S. James Jefferyes to Lord Townshend. From Hanover.

Enclosing a despatch under a flying seal for his Lordship's perusal.

1711, Feb. 27th. James Taylor to Horatio Walpole. From the Horse Guards.

"I forgott to tell you in my last that the house of Lords had passd the Qualification Bill which I hear by a Computation will throw out above

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two hundred Members (at the next Election for a new Parliament) of the present house. The Duke of Argyll will be setting out for Spain in about 8 or ten days."

Same date. Lord Townshend's Letters of Recall. Dated at St. James's. Signed and sealed by Queen Anne, and countersigned by Henry St. John.

1711, Feb. 28th. Lord Peterborough to Horatio Walpole. Dated at Vienna and addressed to "Monsieur Walpool" and "Mr Wallpool."

The writer is hoping to send accounts from Vienna that may not be disagreeable. The news from Spain is very mortifying.

Same date. Lord Raby to the same. From Berlin.

"... I know before yours [came to hand] that my Regt was taken, seeing my agent writ me very lately word that he had received a letter from my major Coll. Benson at Burgos in Spain, but by yours I am informed that King Charles has raised up a Regt of Dragoons which is call'd the Royall which I thought was attributed to mine & am obliged to you for your information. This Court is in great hopes now of an accomodation with the Prince of Frieze & and if the conclusion is intirely made perhaps you may see our Court with you in the spring.

"I do assure you I am very glad the Duke of Marlborough is like to command again, I shall win 10 pistoles by it which I laid with the Prince Royall in November last I have very great hopes the War in Hungary is ended by Prince Ragotzys making his peace with the Emperor."

[P.S.] "The affair of the Elector of Hanover's taking the Bishoprick of Hildesheim continues to make a great noys here but the quarels of these German Princes are allways ended by a paper war at Ratisbone."

1711, March 2nd. James Taylor to the same. From the Horse Guards.

"I am sorry to hear that your Revocation was sent a Tuesday Night last expecting now to have the Pleasure of seeing you in England I am etc."

1711, March 6th. Robert Mann to the same. From London.

"... I have taken the liberty to order Mr Davis of Rotterdam to send you a small parcell of Silk for hancercheifs which I desire your Care of when you come for England and beg you'l buy me a peace of lace not two fine for Shirts and not quite so broad as your uncle's . . ."

1711, March 7th. General Francis Palmes to the same. From Vienna.

Explaining a projected interim settlement of the dispute between the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy as to the right of the latter to certain fiefs in Montferrat, and mentioning that the Elector of Mayence, uncle of the Vice Chancellor of the Empire, has agreed to furnish four battallions which the States General are to send into Spain.

1711, March 10th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole. From Ham-
burgh.

"... The King of Sweden's Declaration, I had two or three days before, and find the Vandall's wandering blood is in him and that the Goth will sooner leave his Cittyes, and Dominions, then the pleasure of rambling at randome. I am affraid, wee shall have the Devill to do with him, for in all his proceedings Revenge is his most Christian attribute, and he is made of such Mold that he must have a magicall wheele that puts him into any shape, but what hee'l bare

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himself. You must be speedy in what you do one way or other, for you have now to do with a Man, I mean Generall Governour Welling, Who is the most retir'd, cunning Polititian, at least Intriguer, on earth, and one who is no less then a Swedish Caper in the very Midelle of a French Soop. Putt him into a Limbeck, and when the Sued is Evaporated the Spiritt will be *un cordial pour le Roy de France*"

1711, March 11th. Josiah Burchett, Secretary to the Admiralty Board, to Lord Townshend. From the Admiralty Office.

"I send your Lordship herewith an Order from the Lords Commrs of the Admiralty directing one of the Captains of the Yachts now in Holland to bring your Excellency to England. There are now at Rotterdam severall of her Maj^{ty}s Ships under the Command of Captain Scott of the Romney, who is ordered to convoy your Lordship to England if you can be timely ready, otherwise the Deptford a Ship of 50 Gunns is ordered from the Downes to Holland to attend on your Excellency."

Same date. Abraham Stanyan to Horatio Walpole. From Berne.

Referring to a Col. Bugnot's proposal to "debauch 7 or 8000 men from the Enemy's Army, it would be methinks a piece of Service that deserves Encouragement."

1711, March 13th. John Wich to the same. From Hamburg.

A hurried line requesting Mr Walpole to give the enclosed to Mr Cardonnell. "I wish you a bumper, and a good night."

Same date. A News-letter from Paris. In French.

The king last Tuesday reviewed his two regiments of French and Swiss Guards, which cannot set out so soon as was intended on account of the rains having rendered the roads impassable.

In connection with this review they tell rather a curious story, which is mortifying for the Duke de Guiche. As colonel of the King's Guards he went to Versailles to learn on what day it pleased the King to hold the review, and he enquired where it should be held, seeing that it could not well be held as usual on the Plain of Grenelle, near the Invalides, which was still under water from the inundation of the Seine. To this enquiry the King replied that it would be no great harm if they were all drowned

Same date. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall.

"D[ear] Sr—I am now much tired at near three in the morning and cannot do any more than acknowledge yours I did not deliver your first letter wth any ceremony to Mr Secy [St John] since your last ended with that request, however I put it into his hands that he might see how desirous you were of his Protection. We have not a farthing from Ireland yet. When it comes I shall be mindfull of your just Pretensions. I hope our Lottery will make a great Sound abroad. It has surpass'd every body's imagination. I have lost a Guinea upon it, besides being exclud'd, but the Parl^t wants more, and may get it by this method which seems so agreable.—I am Dr Sr—Y^{rs} &c. G. T."

1711, March 14th. Lord Raby to the same. From Berlin. Endorsed "Lord Raby's Circular of March 14, 1711."

It begins :—Having receiv'd my letters of revocation Sunday last, I would have taken my Audience of leave immediately, but the King having a mind I shou'd have a publick one, desired me to defer it till Tuesday next, & told me at the same time he would dine with me the day before."

Same date. Daniel Pulteney to the same. From Copenhagen.

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About the Swedish Declaration against the neutrality &c. [5½ pp.] and enclosing an extract from a letter to the Duke of Queensberry on the same subject [2½ pp.].

1711, March 15th. Lord Raby to the same. From Berlin.

"... the Declaration of the Swedes was general as you will see by what I sent formerly to his Excellence my Lord Townshend, & it can't but extremely embarase all the Powers concerned in the Guaranty. . . . I hope soon to have the honour of waiting on him myself at the Hague tho' I dread the roads I hope to be setting out from hence before the end of next week."

1711, March 16th. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall.

"Dr Sr—Since last Post I have had the favour of yours of the 20th

"I put my Bro^r [Christopher] in mind to solicit for money for L^d Townshend upon M^r Sec^r's letter, but I fear the Treas[ur]y bears dunning very well, if I could forward it more [expeditiously] I would do my utmost. I sent your good News to S^r W. Hodges who by his Son has let me know, how much satisfied they are to have come off so well. They ought surely to own your hearty Pains in this matter with great thankfulness.—[The Marquis de] Guiscard we believe will dye, it is not his wounds that prove mortal, they are all well, but the Messengers & others when they got him down bruised him horribly; they were fain to make an Incision yesterday, & above a quart of Sanies, or bruised blood came out. If he dyes he will save us the trouble of straining hard with the Laws to hang him; 'tis wretched to see how difficult it is to come at the life of a Vilain by Law. I am told the Lords have passed the Wine Bill with an Amendment which the Commons have agreed to, so people hope to have good wine here, tho' not much cheaper; & as we must have it, our Merch^{ts} may do it as well as others. The over-filling the Lottery causes a great Confusion in the City. I think they have agreed to compute, & deduct proportionally from every one to reduce it to the sum they want, & those who won't take their money back in proportion, may take the Law of the Bank if they please. I hear one Blunt who put in above 100 m. li. [£100,000] is very resty & untractable. I waited on Mr. Boyle this morning before he went out of Town, & he bid me desire that you would add to the Com[issio]n you have already from him half a hoghead of the best Hermitage wine you can get. I thank you for your readiness as to my Shirts and Lace. We find by this Post that Lord Peterborow has executed his Com[issio]n very vigorously. I hope we shall see good effects of it. I think it is our Sheet Anchor. Were the Hungarian trouble finished we might be more easy as to the pernicious projects of the Swedes. Mo^r Steinghens seems to think his Master too generous; 'tis seldom that German Princes' generosity hurts them.—I am ever—Dr Sr, Y^{rs} G. T."

1711, March 17th. George Mackenzie to the same. From Dresden.

"... what you wrote me in Cyphers by the last of the 10th Instant was very acceptable to me . . . such are my orders to make as little use of numbers as possible. 'tis to no purpose to me to alledge prudence will have it otherwise, because I must hold that obedience is better than Sacrifice."

Same date. Daniel Pulteney to the same. From Copenhagen.

About the Swedish declaration against the neutrality, etc. 5½ pp.

Same date. Copy of an unsigned letter in French. Dated at Geneva and unaddressed. Enclosed in Mr. Stanyan's letter to Horatio Walpole of March 28th.

“L'on a fait courir un bruit sourd à Paris, que Milor Duc de Marlborough étoit mort subitement en Angleterre d'un Mal qui n'avoit dure que 18 heures, l'on ma assuré que M^r d'Yberville avoit écrit ici cette Nouvelle

“On se prévient en France que S. M. Britannique pourra être bien tôt détrônée, et que l'Angleterre ayant un Roy entièrement devoië au sien, elle se trouvera bientôt triomphante, et au dessus de tous ses ennemies, auxquels elle se trouvera pour lors en état de pouvoir faire absolument la Loy. Il est certain qu'en général en France l'on donne fort à present dans ces sortes d'idées. C'est ce que j'ay peu reconnoître.

“Les Dommages qu'on à receus par l'enflure extraordinaire de la Seine sont considerables, tout fois l'incommode et la crainte en a été beaucoup plus grande que le Mal.

“Le Rhône a été aussi débordé, et en general plusieurs Provinces du Royaume ont souffert par ces Debordem^{ts} extraordinaires.

“Pour peu qu'on reflexisse la dessus, on jugera bien que les pertes considerables arrivées ainsi à une partie des Peuples de France, ne peut en ce tems ci que causer une fort grande breche aux recettes du Roy, et faire qu'il trouvera infiniment plus de difficultés à recouvrer les fonds qui lui seroient necessaires pour le Soutien de cette guerre.”

1711, March —. A Memorandum of letters written by Lord Townshend and M^r Walpole on March 10th, March 13 & March 17th, 1711, N.S., and part of a rough draft of a letter in the handwriting of M^r Walpole.

1711, March 18th. James Jefferyes to Horatio Walpole. From Vienna.

“ I am sorry your stay at the Hague is like to be of so short continuance The French, Poles and Swedes opposed with all their power the mission of the Turkish envoy to this court, but he is expected in a few days. The Turks reckon they shall have 80,000 fighting men, besides those designed for the fleet. There is little appearance of their doing any great mischief, especially if they do not succeed in their first fury.

“The horse tail's not yet exposed among them.”

[P.S.] “Your commands will come safe to my hands if you address them to M^r Fury, Agent for the Turkish Merch^{ts} at this Place.”

1711, March 20th. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall.

“Dear Sir—Now you have put off your Ministerial Airs, perhaps even the shortest of my letters may be important to you, but almost two in the morning will not suffer me to be long. You needed no Apology to M^r Sec^{ry} [Boyle] for my Lord Townshend's Mem[oria]ll, which came at the same time with the letters. Mr Boyle is out of Town, so I could only forward your letter to him by this Post, but I told his servant, who is here, that he should look out sharp, as soon as the Rotterdam Fleet arrives. I wish you a good voyage expecting to see you now with the first easterly wind.

“I am ever D^r S^r—Y^{rs} &c. G.T.”

Same date. John Wich to the same. From Hamburgh.

“ Whensoever, or Wheresoever I can serve dear M^r Walpole, I'll do it with a Freindship becoming a Man of Honour, and hope I may now and then have the same satisfaction by the [Packett] Boat, I have had by the Post. Pray lett my Lord Ambassadour carrye with him from the Hague a good impression of me.”

Same date. George Mackenzie to the same. From Dresden.

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Alludes to misunderstandings and explanations and expresses great regard for Mr Walpole. Sends humblest services to Colonel Cathcart and to Mr Envoy Chetwynd "when he shal arryve on this Side."

Same date. Alexander Cunningham to the same. From Venice. Addressed "A Monsieur, Mons^r Ho^{re} Walpoole Secetaire de Sa Maj^{tie} Britannique chez My L^d Tounsend à la Hay, Holland."

"Dear Sr—I did not intend to trouble you this post, but being to goe from hence to Rome the morrow and having had yours this morning I can't leave this place without expressing the horror I conceive at my L^d Ton[nshen]d's leaving the Hague, I see it likewise in print, and all are amazed with the news, what's the meaning of it God knows, L^d Lon[s]d[a]le is heartilie concerned and hopes we shall all meet, and will now pass the time in Italie that he intended to have stayed at the Hague next winter. The acc^{ts} we have from Engl^d are odd, soe I'm more virtuoso than ever, and for my own happiueess will shut my eyes henceforth from all news and fortifie my incredulitie and not think the Isle[an]d is to be ruined before 'tis ruined. The French here tell me the secrets of our cabinet, I looked on their acc^{ts} as Romance or Commedie, but I find them some thing else, and can assure you they laugh at all your preparations against Spain, nay they rejoyce at 'em; Italie is much influenced by Vienna at present, and if the Great Duke should chance to dye now, the fate of his Cuntrey is in the hands of the Emp^r. However the French faction, tho' quiet at present, is numerous and busie under hand, they heave [have] Abbatours among our travellers, and I expect to see more of that where I'm going, but I shall shut my eyes, as others did on me. The Doge of the Nicolotti is dead and the watermen are cabaling as much against the time of electing a new Doge as our parteys doe for a Speaker or a Secretary of State. Mr Newton is gone from Rome having got the Pope's Medals and other marks of Esteem from the Virtuosi, the book he has printed makes him famous with the learned, I have not yet seen it, but belive it must be weel done, and heave that pleasure yet to come. We hear nothing from Mr Molesworth since he left this place, but I know he's safe arrived at Florence. If My L^d Amb^{dr} have any Com^{ds} for me he knows how much I'm his serv^t and shall receive 'em with particular pleasure, I shall write to him verie soon. My L^d Lonsdale gives his heartie service to his Exc^{ly}, and all the adversitys of his friends don't in the leest alter him; he travells with reputation wherever he goes and I must say he's one of the hopefuller young Gent I have ever known, he has a particular kindness for you and gives his service to you and 'tis with the greatest respect that I am etc."

1711, March 21st. Daniel Pulteney to the same. From Copenhagen

Besides the six Norway ships taken by the Swedes eleven more have been taken, some of them by French Privateers sailing under Swedish Commissions. Mr Jackson Her Majesty's Resident at Stockholm writes that "no more Zintoms of the Plague had appeared" there since the early part of February.

Same date. Lord Raby to Lord Townshend. From Berlin.

"..... Our good fortune is, the conjunctures are such in these parts that the King's best Game is certainly continuing firm with the allies, & all the offers of France are not to be relyd on, which they are sensible of here, tho' the Divil can't hinder them from nibbling at the bait."

17¹⁰₁₁, March 23rd. Sir William Hodges to the Same. Dated in London and addressed "To his Ex^{cy} the Lord Townshend. Her Maj^{ty} of Great Britain's Ambassador & Plenipotentiary at the Hague—Present."

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The writer thanks his Excellency for having procured, through his interest with the States General, the restoration of two Buenos Ayres ships and their cargoes.

Same date. The same "To Horatio Walpole Esq^r att his Ex^{cies} the Lord Townshend her Maj^{ty} of Great Britain's Ambass^{or} & Plenipotentiary—At the Hague."

On the same matter as the last which was enclosed in this. It goes on :—

. the Spaniards have a great many excellent Proverbs and one is, Medio pan e mejor que inguno. [Half a loaf is better than no bread] I have presumed to write his Ex^{cy} a few lines of thanks for the hon^r he hath been pleased to do me and the [persons] concerned, which letter goes inclosed, so pray favor me to deliver it, and [this] is all I can say till I shall have the hon^r to waite on his Ex^{cy} & to see you in England, which I hope shortly to do, interim I tender you all due respects and am etc. WM. HODGES."

1711, March 24th. Lord Raby to Horatio Walpole. From Berlin.

The writer is setting out for the Hague the next day.

1711, March 25th. Admiral Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Ranelagh in Vaia Bay. Reports an engagement between three of the writer's ships and four French ships. The names of the English ships are the Severn, the Lyme, and the Lyon. Captain Pudner commands the Severn. Captain Strickland commands the Nassau. Captain Walpole has lost his right arm by a cannon ball.

1711, March 26th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole. From Ham-
burgh.

Regrets at Mr Walpole's departure for England and compliments.

1711, March 27th. William Gibson to the same. From Rotterdam. Addressed "To Horatio Walpole Esq^r Secretary to his Excellence the Lord Townshend, Tot, St Gravenhage. Enclosing a "bill of Loading" for two casks of wine shipped on board "the Martha, Rich^d Perkins master."

1711, March 28th. Abraham Stanyan to Lord Townshend. From Berne.

"My Lord,—Not knowing how long your Ex^{cy} may continue at the Hague, I take this Opportunity of returning my most humble thanks to your Lordp. for the many favours I have received from you both during my Stay at the Hague and since, begging leave to assure you that I shall always retain a gratefull sense of them, and think myself very happy, if I can ever find an Opportunity of shewing my gratitude. It is not for me to judge of the reasons which prevailed with your Lordp. to quitt your Embassy, I doubt not but they are good as to your own particular, but I don't know whether you can so well justify them to the publick, since all the letters from Holland, as well as the persons I meet with that come from thence, speak with great regret of your Ex^{cys} leaving that Countrey. However it be, since it has been your Choice I heartily wish it may prove to your Satisfaction, and beg leave to assure you, that wherever you are, I shall always be with the utmost respect—My Lord—Your Ex^{cys} most faithfull & most humble servant.

"A: STANYAN."

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Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Berne.

"I have no news to send you but the Copy of a letter I have seen from a General Officer in the D. de Noailles's army in Catalonia which you will find here annexed.

"The letters from Milan of the 20th inst. say that they had yet no News of the Arrival of our Fleet at Vado, but that it was expected every day, and that the Troops would embark for Catalonia as soon as it arrived.

"Pray can you tell me what is become of Mr Stanhope? & since I am making enquiry I desire you would let me know whether I must lose you with my Lord Townshend, or whether you stick to the Embassy and not to the Amb^r. Wherever you are I shall always be very heartily—Dear S^r—Your etc."

As a post-script to this letter is a copy of a letter in French from a General Officer in the army of the Duc de Noailles, dated March 15th.

1711, March 30th. Les Plaintes du Roy de Prusse contre les Etats G[e]n[er]aux. Dated at the Hague and unsigned. 8 pp.

[No date.] Les demandes faites à l'Empereur, outre celles qui sont faites cy dessus aux Etats Generaux. 3 pp. This paper is appended to the last.

1711, March 31st, N.S. George Mackenzie to Lord Townshend. Dated at Dresden.

"My Lord,—I received yeasterday the honour of the letter that your Excellency had been pleas'd to write to me of the 24th Inst., and sincerely beg leave to assure Your Lordship, that I am too sensibly touch'd with the loss I must make, to've receiv'd with indifference the notice you've thereby given me of your Excie's purpose to return into England I must presume that Your Lordp's remembrance of the plainness and fullness with which I have faithfully ever acquainted you, with all that past in these parts, will continually be such proofs of my unbounded Confidence in, and of the attachment I really conserve for Your Lordp, that if hereafter any thing offer wherein I may be usefull, that at least I may still promise myselfe the Satisfaction of your Excie's commands.

"I am with a most profound respect—My Lord—Your Excellencie's most obedient, most faithfull, & humblest Serv^t

"GEORGE MACKENZIE."

Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole. Dated as the last.

"Sir,—I ingeniously receiv'd with the deepest regret the notice you had been pleas'd to give me of the 24th Instant, that you are at same time with My Lord Townshend to return into England. I'm very sensible that your own personal Merit as well as other advantageous Circumstances will still make every Situation easie to you, but as I cannot promise myselfe the like happiness with any by the freedom and Confidence that I used [to receive from] and repos'd in you, I presume you will forgive me to be sensibly affected with what may be my highest misfortune: I hope you have had some demonstrations of my soundness and Sincerity, and therefore may be persuaded I shal never be very diffuse in Protestations; but as you cannot doubt, that I have the due Sentiments I ought, of the many and signal obligations you've done me, in the Course of your Residence & Negotiations; I presume you'll give me leave to assure you, that I will in all time coming very gladly embrace every opportunity that can contribute to your Satisfaction and my acknowledgments.

" I presume you are more generous, than [to] deny me the complacency I shal ever receive, to effectually declare that I am with the

utmost Sincerity & cordial respect—Dr Sir—Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

“GEORGE MACKENZIE.”

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1711, April 6th. Mons. Thomas Laurens to the same [?] Dated at Briel and unaddressed.

“ . . . Je suis informé que les vaisseaux de guerre resteront en mer sans entrer à Goree, pour attendre Son Excellence Mylord Townshend.
 . . . ”

1711–1712. Copies of six letters from Lord Peterborough. From 1st September 1711 to 12th August 1712. Dated at Venice.

1713, Jan. 9th. “To The R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Visc^t Townshend at Rainham Hall near Swaffham—Norfolk.—Free.” In an official hand and unsigned. Dated in London.

“My Lord—From the Hague [we hear] that the main Point in Question between Prince Eugene and Villars is about a safe Barrier for the Empire with the latter as yet is far from yielding and insists not only on the entire Sovereignty of Strasburg and Alsace, but alsoe of the Country quite down to Germersheim inclusive which it's beleived the Emperor neither will or can agree to, meantime the States are very uneasy least France should stipulate something from his Imp^l Maj^{ty} to their Prejudice touching the Barrier in the Netherlands, have ord^{ed} the Comanders of the Frontier Provinces and Towns to repaire to their sev^l Gov^{ts} and double their usuall Guards.

“From Hamborough [we hear] that the King of Denmark has given leave for Provisions to be bro^t in every Fortnight into Toninghen on condition the Congress be held the 24th at Brunswick to accomodate differences between the Northern Princes, and that the house of Mr. Roberts the Brittish Consull at Elsnore was lately burnt but (*sic*) a sudden Fire and all his Papers consum'd, among them a Packet from England directed to Stockholme and another from thence to England.

“Charles Vivian Esq^r is made a Com^r of the Stamp office in the room of Cap^t Steele who some time since resign'd.

“This Day's Dutch Post advises from Vienna that sev^l Imperial^l Regiments in Hungary have orders to march for Italy where new Troubles are expected from the King of Sicily.

“From Strasburgh [there is news] of the 1st, That a detachm^t of the Garrison of Friburgh have taken the Pass of Newstadt 4 Leagues from Villinghen and thereby opened a way on that side into the Black Forrest.

“From Paris [we hear] that their Sea Armament is very great having 12,000 Landmen on board and all Materialls of Warr in order as they give out to assist the Spaniards in [the] Conquest of Sardinia.

“And from the Hague [we hear] that on the 13th the 2 Dutch Ambassad^{rs} set out for Paris and on the 15th that [the Ambassador] of France made his publick Entry at the Hague.”

1714, Oct. 12th, O.S. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to Mons^r Vandenberg. From Whitehall. In French.

His Lordship returns thanks for congratulations on his appointment as Secretary of State, and will contribute as far as lies in his power to maintain a good understanding and friendship between Great Britain and Holland.

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1714, Oct. 29th. A letter from the Avoyer and Council of Berne to Lord Townshend on politics and local disputes. In German. 4 pp.

1714, Dec. 6th. "Baron Schack's new Letter of Credence," from Peter the Great, "rec^d from Sir Clement Cottrel 30th April 1715." In Latin. Dated at St Petersburg. 1 p.

1714 --. "A Narrative of Mr R. A[?s] Correspondence with the House of Hanover." From Aug^t 1712 to Nov^r 1714. In a parchment cover, 41 pp. Eight more pages have been destroyed. Printed copies of the Queen's Speeches of 6th June 1712 and 2nd March 1713, and also a copy of the "Post-Boy" of 3rd July 1714, are bound up with this MS.

1714-1717. Letters from L^d V[iscount] Townshend, L^{ds} Stanhope, Sunderland, and others, belonging to Marquis Townshend. [In a card-board cover.]

1715, March 9th. Copy of a letter from the Emperor Charles VI. to King George I., on the Affair of the Barrier. Dated at Vienna. In French. 7 pp.

1715, March 14th. "Abstract of a letter from Bilbao about a Spanish Ship fitting out for Newfoundland to demand and assert their Right pursuant to the 15 Article of the treaty att Utrecht [Utrecht]."

1715, March 16. Copy of a letter from the Emperor to King George I., acknowledging a letter of Jan^y 15th received at the hand of Lieut. General Cadogan.

It concludes: "Je ne dois pas oublier de donner ici au Zèle particulier & à la dextérité de M^r Cadogan à mener et à finir sa Commission, les louanges qu'il merite, étant etc."

[No date.] A Memorial in French showing how the Emperor could attach to his interests the League of the Grisons and thereby establish an easy communication between the States of the Empire and the Duchy of Milan. 11 pp.

1715, April 1st. Translation of a letter from Peter the Great to King George I., congratulating the latter on his accession.

1715, July 10th. Monsieur Baruer to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated at Vienna and unaddressed.

The writer sends compliments and would much like to come to England" Mad^{lle} d'Appermont has the small pox ; if our hero [the Prince Eugene] escapes [it] the mother and daughter may go to Brabant whither the Prince who has been appointed governor will shortly go too. . . ."

[1715, August.] Marquis de Rochegude to the same. In French. Undated and unaddressed. Written "at the Hand and Pen, in Panton Street near Leicester Square."

Enclosing a copy of the writer's recent despatch to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, and begging a continuance of his Lordship's favour.

1715, Augt. 12th. The copy of the despatch just mentioned. In French. Dated in London.

It begins:—"Great and sovereign Lords the good resolutions of Parliament sustained by the levy of 8 or 10 thousand men have arrested the Pretender on his road"

1715, Augt. ^{13th}/_{24th}, Monsieur Petkum to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated in London and unaddressed. Endorsed: "Mr. Petticū 13 Aug."

The writer complains that he has not as yet received any satisfaction for the offence done to him in the King's Chamber at the Palace by Mr Graham, in violation of the Law of Nations ; and he begs his Lordship to obtain for him speedy redress.

1715, Aug. 27th. Extract from a letter in Italian. Unsigned and unaddressed. Dated at Paris and describing the last hours of Louis XIV.

[Circ. 1715.] An anonymous undated letter addressed "To the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Viscount Townsend, Principall Minister of State, Albemarle Street."

"My Lord — As your Lordpp is generally knowne [as] a great Benefactor to your Country in all your Eminent Stations ; I made bold to intimate to your Ldpp that I could discover a gang of Rogues, some high way men, who have beene out very lately a month [ago] ; and by some undoubted Circumstances brought home great booty. I am a stranger to them and to all ill practice, the Intelligence came to me by chance, and I infer from making a discovery of the house they resort to ; if I am known to be the discoverer, my life incurre great danger ; to serve my Country is my sole motive, notwithstanding if it prove true, I expect £300 : your Ldpp's word I and the world can depend on : if it be approved off I will proceede to my uttmmost to serve my Country, but I will not be knowne to any such rogues who [I] am told are notorious ones. I beg your Lopp's pardon your obe^t ser^t. a.b : ooo.

"[P.S.] in the flying post, if occation be I expect to hear further."

1715, Sept. 1st. Chidly Pigott to Lord Townshend.

The writer prays his Lordship to recover from one Mr Beak a petition that the King had referred to his Lordship's Committee.

No date. "Deduction de ce qui s'est passé à l'égard de la demolition de Dunkerque depuis la Signature de la Paix à Utrecht jusqu'à la mort de la feüe Reyne." 18 pp.

1715-1716. Letters from Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Hague from the 8th February 1715 N.S. to 23rd October 1716. A thick bundle in a cardboard cover.

1715-1716. Despatches of Admiral Sir John Norris from 13th May 1715 to 4th November 1716.

1715, May 10th. Copy of a despatch from the Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Townshend.

Enclosing a copy of "Instructions for Sir John Norris for his proceeding to and from the Baltic with the Squadron of his Ma^{ty} Ships under his Command." Signed by Sir George Byng, George Dodington, Sir John Jennings, George Baillie, Sir Charles Turner, and Abraham Stanyan.

To these instructions are appended "A List of his Majesties Ships, designed to proceed to the Baltic under your Command," and "A List of Ships Employ'd by the underwritten Merchants to import Hemp from Petersbergh for his Majesties service, Anno 1715."

From the second of these lists it appears that the number of ships placed under the command of Sir John Norris—was four third-rate, fifteen fourth-rate, and one sloop.

The Merchant ships were the America, Thomas Pickarden ; the Adventure, John Smith ; the Three Martins, Robert Tomson ; the Mary & Elizabeth, Samuel Cont ; the Hannah, Ralph White ; the Benjamin, John Hooper ; the Thomas & Henry, Nicholas Constant ; the Plym Stock, Capt. Harrison ; the Dorothy, Adam Abbot ; and the Friend's Adventure, Alexander Long.

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The names of the owners of these vessels (so far as they are given), are [Sir] Randolph Knipe, [Sir] Godfrey Webster, Jos. Martin, William Astell, Charles Goodfellow, and George Morley Jnr.

1715, May 13th. Sir John Norris, on board the Cumberland at the Nore, to Lord Townshend.

The writer is delayed as he is waiting for some of the Merchant Ships and for Naval Stores. He concludes "I shall not loose one moment of time in proceeding from hence as soon as in the power of My Lord.— Your Lordships most Obed^t faithful Ser^t.

"JN: NORRIS."

[1715.] "Draught of a lett^r to be writt by S^r Jⁿ Norris to His Mat^{ys} Ministers at Stralsund & Stockholm." Undated.

"Pursuant to the Instructions I have received from His Majesty; I am to acquaint you that I am arrived here with a Squadron of Men of war, and a fleet of Merchant men under my Convoy, as well for the Security & protection of the Commerce in the Baltick Sea, as to demand of the King of Sweden reparation and satisfaction for the great losses w^{ch} the British Merchants have sustained of late years, in having great number of their ships taken and confiscated with their Cargo's by the Swedes without any just reason or pretence whatsoever, and also to require an abrogation of the Edict relating to Privateers published by the King of Sweden at Stralsund the 19th February last; I must therefore desire you to lose no time after the receipt of this to represent to his Swedish Majesty the occasion of my arrival with the fleet under my Command in these Seas; and that the King my master having nothing more at heart than the preservation of the antient Friendship between the two Crowns, is very much concerned that the behaviour of the Swedes in taking and confiscating contrary to some treaties still in force the ships and effects belonging to His subjects, and the denyall of satisfaction & redress to them notwithstanding the repeated instances made by you as well as by Mr Jackson on that account has obliged His Majesty to send me with a naval force to protect His subjects in carrying on their lawful trade to the Baltick ports, and to demand of the King of Sweden immediate reparation for the losses sustained by the British Merchants (an account of which is here annexed) and also an abrogation of the aforesaid unjustifiable Edict relating to Privateers, which renders the Commerce to these parts impracticable contrary to the Treaties still subsisting between the two Crowns; and lastly to insist that the freedom of trade to the ports of the Baltick may be immediately restored to His Majesties Subjects, and preserved for the future without any interruption or molestation whatsoever.

"You will at the same time let His Swedish Majesty know for these reasons I am directed to stop all such ships that I shall meet with which shall belong to him, or to his subjects, or that carry his Commission, and to detain them, untill I shall receive from you the King of Sweden's full compliance to these demands; which are so agreeable to justice and reason, that I cannot doubt but His Swedish Majesty out of his known love and regard to both will grant a ready and favourable answer; but if contrary to all expectations he shall continue to refuse complying with what is desired in the name of the King my master, I shall then be obliged to [take] such ships as I shall intercept belonging to him or to his subjects, or carrying his Commission, as just reprizalls for the damages sustained by the British subjects, and carry them with me as such into England."

[No date.] "Copie. Conte Specifique des pertes et domages qu'ont faites les Sujets Britanniques par la Saisie et Confiscation de Vaisseaux

et Marchandises sous mentionnées dans la Suède." Fourteen claims the total of which amounts to £65,449. Perhaps enclosed in the last. 6¼ pp.

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1715, June 23rd. Copy of Minutes of Council of War, held on board the Cumberland at Revel. Enclosed in the next letter.

Present: Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Blue, &c.; Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear Admiral of the Blue; Captains Edward Hopson, Charles Strickland and Thomas Smith; Mons^r L. du Neth, Rear Admiral of Holland, and Captains Jolle Jolles and John Taatman.

The decision come to at this Council of War was to set sail for Dorwind, for the protection of the trade of Riga, so soon as the four ships daily expected from the Island of Hoghland should return; to call for despatches at Dantzick; and to hold a fresh Council of War to determine the proper time for returning with the Fleet to Revel in order to convoy the Trade to England and Holland.

With the above paper was also enclosed in the next letter a "List of the Czar's Fleet as they are disposed in a Line of Battel."

1715, June 24th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated, on board the Cumberland, at Revel.

The writer sent away the Trade bound to Petersburg with four men-of-war to see them as far as the Island of Hoghland. On the 23rd he held a Council of War, "so we may put to Sea again so soon as the said four Ships have rejoind us." Has had the good Fortune to prevail with the Dutch Admiral to join with him "in such a Cruise as will not only serve for the Security of our Commerce, but also enable me to answer the other purposes of his Maj^{ty}, so far as the time will allow The people here are stil in dayly expectation of the Czar's Arrival with his Fleet from Cronslot but we have not received any Account of his leaving that Place."

[P.S.] 25th June.

"The Post not going away yesterday I have an Opportunity to acquaint your Lord^{sh} that last night I had a letter from the Czar by his private Secretary, by which and what that Gentⁿ had orders to tell me I find his Maj^{ty} is very desirous of my stay till he arrives with his Fleet from Cronslot, which his Sec^y assures me will be in a day or two I have inclos'd the Muscovite Line of Battel, and can tell your L^{dp} our Trade is got safe to Petersburg. I sailed this morning from the Road of Revel and anchord off Nargan. Your L^{dp} will pardon the Liberty I take of putting my Family's Letters under your Cover."

1715, July 8th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Revel. Enclosing "Lists of the Danish and Sweedish Fleets," and "a State of Provisions on board his Majesty's Ships in the Baltick under the Command of S^r Jⁿ Norris."

The writer has striven to persuade the Dutch Rear Admiral to act with him offensively against the Swedes, but the latter says that he cannot join in any offensive action until he receives such orders from the States, or advice from their Minister, Mr. Lentilo. "I have also received a second letter from the King of Prussia, wherein he acquaints me the Danish Fleet is retired, being too weak for the Swedes, and presses me immediately to endeavour to join the Danes if your Lordship shall send any orders for me at Copenhagen, we may attempt to put them in execution in conjunction with the Danes, as far as our provisions and the season of the year will admit, which are both pretty far spent"

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"P.S. His Czarian Majesty has ordered Gen^l Prince Galexin to make a descent with 60 Gallies from Neustadt or Wassaw, on the coast of Finland in the North Bodom, upon the opposite coast where they can land best, in order to burn the country and divert the Swedes from transporting any troops to Pomerania. The Czar's troops designed for Pomerania are in motion, and I am told he designs to go thither in person.

"I enclosed y^r L^dship the copy of a List I have just had from the Czar of the Danish and Swedish fleets said to be at Sea and of the Danish Flotilla."

1715, July 13th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Dantzick.

" We sailed from thence [Nargan] the 28th, and meeting variable winds we came upon the coast of Windaw the 5th of this month, and being informed there that the Men of War and Trade at Riga were not molested by any Cruisers, we came from that coast, and arrived at Dantzick the 10th, and I am informed here by Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Hopman that they received a packet from your L^dship for me, but had forwarded the same to Revel the Dutch Rear Admiral is informed from the Prints of his Country which he has seen here, that the States have lately declared that their order to him is to keep an exact neutrality, and therefore he cannot joyn with me in any case to act offensively against the Swedes and there being but 14 English Men of War with me, and by letters I have met with here from Mr. Jackson he sends me a List of the Swedish fleet now together, which is 26 sail, and 21 of them are of the Line considering that by the last of this month our trade at Petersburg will be ready, and that from that time we must be gathering up the Commerce to return down the Baltick, y^r L^dsp will expect no further of us than a proceeding with our Trade, unless the Swedes will seek an occasion; but if it happen that we get down with them to Elsenure in any short time, where they will be free from any apprehension of the Swedes, if His Majesty be pleased that I have any further Orders to act with the Men of War, I shall very faithfully endeavour to obey his commands, which I beg your L^dship will answer for me.

"Here is two Merchant Men come to this place, whose Masters I have examined, and they give so odd a relation of the Swedish and Danish fleets, that if I had not examined them myself and found them ready to deliver w^t they said on oath, I should hardly have related it to your L^dship. One of them says that on the 8th instant near Bornholm, he was carried into the Swedish fleet by one of their Cruisers, that they were in all 35 sail, whereof 21 were of the Line, that while he was with them, they discovered the Danish fleet to Leeward and bore down to them, who he says were also 35 sail, and 21 of them in a line to receive the Swedes, that when the Swedes were near the Danes about 30 Cannons were fired from the Swedes at the Danes who made no return; after w^{ch} the Danes bore away and the Swedes kept their wind and so separated, and this man coming on his voiage hither saw no more of their proceedings. The other Master says that on the 9th he was likewise in the Swedish fleet near Bornholm, and saw them in sight of the Danes; that the Swedes had the Wind of them, that he saw some few guns fired from the Swedes, after which the Swedes tacked and stood towards the Island of Bornholm and the Danes towards Fosterburn. . . ."

1715, July 16th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Dantzick.

Sir John encloses a copy of the resolutions come to at a Council of War two days before, and will pursue them if the post brings him nothing to the contrary.

In the Council of War it was decided that the fleet should proceed to Revel "and dispatch four ships from thence to Hoghland, to fetch the trade from Petersburg to Revel, and that when they shall have rejoyned the fleet there, it be considered in another Council of War in what manner 'twill be best to take up the rest of the trade of both nations to proceed down the Baltick in order to return to our Countrys."

1715, Augt. 2nd. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. From Whitehall. Copy. 3 pp.

His Majesty entirely approves Sir John's conduct ; thinks it is of the last consequence to the nation that the merchant men who are now upon their return from the Baltic should be conducted home in safety—since if they should miscarry such a scarcity of naval stores must ensue as would disable him from fitting out a Fleet next Spring—and therefore orders Sir John to convey them home with all convenient speed. As, by returning home with his whole squadron and the merchant ships under convoy, Sir John will probably have no opportunity of making reprisals on the Swedes, he is instructed to leave behind him in the Baltic eight of his ships "under the command of some discreet Officer that is not a Flag," to act in concert with the Danish fleet, to compel the Swedes to make reparation for the damages they have done to his Majesty's subjects during the last two years, and to compel the King of Sweden to revoke the unjustifiable Edict lately published.

1715, Sept. 3rd. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated at Copenhagen.

"My Lord—Since my last to your Lord^p from Dantzick, I am to acquaint you that I sail'd from thence the 25th of August, and anchor'd off Bornholm the 27th by reason of contrary Winds. I sail'd from thence the 1st of this Month and yesterday arrived with all our fleet in the Bay of Knyke, where I found the Danish fleet, whose Admiral sent me by a Frigate, Your Lord^p's Orders of the 2^d of August, upon w^{ch} I immediately came to an Anchor in that Road, and pursuant to your Commands made a detachment of eight of the best of our Ships under the Command of Captain Hopson, to join the Danish fleet and act according to your Lord^p's directions ; and have drawn from our other Ships what provisions they can possibly spare, to enable them to continue on the said service. After they seperated from me this Morning, I sail'd with the rest of our Ships and pass'd the Grounds of Elsenour, and am just come a shoar to this place to adjust with the Ministers for such further Provisions as shall be wanted for the service of the said eight Ships, but as the Post is now going and I have not opportunity to acquaint your Lord^p with any thing further, I shall not fail of taking particular Care to do it by the next," etc.

1715, Sept. 5th. The same to the same. Dated at Copenhagen. A signed duplicate, enclosed from Elsenour in the next letter. 3 pp.

The writer has arranged terms with the King of Denmark's Ministers for the provisioning of the squadron that he is to leave behind him in the Baltic. He hopes [very shortly] to have all our Trade clear'd at Elsenour and to be ready to sail by the first Opportunity to our Country. Is going to Fredricksberg tomorrow, to receive the Queen of Denmark's Commands, and from thence to Elsenour to our ships. The Danish Magazines have neither hemp, cordage, masts nor yards, sufficient for their own ships whence his Lordship will see that in case of difficulty they will not be able to supply our squadron.

Enclosed in the above letter are the three following papers.

1. Sir John Norris's Instructions to Capt. Hopson, Commander of his

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Maj^{ty} Ship the Burford. Dated "aboard the Cumberland off Dræco this 3^d Sep^r 1715." 4²/₃ pp.

2. State of the Provisions of the 8 Ships under the Command of Captain Hopson in the Baltick. $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

3. Rates to be paid for Provisions that shall be taken up at Copenhagen for the Squadron in the Baltick, and charge of putting Men into the Danish Hospitals &c.

The last-mentioned paper which illustrates prices and exchange, and weights and measures, is as follows:—

"At what Rates such Provisions are to be paid for, as the eight Men of War left in the Baltick have occasion to be supply'd with from Copenhagen (Viz^t)

		<i>li. s. d.</i>			
Bread (of the King's sort)		} 2 Danish Schillings, or 0 0 1		sterling per pound.	
Beer	112	"	"	0 4 8	} per Danish tun said to contain 34 English Gallons.
Beef (salt)	4	"	"	0 0 2	
Pork (salt)	7	"	"	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	} per pound.
Oatmeal	480	"	"	1 0 0	
Butter	10	"	"	0 0 5	} per Danish Ton said to contain 36 Eng. Gall.
Cheese	6	"	"	0 0 3	

"The Bills given for the said Provisions, are to be drawn according to the printed Course of Exchange when the Provisions are deliver'd.

"If any Sea Men be put into the King of Denmark's Hospitals, the Charge will be three Rixdollers per Man per Mensem, and five such Dollers are accounted equal to a pound Sterling.

"1715, Sept. 10th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elseneur.

"My Lord—Herewith is the Duplicate of what I had the honour to write to you from Copenhagen the 5th. After I had adjusted every thing then with the Danish Ministers relating to the eight Ships w^{ch} stay under the Command of Capⁿ Hopson, I went to Fredricksburg, where I had the honour of waiting upon the Queen of Denmark and all that Royal Family. Her Majesty was pleased to command me to make her Compliments to the King and Prince and Princess of Wales, and commanded me to dine at her table, when she was pleas'd to drink their Healths and Prosperity, as did all the Royall Family. I came that night to our fleet, and we now only wait a fair wind to sail, w^{ch} I shall be carefull to do the first opportunity that shall present. I am, etc."

1715, Sept. 13th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elseneur.

"My Lord—Since my last to your L^dshp I have only to acquaint you that by contrary winds I am still kept here with the fleet, and the shortness of our provisions has obliged me to endeavour the procuring some at this place, the account of w^{ch} I shall take care be regularly sent to the Commiss^s of the Victualling at the cheapest rates I am able, and pray the L^dship to move His Majesty that Admiralty may order the bills my Secretaries shall draw on the Victualling be regularly complied with. I am, etc."

1715, Sept. 26th. Capⁿ Edward Hopson, R.N., "From on board the Burford in Ruyck Bay," to Lord Townshend. In a clerk's hand; unaddressed, and signed E. Hopson. 2 pp.

"My Lord—In Obedience to the Orders I receiv'd from Sir John Norris, I joyn'd the Danish Fleet with the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under my Command, at this Place the 4th instant, where we have continued ever since without any Motion towards proceeding any further.

"Count Geldenlew came on board and took the Command of the Danish Fleet two days since.

" The small quantity of Provisions which was demanded to compleat our ships to Twelve Weeks at Short Allowance, and but half Allowance of Beer is not yet all delivered should we want a further Supply, I fear it will be very difficult to get. As for Naval Stores by what I can learn they have not any in their Magazines should we be in want thereof. All these things considered, as well as the Season of the Year far advanc'd, I don't see we shall be able to remain in these Seas longer than about the Tenth of October; but my Instructions directing me to consider that at a Council consisting of the Captains of the Squadron, I shall act accordingly, and shall not omit giving your Lordship an Account of our Proceedings as often as Opportunity shall offer, and pray leave to subscribe myself, etc.

"P.S. Just now I received a Message from Count Geldenlew that he had receiv'd the King's Orders, and design'd to sail the next morning by Day light, towards Rugen, I shall accompany him with my Squadron, being willing to promote the Publick Service, but am a little surprized at his giving me no other Intimation of his Intention."

1715, Sept. 27th. Copy of a despatch from Lord Townshend to Captⁿ Hopson. Dated at Whitehall.

" . . . the King being acquainted that the Ministers of Denmark have agreed to furnish you wth provisions at the same Rates as his Danish Majesty is obliged to pay, and that you have a quantity sufficient to serve you till the 10th of October, about w^{ch} time Sr John Norris supposes you may be preparing to return home; I am commanded by his Maj^{ty} to acquaint you that he thinks the interests of his Subjects, and his own Honour too much concern'd to support the particular points mention'd in the instructions Sr John Norris has given you; that it is therefore his pleasure that you should not think of leaving those seas with the Squadron under your Command untill your shall receive the King's speciall orders for that purpose"

1715, Oct. 17th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the "Cumberland near the mouth of the Thames."

"My Lord,—I sailed with the fleet from Elseneur the 29th of the last month, and the 30th the wind coming contrary [we] were obliged to anchor off the Island of Lesson, where we rid till the 2^d instant, and then having a favourable Easterly wind, we sailed out of the Categat, and passed the Schaw with all the fleet in the afternoon. That night came on a violent storm of wind from the South to the South West which dispersed the fleet so, that on the 3rd having hard gales and thick weather, we could not see, besides our own Men of War, and three Dutch, above 40 sail

"The Swallow and Moor, who were ordered to keep in the rear of the fleet were separated from us the night of the Gale.

"The 7th, three Dutch Men of War and some Merchant men parted from us for their Country"

"Captⁿ Finbo will have the honour of delivering this letter to your L^dp. He is a very worthy Gentleman I pray leave to recommend him to your L^dship's favour, and hope soon to be permitted the honour of waiting upon you, and am" etc.

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1715, Nov. 5th. "Traduction d'une lettre du Commisariat de l'estat de la Marine, au Conseil, à Copenhagen." Signed Rantzau, Seckman, and Lassen. (1 page.) To which is appended a statement "Des provisions que l'Admiral le Chevalier John Norris a demandé pour l'Escadre Angloise qui est avec la flotte Danoise, et des provisions receues là-dessus, selon le poid et mesure de Dannemarc." 1 page.

The letter expresses surprise at complaints that the English ships had failed to obtain the provisions promised them, and calls the Council's attention to the accompanying extract which shows how the provisions have been supplied, in payment for which at present the commissariat have not touched a sou, though the commissariat had to advance money for the purchase of the provisions at considerable inconvenience.

[1716]. A list of the Swedish Ships which engaged the Danes on the 28 July 1715, and ought to be expected at Sea this year. Unsigned and undated.

[The total number of ships in this List is 21, and of their guns is 1366, and the proposals that follow seem to have been drawn up by Sir John Norris.]

" Besides the above-mentioned ships the Swedes have at Gottenberg ten sail from 28 to 50 guns, which are in condition for the Sea and were out the 1st of last year.

"The aforesaid Account is the whole number of ships the Swedes had at Sea last year.

"If the King have Occasion for his fleet to proceed up the Baltick, the Danes, not being in a condition, or it not being for their interest to go above the Island of Bornholm, the English should have an equal number of guns in their fleet to the Swedes, to expect the success of a battle in case Occasion offer.

"If the English be only to joyn the Danes and act in conjunction with them, as much less a number as may be reasonably supposed the Danes shall joyn them with, to give the success to a battel in case of an engagement may suffice.

"The Swedes have a much greater number of Men than the English, insomuch that the Adm^l's ship of Sweden will have 1,100 men, and the English Admiral but 470, and a proportional difference between all the ships of the two nations; wherefore 'tis proposed that the English Ships may be allowed the same complement of Men they have in War.

The English ships are now ordered only the allowance of ammunition at home in time of Peace, which is but 40 Charges for each Canon, and in case they have an engagement, that will be neither sufficient to conquer their Enemies nor defend themselves; it is therefore proposed they be allowed the same proportion of Ammunition they carry aboard in time of War, together with 20 rounds of pound-shot, for the Danish Magazines are in so ill a condition, that they cannot supply the English in case of necessity.

"The English were, last year, victualled with four months provision at whole allowance, but if more had not been procured abroad, the ships had not been able to return, and yet, with that help, they were obliged to live some time at half allowance, w^{ch} in sharp weather men are not able to bear; and it is therefore proposed, they carry out with them a greater proportion of provisions.

"It is likewise proposed the fleet be allowed a fifth Rate Frigate, and two Sloops or sixth-rates, to assist in the useful parts of Sounding before the fleet, or helping any Ship that may be distressed by running aground, and also that an Hospital Ship may be allowed for the reception of sick or hurt seamen from the Men of War.

"The Government of England has allowed 16,000 Seamen for this year, and if 7,000 of them be employed to the Baltick, it will be very little or no more charge to England than if they were all kept in the Channel."

1716, May 10th. Instructions for Sir John Norris. Given at the Court at St. James's at this date. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

The instructions recite the grievances of the British Crown and Merchants against the Swedes. The King of Sweden "is now endeavouring to make himself Master of Norway, the reduction of w^{ch} Kingdome we look upon, besides the loss of the trade of Great Britain thither, to be the most ready way both to enable him to cut off entirely the Commerce of our Subjects to the Baltick, and to afford him greater opportunitys of carrying on those projects, which from good grounds we cannot but apprehend he is forming against the Peace and Safety of our Kingdomes."

Then follow specific instructions to Sir John Norris with regard to the reparation he is to demand and to the measures he is to take to enforce it. If he shall judge the King of Sweden's answer to be full and satisfactory, he must then "use all possible instances to divert the Danes from making an Invasion upon Schonen, and from carrying on any hostile attempt against any other the Territories of Sweden."

1716, May 11th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. From Whitehall.

Requesting Admiral Norris to carry the bearer to the Sound and set him ashore at Elsingburg, and on his return to take him on board again and have him landed somewhere near Lubec.

1716, May 12th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris, and to Robert Jackson, British Resident at Stockholm. Dated at Whitehall. Copies of two letters (on the same sheet) enclosing duplicate drafts of the memorial (in French) which Sir John Norris was to send by express to the King of Sweden. Mr. Jackson is desired to form a memorial upon the same plan and to the same purpose, to deliver it to the Senate at Stockholm, and then to transmit to Lord Townshend with all convenient speed an account of the proceedings thereon, and of the answer he receives.

1716, May 17th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at the Nore.

The writer hopes the Hampshire will join him to-morrow from Sheerness, and will take the first opportunity of wind to sail on his voyage. The Muscovite ships sailed the day before he came here.

1716, May 18th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. From Whitehall. Copy.

"The King desires that Sir John will sail at the very first opportunity, and further that, if during his stay in the Baltick, application should be made to him by the Court of Denmark or by any of His Ministers abroad for granting a Convoy to ships carrying provisions for the Garrison at Wismar, he should comply therewith and see the said ships safe to Wismar."

1716, June 5th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elsenaur.

"... I waited on his Danish Maj^{ty} at Fredricksberg and made him our Master's compliments. His Ma^{ty} was pleased to receive me very favourably, and in discourse with me ask'd if he might know the

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purport of my Express to the King of Sweden. I told him 'twas by the command of the King to press his Swedish Maj^{ty} in the strictest manner to desist from his Enterprises in Norway, and for the Freedom of our Trade in the Baltick, and that I expected a favourable answer if the King of Sweden should be so unreasonable as not to permit any answer to come to me, I shall be in want to know from your Lord^{sh} how his Maj^{ty} will please to have me behave myself.

"Mr. Püchler tells me he has writ to England that the Court of Denmark intends a Descent upon Schonen with 20,000 Men who are to intrench themselves there till Troops can be got to strengthen them.

"I trouble your Lord^{sh} with the inclosed Petition of the Master of one of our Merch^t Ships w^{ch} have been detained at Copenhagen by the Danes. I have made application to the Ministers for his Discharge, and they have promised me to be favourable to him."

1716, May 30th. Copy of the humble petition of Robert Curson. Enclosed in the last. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

The petitioner is master of the Adventure of Wells which is principally owned by himself and Mr. John Buckler of Wells. Last March when bound from Coningsberg to London the said ship was taken by a Swedish Privateer. It was recaptured by a Danish Frigate and carried to Copenhagen where it has been detained ever since because he refuses to pay the Danes one fourth of the value of the ship and cargo as salvage. Wherefore he humbly begs "that he may have liberty to prosecute his voyage without being obliged to answer the demand above-mentioned, since our Royal Master is at peace both with the King of Denmark and Sweden."

1716, June 11th. Copy of a letter in French from Mons^r de Puckler to Admiral Norris. Dated at Copenhagen and enclosed "In Sir John Norris's of 1st June 1716."

The writer, on behalf of the King of Denmark, wishes the British Admiral to station his squadron between Carlserona and Bernholm, or between Maën and Dornsbusch, so as to protect the vessels that are coming from Pomerania Mecklenbourg and Holstein. Their arrival is much needed both for fitting out the fleet, and for victualling the fleet and Copenhagen.

1716, June 13th. Robert Jackson to Sir John Norris. Dated at Stockholm. Copy 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

" On Monday morning last the Holstein Privy Councillor Count Vander Nath arrived here in town from Wenersborg, a place about 20 Leagues from the King of Sweden's Camp at Swinesund, and I chanced to meet him the same Afternoon at Court, where after the usual Civility I inquired if he had not seen Mons^r Stambke, when he made no difficulty to own that he left him at Wenersberg this day se'night, and seemed to believe he might still be att the same place, for he told me that while Baron Gortz the Holstein Treasurer and himself were regulating some matters at Wenersbourg, which the said Count Vander Nath went down on purpose to confer with him about, Mons^r Stambke came to the same place in his way to the King of Sweden's Camp, and getting notice of their being there he immediately came to them, and acquainted Baron Gortz of his having some Letters to the King from you, when the said Baron demanding to see the Copys, and Mons^r Stambke telling him he had received none from you, the Baron would not suffer him to proceed any farther, but told him that as he was himself returning the same Day to the King of Sweden, he would let him know as soon as possible when it might be his Maj^{ty} pleasure

to permit him to come to him, so that I cannot but conclude Mr. Stambke will be some time detained, and consequently that you will not see him so very suddenly."

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1716, June 15th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. Copy. 1½ pp.

Lord Townshend expresses the King's approval of Sir John's having strictly followed his instructions and states that in the King's opinion he should station his squadron at Bornholm or some other place near Carlsroon so as to have a watchful eye on the Swedish Fleet and enable the Dutch Squadron to proceed securely up the Baltic with the Trade.

1716, June 19th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elsenaur. A signed Duplicate. 4 pp.

"My Lord — I rec^d a Letter from his Danish Maj^{ty}s Sec^y of State, Mr Schesledt, desiring me to attend his Maj^{ty} at Fredricksburg the 18th which I accordingly did, and acquainted him that I had rec^d Letters from Mr. Jackson, and was in hopes, since the Swedes permitted them to come to me, soon to receive some Answer from his Swedish Maj^{ty} to the Memorial. But the King of Denmark believing the Swedish Fleet at Sea press'd very much that I wou'd, in the meantime, move with the Squadron towards the Bay of Ruyke and the Meun; in order to be a Countenance to his Men of War, who could then cruise, and secure the bringing his Troops and Provisions to the Island of Zeeland for the intended descent upon Schonen, which they are earnestly desirous to put in execution as soon as possible. I made as civil an excuse as I could; telling his Maj^{ty} that while I waited for the King of Sweden's Answer, I could not remove from where I ride, unless the Swedes made any Attack upon his Countries which should require my Assistance in his Defence. This did not satisfie the King, who told me he had been given to understand I was to assist as well as to defend him"

1716, June 23rd. Copy of a Statement of Thomas Hall, Master of the Ship Prosperity of Hull, made on board the Cumberland at Elsenaur. Enclosed in the next.

"Captain Hall states that he left Stockholm ten days ago, that 'twas reported there the Swedes were preparing to send an Army into Schonen, and that he saw three Regiments of Horse on their way thither," etc.

1716, June 26th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on Board the Cumberland at Elsenaur.

". I sent to the Governour of Elsinburg a letter for Mr. Jackson, importing only the rec^t of his, desiring it might go by that day's post to Stockholm. The Governour received the letter, and sent me his assurances he would forward it, and that there was no answer come from the King of Sweden to the memorial, but [he] would not let any Officer land, but talked to him at the Boat, and said it was the King of Sweden's orders so to do."

1716, June 30th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elsenaur. 2½ pp.

". The Danes and Muscovites have nothing so much to wish for, as that we may be engaged alone with the Swedes; in w^{ch} action let the advantage be as it will, we shall be both so disabled, as that after it they will be entire masters of these seas and have their own advantage to pursue it at pleasure I have not any return to the Memorial, and every body here is of opinion, the King of Sweden will not come to any terms"

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1716, July 3rd. Copy of a despatch from Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. Unsigned. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

" . . . The King has ordered me to let you know that in case the Swedish fleet be out of port, or in such a station as may endanger the Trade, then you are to joyn such a detachment of your squadron with the Dutch, as you shall judge sufficient to oppose any attempt of the Swedes upon our Merchant men; and since upon detaching a squadron of such a Force as may be requisite to protect our Commerce, you will be so much weakened, that your lying longer in the Sound may expose you to Insults from the Swedes, the King thinks it best you should go with the rest of his fleet to the Bay of Kiog or to such other station as you shall judge convenient and secure to wait for the King of Sweden's answer. And in case you have any apprehension of danger to the Squadron remaining with you from the superior strength of the Swedes, it is His Majesty's pleasure that you should joyn the fleet of Denmark for your better security. And as the King of Sweden has hitherto protracted his returning an answer, and probably will not give any, his Majesty therefore directs that you should not give any hindrance to the Danes in their descent upon Schonen either by representations or otherwise."

Same date. The same to the same. Copy 3 pp.

" . . . His Majty is well assured that the Swedish Minister at Paris has concluded a Treaty with the Rebels in France, by which they are to be admitted into the service of the K^s of Sweden in the same rank and Station as they enjoyed respectively under the Pretender it is his pleasure that in case the Fleet of Sweden should advance to attack that of Denmark, or otherwise to defeat the descent on Schonen, you should join with the Danes in giving them Battle, and in opposing their designs by all means possible. His Mat^{ys} intentions being that you should observe no measures towards Sweden in any case where the assistance of his Fleet shall be necessary to deprive them of any signal advantage, or where your joyning the Danes may procure them some signal advantage over Sweden. But without one or the other of these two cases you are not to give the Danes such a degree of assistance as me be interpreted to amount to an open rupture with Sweden. I am," &c.

1716, July $\frac{13th}{24th}$. Copy of Additional Instructions to Sir John Norris. "Given at our Court at Osnaburg." Docquetted "In Mr. Stanhope's of 21 July, 1716." 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

These instructions are, concert with the Dutch squadron to convoy the merchant men so far to the eastward of the Swedish fleet that they may safely reach their destinations under a detachment sufficient to protect them from Capers and other Frigates, and then with the main body of the joint fleet to watch the Swedish fleet and to execute reprisals. Further to request the King of Denmark to order a strong squadron of his ships to join the joint fleet and to give him assurances of being ready to act in concert with the Danish Squadron to oblige the Swedish fleet to retire into their ports.

1716, Nov. $\frac{2nd}{13th}$. Sir John Norris "to Mr. Secy Schestedt." Copy. Dated at Copenhagen and enclosed in Sir John's letter to Lord Townshend on the following day.

"Sir—My Royal Master having commanded me to put a Squadron of his ships in a Condition to remain in these parts some time longer, and

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finding it absolutely necessary for that End, that a Quantity of Bread, besides other Provisions should be provided, I directed our Commissary to endeavour to procure the same. He has accordingly ingag'd two hundred barrels of Wheat flower, but as he informs me he is unable to bring it into Copenhagen without paying a Duty, I humbly request you will be pleas'd to represent the same to his Maj^{ty}, and as it is not for Merchandizing but the Use of my Master's ships, he will be pleas'd to grant that the said flower, as well as what other Provisions it may be necessary to procure for that Squadron while in these parts, may be free of any Duty or Douaine; the like flower [? favour] having been always granted by the Crowns of Spain and Portugal when our fleets were useful there. And for avoiding any fraud to the Crown of Denmark by this favour, I have given directions by our Commissary, Mr. Vere who is the Bearer of this Letter to give you what Testimony you please, either upon his honour or Oath, that whatever Provisions he shall procure will be only for our Master's Service, and Mr. Cleveland who has the honour to command in chief the said Squadron will likewise assure you of the same from time to time as it shall be necessary. I am &c. J. N."

1716, Nov. ^{3rd}/_{14th}. Sir John Norris to Secretary Stanhope. Dated at Copenhagen. Copy. Enclosed in the next. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

"Since my last of the 30th October, the Dutch Men of War with all their Trade arrived here, and all the Merchant Men will be clear'd by tomorrow at Elseneur for leaving this Country and I shall accordingly take the first opportunity of Wind to sail to ours.

"I have not been favoured with any of yours since that of the fourteenth last Month, but Mr. Bothmar having shewn me his Letters, that you would send me his Maj^{ty}s Commands by Major Finbo for leaving six Ships under Captain Cleveland in these Seas for some time longer, I shall perform the same tho' your Orders do not come to my hands, and if his Maj^{ty} will permit me humbly to name a time proper for their return from these parts, I believe the 20th of December will be as long as they can well stay for the Ice

"P.S.—I have only time to acquaint you Major Finbo is just arrived, and that by next Post I shall send you an Account of all our Proceedings. I have likewise received a Message from Mr Schestedt that their Court has consented to my request of the Provisions."

Same date. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated at Copenhagen.

"My Lord—I had the honour of writing to your L^{dy} the 28th of last Month, and came to this place with our Men of War and Trade next day, when I received the favour of your Letter of the 9th past, and am very glad my behaviour has met with his Royal Highness's approbation.

"For the present State of our Affairs here I pray leave to refer your Lord^{sh} to the enclos'd copies of what I write Mr. Sec^y Stanhope by this Post, and am with the greatest Respect etc.

"JN. NORRIS."

1716, Nov. 4th. The same to the same. Dated "off Copenhagen."

"My Lord I have only to trouble your L^{dy} with the inclosed copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Sec^y Stanhope of my orders to Captain Cleveland, and to acquaint you I am now under sail in order to make the best of my way for England. I am with great respect, etc.

"JOHN NORRIS."

Same date. The same to Secretary Stanhope. Dated at Copenhagen. Enclosed in the last. Copy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

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Enclosing the writer's Instructions for Capt. Cleveland and begging that further instructions may be sent to the latter to rectify whatever the writer may have omitted.

Same date. Copy of Instructions from Sir John Norris Admiral of the Blue, etc. "To William Cleveland, Esq., Commandr in Chief of the Squadron of his Majesty's ships to be employed upon the Coast of Norway." Enclosed with the last. 2½ pp.

These orders are; To wait at Copenhagen till the 30th of Nov^r for his Majesty's commands; to inform Mr. Stanhope of this, and to obey the instructions he will send, to open despatches arriving for Sir John Norris, and communicate them to Lord Polwarth and Mr. Bothmar, etc.

171⁵/₁₆, Jan. 9th. William Thomson, Recorder of London, to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,

I am obliged to trouble your Lordship once more on the behalf of John Wild who was reprimanded to Wednesday next. He persisted in his innocence to the last not knowing of his reprimand, I presume your Lordship will please to mention it to the King that he may be reprimanded till further orders, and that you will please to signify his Majesty's intentions to the Sheriffs or myself in a letter to that purpose. I am" *etc.*

171⁵/₁₆, March 8th. Walter Etherington to Lord Townshend. "Principal Secretary of State."

The writer has brought Lieut. Cunningham to make affidavit against Francis Hamond, Governor of Landguard Fort, and Mathew Draper his Deputy, who put him under arrest for 24 hours for drinking the health of the Duke of Marlborough on the 31st of December last.

[1716, July.] Proposed alterations in the Cabinet. In French and undated. The Duke of Devonshire to be President of the Council with the salary of 3500 pounds sterling a year which ought to be drawn in part from the pension of the Duke of Argyll and in part from the profits of the Privy Seal which Lord Sunderland is willing to surrender for this purpose.

Lord Sunderland to be Keeper of the Privy Seal without Salary and to have sole charge as Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

The Duke of Kent to be Lord Steward of the Household [Grand Maitre] in the place of the Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Kingston to be Master of the Horse [Grand Ecuyer].

Mr. [Francis] Negus to be Master of the Horse under the Duke of Kingston.

Mr. [Conyers] Darcy to be Master of the Buckhounds.

The Duke of Montrose to be Lord Clerk Register [Greffier] to Scotland, in the place of Lord Isla.

Lord Tankerville to be a Lord in Waiting [Seigneur de la chambre du Roy] in the place of the Duke of Kent.

Lord Leicester to be a Lord in Waiting in the place of Lord Orrery.

Lord Haversham to be Keeper of the King's Forests south of Trent, in the place of Lord Tankerville.

Lord Cobham to be Constable of Windsor Castle, in the place of the Duke of Kent.

1716, July 22nd. A letter to Mons^r d'Ibberville from the Conseil de Marine "with a Memorial on the Insults they say the English Fishermen on the Coasts of France and England do the French Fishermen on the afores^d Coasts." In French. 1 page.

1716, Nov. 11th. Lord Sunderland to Lord Townshend. Dated at Gohre in Holland and unaddressed.

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"My Lord—My giving your Ld^{sh} this trouble, is occasion'd by Mr Stanhop's having shewn me, a letter he has writt to you, by the King's express Command, upon the subiect of the French Treaty, and the delays in the signing of it. Your Lord^{sh} may remember that at the beginning of this negotiation with France I was very much against it, apprehending it was an artifice onely of the French Party in Holland, to avoid the Treaty with the Emperour, and to sow disunion among the Allies, however when I left England, I saw plainly the Torrent was for carrying on the negotiation; I knew no more till I came hither of this affair, butt what I had from common news, and reports in the Low Countries, and therefore upon the same generall notion, I writt my opinion to your Ld^{sh} in generall still to the same effect, whilst I was at Aix. Butt upon my arrivall here, and Mr Secretary Stanhop's having acquainted me with the Treaty itself, and every step that had been taken in it; I was entirely convinc'd that no negotiation had ever been managed with more pains and prudence, nor no Treaty ever brought to a Conclusion more glorious, nor more advantageous to the King and England; especially under the circumstances Europe is like to be in, by these proceedings of the Czar, the King of Prussia, &c. which very probably may make France, take a pretence from these delays, to avoid signing at last, and what is more yett is, that the occasions of this delay, leave it in the power of France to say it is not their fault. I am sincerely concern'd at any thing that may be preiudiciall to the King's service, and particularly at any thing that happens that may nott rightly be understood among those in his service, that allways have, and allways ought to act cordially together; and that is the single reason why I say any thing upon so unpleasant a subiect. I must therefore be so plain as to tell you that I never saw the King resent any thing so much as this affair, in which he thinks, nott only Mr Secretary Stanhope butt himself nott well us'd; and indeed I think, it wants to be explain'd; I must nott omitt too acquainting your Ld^{sh} that the King is very much surpris'd at the strange notion that seems at present to prevail, as if the Parliament was not to concern themselves in any thing that happens in these parts of the world, which he looks upon, nott onely as exposing him to all kind of affronts, but even to ruine; and indeed this notion is nothing butt the old Tory one, that England can subsist by itself, whatever becomes of the rest of Europe, which has been so iustly explod'd by the Wigs, ever since the Revolution. I am very sensible, that upon many accounts it might have been more prudent in me nott to have mention'd these things, butt the King's service, and the supporting the right interest, and the union of those in his service depend so much upon these things being rightly understood, that I could nott have answer'd it to my self, if I had nott troubled you a[bout] this,—you will take it is, I am sure [mos]t sincerely meant, by him that is with [the] greatest truth and respect—My Lord—y^r Ld^{sh}s—
Most obedient humble servant

"SUNDERLAND."

[1716.] "Copy of the K^{gs} lett^r to the Prince [of Wales] containing the restrictions laid upon him in his Regency." [In French. 6½ pp.]

1716. [Draft] Letters from Lord Townshend to [the Pensionary] Mr Secretary Stanhope, Horatio Walpole, &c., from Jan^y 10th, 1716 to Dec^r 11th 1716. [In a card board cover.]

The latest of these letters is addressed to Secretary Stanhope and encloses a letter in French, for him to hand to the King, in which Lord Townshend accepts his dismissal and declines the Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland.

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1716-1717. "Copies of letters relating to the change of Ministry in 1716-1717, from Lord Townshend, Mr. Walpole, &c." In book form. On the cover is the following memorandum:—"I know this to be in the handwriting of the Rev^d Tho^s Patrick Young who was a Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of North Church Herts—TOWNSHEND & LEICESTER—April 1808."

1716-1724. A packet of ten letters described on their cover as "Curious letters from Lord Bolingbroke to Lords Townshend & Harcourt—belonging to the Marquis Townshend."

These letters have been printed by Archdeacon Coxe in his *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*.

1. The first is undated, unsigned, and unaddressed, and is apparently in a Secretary's handwriting. 1¼ pp.

2. "Paris le 16 Mars 1716." In French. Unsigned and unaddressed. 1 p.

3. "Paris Dec: the 17th 1723." Probably to Lord Harcourt. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

4. "Paris Dec: the 28th 1723." Unsigned and unaddressed. Endorsed, "From Lord Bolingbroke to L^d Harcourt." 6¼ pp.

5. "Dec. 29 1723." Unsigned and unaddressed. In the same handwriting as the 1st letter. 3 pp.

6. "Paris Dec: the 29th 1723." Address obliterated. Signed "B." Lord Bolingbroke to *Lord Townshend*? 2 pp.

7 and 8. "30 Dec 1723." Unsigned and unaddressed, with cipher names and cipher figures. Lord Bolingbroke to *Lord Harcourt*. It is accompanied by a deciphered rendering in the same handwriting as the letters 1 and 5. 2 pp.

9. "Jan. 12, 1724." Unsigned and unaddressed. In cipher. 8¾ pp.

10. "Feb. 3, 1724." Unsigned and unaddressed. In cipher. 6 pp.

1717, April 9th. General Stanhope, Secretary of State, to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Cockpitt.

"My lord—the King judging it for his service to dispense with your lordship's service as lord lieutenant of Ireland I am commanded to signify his Mat^{ies} pleasure to your lordship upon it, his Mat^y is sorry that many circumstances render this alteration necessary at present he commands me to assure your lordship that he will never forget your past services and you'll give me leave to say that I shall be very gladd of an occasion of writing to your lordship upon a more agreeable subject as being with great respect—my lord—your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant

"JAMES STANHOPE."

[1720.] The extract of a Project sent by Count Bernsdorf to Count Zinzendorf. [Undated.]

"The disgusted Whiggs have endeavoured to convince his Majesty that the Cabal designe to alter the Constitution, to destroy the present Establishment and the Quadruple Alliance, which was formed for the Security of both, but it seems now they intend that Allians[c] only to secure themselves in their Places, the better to enable them to run the Nation into an Aristocracy as appears by the Frame of the South Sea Bill.

"That the Cabal designe to amuse his Majesty with a Peace in the South in the same Manner as they have done that of the North, but in the end will order it so as to establish themselves, and be able for the future to give Laws to the King and his Son, and even to remove him when they shall think Proper.

"That they will be condescending to France and Spain the better to secure the Intrest of those two Crowns by whose Power they intend to

keep the Czar from a Peace in the North till such time as they can be in a Condition to enable him to disturbe the Peace of the Empire.

"The disgusted Party offer to countermine the designs of the Caball after [*sic*] the following method.

"To give good Termes to Spain by which means they hope to secure the South Sea Trade the better to enable that Company to furnish his Majesty with two or three Millions independent of Parliament if his affairs abroad should require it.

"By this means his Majesty may bring the Czar and other Northern Princes to be at his Devotion and keep them in his Intrest.

"To secure the Peace of the North and the Empire for the future they propose to advance Money to King Augustus to buye off the Crown Generall and some other considerable Palatines in order to make Poland Hereditary by which means they would also be able to keep the Power of France within bounds.

"That it would be more for the Intrest of his Majesty and the Nation to make an Addition to his German Dominions by the Purchase of some Country contiguous to his present Territories which would enable him to hold the Ballance between the Northern Powers better then by sending a Fleet yearly to the Baltick which gives umbrage to the People.

"France will undertake no new Warr during this Minority, consequently his Majesty in conjunction with his Imperial Majesty may the easier put these Scheams in execution.

"As the present Cabal is made up of two Classes of Men entirely resigned to the will and direction of two or three at most, and as the one class are men of birth but no experience all miscarriages may be laid at their dore, and the lat[t]er being men of some experience but no birth there can be no difficulty to bring them to Justice to make an attonement to the People, that when their indirect practices and miscarriages are laid open it is presumed none either at home or abroad will appear in their favour.

"It is conceived his Majesty must not delay long to give attention to this Scheme because to defer it to the next Sessions will be dangerous.

"Your Excellency may see that it is the opinion of most of our friends as well as our owne that there is a necessity to chaing[e], and as the persons that offer this project are of consequence, and promise sincerely to stand by his Majesty he may safely give into them. It is true the regent may be dubious, but as he has Views of his owne he will at least stand neuter, however I am certain that his Majesty will be much better in the hands of these new projectors then where he is at present.

"The King must dissemble and take no notice of their proceedings towards us which will give us the better opertunity to provide ourselves with honest men, probably the meassurs that was formed against us may be improved to our advantage. This somer will in all likelihood be spent in Treaties (you know our mouthes are shutt up,) therefore it would be very proper to hasten an Imperial Minister here to observe their motions, and to find out what Clandestin meassurs may be carried on with France which if not timely discovered may tend to the prejudice of both our Mastiers, you are sencible how dangerous 'tis to trust Ministers abandoned to their pleasurs for such have more then once been corrupted by France.

"Thank God we have persons that will counctorpoyse and assist the King to disapoynt them.

"Instead of performing their promise to push forwards and to assist the King to cutt off[f] all dependance they relent, and in all likelihood will spend eight mouthes time doing that which might be done in three, however I hope their designs will be brought to light and the

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eyes of the People will be opened, which will give the King an opportunity to part with them with honour and Reputation to himselfe, by substituting the following persons :

S^r Peter King Lord Keeper
Duke of Somersett Master of the Horse
Duke of Devonshire Groom of the Stole
Duke of Rutland Master of the Household
Duke of Chandois first Lord of the Treasury
or in case he refuses L^d Pembroke
Lord Orford in his former Place
Lord Couper President of the Council
Lord Stanhop[e] Privy Seale or Generall of the Horse
M^r Methwin Secretary of State
Lord Carlton Secretary of State
Lord Sunderland L^d Livetenant of Ireland
Lord Townshend in Lord Linco[l]n's place
M^r Walpole Chancellor of the Exchequer
Duke of Argile may keep his place or cho[o]se to be Generall of the Foot.

There will be some left for 5 or 6 of the leading county Tories to come in for the rest of the places and in case they refuse the other country gentlemen of good esteame and estates, that will accept of the King's Favours.

"D. C. [DAVID CRAWFORD?]"

1720-1729. Miscellanies of Foreign Correspondence from the 14th Nov^r 1720 to 8th Nov^r 1729. In a cardboard cover.

[After 1720]. "List of the Attendance of the R^{ht} Hon^{ble} the late Earl of Stanhope on his Journey, and during his Residing at Hannover." [Undated 3½ pp.]

1720, Jan. 4th. Lord Irwin to George Treby. Dated "Whensday Morning" and enclosed in the next. Endorsed "L^d Irwin to Secry at War in his of 6 Jan."

The writer states that he is sending papers to justify the action of Quartermaster Thompson, and he concludes: "I had waited on you my self but am not yet able to walke. I'm S^r—Your verry humble and obedient Servant.

"IRWIN."

[P.S.] "the Quarter Master is a relation of Mr Methuen's and I doe assure you of as good a charrecter as any young fellow in the Kings serviss. I send you likewise M^r Taylor's letter desiring such a force which I beg you will not loose."

1720, Jan. 6th. George Treby to the R^t Hon^{ble} James Craggs. From Whitehall. Endorsed "Secretary at War—with an acct of what was done by L^d Irwin's Dragoons in assisting the Custome Officers at Weymouth."

1720, Feb. 9th. Lord Townshend to Colonel William Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Harrington. From Whitehall. "Sir—The King having been pleas'd to honour me with the Seals I can with great truth assure you that it is a very great mortification to me to find my self under a necessity of beginning our correspondence by condoling with you on the death of Lord Stanhope. You have lost in him a very kind and sincere friend and relation, and the King an able and faithfull servant at a juncture when he had great occasion for his help and assistance. I heartily

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wish I could say anything to you upon this melancholy occasion that might give you ease and relief under your present affliction, for tho' I have not the happiness of being personally acquainted with you, yet your character and the services you have done the King in the stations you are in are so well known to me, that I can without flattery assure you that you may upon all occasions command my best services. It is a great addition to our present misfortune that Mr Craggs is fall'n ill of the small pox and I fear is in some danger. I have not seen your last letters; I am told they are before the King from whom I have nothing in particular at present in command for you, but believe I shall dispatch a messenger to you in a few days. I have therefore now nothing further to add but only to lett you know that His Ma^{ty} is resolv'd to pursue the same measures and to support steadily all the engagements he is entred into, and you may assure both the Marq^s Scotti and Mons^r Grimaldi that His Ma^{ty} will persevere in the same favourable intentions towards his Catholick Ma^{ty} and wishes most earnestly to see a firm and lasting friendship and correspondence settled between the two crowns. I am with the greatest respect etc.

“TOWNSHEND.”

1721, Feb. 14th. Copy of a letter from the Emperor Charles VI. to King George I. Dated at Vienna. In German. 8 pp.

1721, March 1st 8th. Copy of a letter from King George I. to the Emperor Charles VI. In German. 10 pp.

1721, March 15th. Bill of extraordinary expenses of Robert Jackson, Envoy to Sweden. From December 25th 1720 to March 25th 1721. Dated at Stockholm.

The amount claimed is £99 of which £30 is for postage.

Minuted at foot “Whitehall, 6 June 1721—I allow this Bill.

“TOWNSHEND.”

1721, April 1st. Translation of Mr Renard's Letter to my Lord Townshend. Dated at Amsterdam. 3 pp.

The writer forwards a list of the effects of the late Directors of the South Sea Company that he has seized as his Majesty's Agent, viz. :—In the hands of George Clifford & Company 243,540 Florins in divers bonds upon Silesia, and a year's interest thereon at 8 per cent., due to Sir Theodore Jansen, Sir Lambert Blackwell, Charles Joye, Robert Knight, Richard Horsey, and John Gore . . . Andrew Pels and Company declare that Sir Theodore Janssen has transferred to them 10,000^{li} South Sea Stock which they are to restore him . . . Henry Termitten declares that Sir Theodore Janssen has transferred for his account to Mr Christopher Van Brants 4,400^{li} South Sea Stock . . . Mark Cocky declares that Sir Theodore Janssen has transferred to him 9000^{li} South Sea Stock, and 3000^{li} more of the said Stock, for his account, to Nicholas Dirckens; but that Sir Janssen has laid hold of 103,900 Florins belonging to him, Mark Cocky, as a deposit for the said Stock.

“. . . here is an instance of what passes in relation to the Quarantaine of Ships that come from France. A French ship from Bayonne bound for Amsterdam put into Ireland and there received on board five men, the King's subjects, who were to search this ship and remain on board during the Quarantaine; but the French Captain being unwilling to wait so long, would have sent the Irish on shore, where their countrymen refused to admitt them; so that these five men were obliged to re-imbark in the French vessel, which brought them hither and here they landed without performing any Quarantaine. These poor people came to

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me to help them to a passage home. I sent them to the Resident Dayrolle at the Hague, to be examined.

"One sees by this instance that Quarantaine is better observed in Great Britain than here."

1721, May 19th. "Le Rev^{de} Mons^r de Choisy" to Lord Townsend. Addressed "A Monseigneur—Monseigneur le Comte de Townsend premier Secrétaire d'Etat, at his house in Albemarle Street, near Picadili."

"Monseigneur—Comme depuis longtemps, les pauvres Ministres Refugiez n'ont rien reçu des trois années, et un mois de pension, qui nous sont maintenant dûs pour ce regne; et comme cela est cause qu'enfin, avec une santé fort mauvaise, je suis de plus dans un tres pressant besoin, manquant mesme des choses les plus necessaires pour la vie; vous me permettrez, Monseigneur, de vous le représenter par cette lettre, espérant que vous aurez quelque compassion d'un Ministre de l'Evangile qui bien que dans un Royaume Protestant, se voit néanmoins réduit à un estat si déplorable, je vous en seray extrêmement obligé, et en attendant, je demeure, avec tout le respect possible,—Monseigneur—Vostre très humble, et tres obéissant serviteur

"DE CHOISY."

"Le 19^{me} de May, 1721,
At the Seven Stars
in King Street, Covent Garden."

1721, July 22nd. George Tilson to the same. Dated at Whitehall and unsigned.

A memorandum about some despatches. It concludes:—"I sent your Lo^p last night a draught to the Archbishop of Cambray [Fenelon] Perhaps there may be too much flourish in it but to a French man I thought something of that sort not amiss."

1721, Sept. 16th. The same to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"... Lord Cartaret still finds more convincing reasons to believe the business of the partition real; I had a short letter from M^r de S^t Saphorin of the 10th wherein he says nothing but that the Germans are passive in the business of making new grandees which he looks on as an ill sign for the congress, and a mark of the prevalency of the Spaniards. Lord Whitworth . . . thinks he has found great benefit by the baths; he is preparing to return to the Hague and from thence to Berlin. . . ."

1721, Sept. 25th. The Archbishop of Canterbury (D^r Wake) to Lord Townsend. Signed "W. Cant."

Enclosing two papers in Latin reporting the Evangelical Conference held at Ratisbon on the 16th of the previous month, and relating to the affairs of the Protestants and the reformed religion in Germany.

The Archbishop begs Lord Townshend and Lord Sunderland to consider these papers; and, if they shall judge proper, mention the matter to the King, and obtain his favour on behalf of the Reformed. He hopes to be at Lambeth at the end of the week for the whole winter, and will then enquire what is thought fit to be done in this matter, so that he may return some answer to our friends abroad.

1721 to 1730. Copies and drafts of Lord Townshend's despatches from 9th Febr 1720^o to 12th May 1730. In cardboard cover.

[1722?] An undated Address to the King "from the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in and about the Cities of London and Westminster."

This address expresses the loyalty of the Dissenters and their hopes for the full detection of traitorous designs of the King's Enemies.

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1722, Oct. 31st. Count Walleurodt to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated in London and unaddressed.

The writer reminds his Lordship of his promises to Mr Dayrolles at the Hague about an arrangement with the House of Nassau, and also to send orders to Mr [James] Scot at Berlin as to the Conferences set on foot in favour of the poor Protestants of Poland.

1723, March 8th. Copy of the King's letter to the Duke of Orleans.

"Mon Frère et Cousin, Les égards que J'ay pour les contesses de Holderness et Deguenfeld, m'obligent de m'interesser aupres de vous en leur faveur. Je vous prie de permettre que le Chevalier Schaub ait l'honneur de vous représenter l'affaire, qui les regarde, à l'occasion de laquelle Je me flatte, que vous voudrez bien, à ma recommandation, leur temoigner quelque bienveillance. C'est en quoy vous me ferez un sensible plaisir, et Je vous assure, que Je n'en auray pas moins, de pouvoir vous en marquer ma reconnoissance, et l'attachement sincère, avec le quel Je suis,

"Mon Frere et Cousin
Votre bien bon Frère et
Cousin

"À St James le 8^e
de Mars 1723

"À Mon Frère et [t] Cousin
le Duc d'Orléans."

"GEORGE R."

1723, May 15th. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Modena to Mons^r Riva. In Italian, and partly in cipher numbers. 7 pp.

1723. A packet of letters which have been printed by Archdeacon Coxé in his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole." (Vol. II. p. 294 et seq.)

1723, Oct. 1st. Whitehall. Robert Walpole to Lord Townshend Unsigned. 12 pp.

1723, Oct. 11th. Whitehall. The same to the same. "Private." 4 pp.

1723, Oct. 18th. Whitehall. The same to the same. "Private." 6½ pp.

1723, Oct. 26th. Houghton. The same to the same. 3 pp.

1723, Nov. 1st. Claremont. Duke of Newcastle to the same. 10 pp.

1723, Nov. $\frac{19th}{30th}$. Whitehall. Robert Walpole to the same.

Enclosing a memorandum endorsed "Bishop of London's paper relating to the Deanery of Rochester."

1723-1727. A bundle of despatches (in a cardboard cover) selected and copied by Archdeacon Coxé.

These despatches are dated and addressed as follows:—

1723, Sept. 24th. N. S. Lord Townshend to Mr. Secretary Walpole. From Hanover. "Private." 11 pp.

1723, $\frac{Oct. 21st}{Nov. 1st}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. From Paris.

18½ pp. The latter part of this letter is dated $\frac{Oct. 23}{Nov. 3}$, 1723.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. 14½ pp. foolscap.

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1723, Nov. 8th, 9th, and 10th, N.S. The same to the same. From Paris. 13½ pp.

1723, Nov. $\frac{9th}{20th}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 26½ pp.

1723, Nov. $\frac{11th}{22nd}$. The same to the same. Unsigned and unaddressed. Mostly in cipher numbers which are deciphered between the lines. About the marriage of the Countess of Platen's daughter. 1 p.

1723, Nov. $\frac{16th}{27th}, \frac{18th}{29th}$. The same to the same. Unsigned and unaddressed. A cipher letter on the same subject as the last. 1 p.

1723, Nov. 27th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. Unsigned draft.

1723, Nov. ——. Draft of "Instructions [from the King] sent to Mr. Secretary Walpole for Mr. Horatio Walpole relating to the marriage of the Countess of Platen's daughter. Referred to in Mr Secretary Walpole's private letter of the 19th of Novembr 1723."

1723, Dec. 1st. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. From Paris. "Private." 7 pp.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. 15½ pp.

1723, Dec. 8th. The same. "To the R^t Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole Esqr." From Paris. Copy. 3½ pp.

1723, Dec. 10th, N.S. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed, partly in cipher. 2 pp.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris. 2 pp.

1723, Dec. 15th, N. S. The same to Robert Walpole. From Paris. 16½ pp.

1723, Dec. $\frac{11th}{22nd}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 5½ pp.

1723, Jan. 29th, Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. Draft. 2½ pp.

1724, Sept. 27th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. Unaddressed. Dated at Fontainebleau. Endorsed "Rec^d by Stone [the messenger] 21 [Sept. O. S]." 2 pp.

1725, April 21st. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris. 2 pp.

1725, July 20th. Lord Townshend to Stephen Poyntz. From Pyrmont. "Very private and to yourself alone." Copy 4 pp.

1725, Augt. $\frac{16th}{27th}$. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Hanover. "Very private." Copy. 18½ pp.

1725, $\frac{Augt. 30th}{Sept. 10th}$. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Fontainebleau. "Very private." 19 pp.

1726, March 19th. Count de la Lippe Schaumbourg to George Tilson. From Manheim. In French. Unaddressed. 1 p.

1726, April 10th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 1 p.

1726, May 6th, N. S. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1726, July 12th. Lord Townshend to Stephen Poyntz. From Whitehall. Unaddressed. "Very private and to yourself alone." Copy. 4 pp.

1726, August 25th. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. Draft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1726, Augt. 27th. The same to the same. "Private." Draft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1726, Sept. 1st. Horatio Walpole to Stephen Poyntz. From Fontainebleau. Copy sent "with Mr. Walpole's of the 2 Sept^r 1726." 4 pp.

1726, Sept. 2nd. The same to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. Unaddressed. 3 pp.

172⁴₅, Jan. 25th to Sept. 23rd
Feb. 5th to Oct. 4th 1726. Extracts from Mr. Stanhope's letters. [9 sheets foolscap.]

1726, Dec. 11th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. Unaddressed. 1 p. The writer will set out for Calais to-morrow.

1726, — Dec. *Projet des propositions à faire a l'Empereur et a l'Espagne.* Draft in French. $3\frac{1}{2}$ sheets.

1727, Jan 11th, N. S. Thomas Robinson to George Tilson. From Paris. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1727, Jan. 13th. Copy of the letter of Cardinal de Fleury to Mr. Walpole. In French. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1727, Feb. 15th. Thomas Robinson to George Tilson. From Paris. 1 p.

1727, March 12th, N.S. Horatio Walpole to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 3 pp.

1727, March $\frac{2nd}{13th}$. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

1727, March $\frac{4th}{15th}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 1 p.

1727, March $\frac{16th}{27th}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 2 pp.

1727, April 3rd. A copy of Mr. Walpole's letter to Mr. Finch. From Paris. Enclosed in the next. 3 pp.

1727, April 6th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 3 pp.

1727, April 15th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. Unsigned draft. "Very private."

"The King expects France to use its utmost efforts against the Emperor, and is very little concerned for their making any vigorous attack upon Spain, there being no fear of the Spaniards taking Gibraltar which is plentifully supplied with men and necessaries and our strength at sea being so much superior to theirs—." 3 pp.

1727, April 22nd. Copy of the reply of Cardinal de Fleury to Mr. Walpole. From Versailles. In French. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1727, April 28th, N.S. Extract of Mr. Walpole's letter to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. 7 pp.

1727, April 30th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

1727, May $\frac{4th}{15th}$. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 5 pp.

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1727, May 5th, N.S. The same to William Finch. From Paris. Copy. 2 pp.

1727, May 9th, N.S. The same to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. "Private" copy. 5 pp.

Same date. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

1727, May 11th. The same to the same. From Paris. 3 pp.

1727, May —. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. "Draft of letter in reply to Mr. Walpole's letter to the Duke of Newcastle of May 9th."

1727, May $\frac{12\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$. Copy of a letter from Messrs Walpole and Armstrong to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. $5\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1727, May 24th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris 2 pp.

1727, May 27th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. "Private." Draft. 7 pp.

1727, May 28th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. 5 pp.

Same date. The same to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. [3 pp.] Enclosing preliminary articles [12 articles in Latin] for a general peace in Europe.

1727, May 30th, N. S. The same to the same. From Paris. Copy. 12 pp.

1727, June 1st. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed 1 p.

1727, June 4th. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1727, June 8th. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1727, June 15th. The same to William Finch. From Paris. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1727, June 17th. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris. "Private." [5 pp.] Enclosing advices from the camp before Gibraltar which state that the siege has been turned into a blockade.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. "Very private." [4 pp.] Enclosing a "Copy of the separate and secret article of the particular peace between France and Spain concluded at Buenretiros March 23, N. S. 1721."

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. [6 pp.] Enclosing a copy of a letter, in French, from Cardinal de Fleury, dated at Versailles June 14th, 1727.

1727, June 20th, N. S. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1727, June 22nd. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris [6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.] Enclosing :—

1. Copy of a letter, in French, from Mons^r Vandermeer to Mons^r Boreel; dated at Madrid, June 9th, 1727. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

2. Copy of a letter, in French, from the Duke de Richelieu to Horatio Walpole; dated, at Vienna, June 14th, 1727, N. S. 2 pp.

3. Copy of a letter, in French, from Mons^r de Morville to Horatio Walpole; dated, at Versailles, June 21st, 1727, N.S. 1 p.

4. Copy of a letter, in French, from Horatio Walpole to Mons^r Van de Meer; dated, at Paris, June 22nd, 1727.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. "Private." [2 pp.] Enclosing copy of a letter, in French, from Cardinal de Fleury to Horatio Walpole, and a copy of a project with respect to the Princes of Germany.

1727, July 16th. Thomas Robinson to George Tilson. From Paris. 1 p.

1727, July 26th. Horatio Walpole to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1727, July 22nd, Augt. 2nd. Cardinal de Fleury to Horatio Walpole. From Versailles. In French. 1½ pp.

1727, Augt. 9th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. 3 pp.

1797, Aug. 21st. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. "Very private." 3 pp.

1727, Sept. 3rd. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. [1 p.] Enclosing copy of a letter, in French, from Mons^r Kli——n to Mons^r G[edda?]; dated, at Berlin, August 20th, 1727.

1727, Sept. 6th. N. S. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. "Part in the Old Cypher." 1½ pp.

1727, Sept. 30th. N. S. The same to the Duke of Newcastle. From Fontainebleau. "Very private." Describing the writer's interviews and correspondence with the Sicilian Priests who had been the King of Spain's advisers, and what he had heard from them about the secret articles of the Treaty of Vienna. Copy. 8 pp.

Enclosure (1.) "Translation of the answer from the Sicilian Abbots to Mr. Walpole." Undated. 1½ p.

Enclosure (2.) "Translation of a Note of 26 Sept^r 1727 from the Sicilian Abbots to Mr. Walpole." 4 lines.

1727, Oct. 2nd. Horatio Walpole to William Finch. From Fontainebleau. [Copy 3½ pp.] Enclosed in the next.

1727, Oct. 3rd. The same to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. 2 pp.

1727, Oct. 12th. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. Unsigned and unaddressed. [Draft 4½ pp.]

Enclosure (1.) Copy of a letter, in French, from Baron Dehn to the Duke of Wolfenbuttel; dated, at Vienna, Sept. 24th 1727, with a "Postscriptum Secretum." 1¼ pp.

Enclosure (2.) Extract from a letter, in French, from Schleunitz to Baron Dehn; dated at Brunswick, October 3rd 1727. 2 pp.

Enclosure (3.) Draft of letter, in French, from Lord Townshend to Prince Keurakin; dated, at Whitehall, Oct. 12th 1727, and offering condolences on the death of the Prince's father. 2 pp.

1727, Oct. 21st. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1727, Oct. 31st. The same to the same. From Fontainebleau.

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Unaddressed. A few lines to say that the letter and its enclosures of Oct. 12th never came to hand.

1727, Oct. —. Daniel Preveran to the same. Undated. The writer forwarded the packets of letters on the 12th with several other letters in a basket directed to Mr Walpole, and will not fail to write to him by the next post to know if he received it.

1727, Nov. 3rd. Horatio Walpole to Benjamin Keene. From Fontainebleau. In French. Copy. 15½ pp.

1727, Nov. 4th. The same to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1727, Dec. 13th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. Unsigned draft. 4½ pp.

1727, Dec. 25th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

172⁴₅. Jan. 12th_{23rd}. Lord Marchmont and Charles Whitworth to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambray and unaddressed. "Private. My Lord Your Lordship may be sure that we shall not make the least step in the important affairs which are now depending, till we have His Majesty's further instructions.

"When Mr. Rondeau was in England, having occasion to speak to your Lordship concerning the manufacture of cambrick, which is in a great measure carried on by Protestants at the town of St Quentin; your Lordship thought it might be of great advantage to Great Britain if such a manufacture could be set up in it and brought to bear.

"Mr. Rondeau, since he came over, has been at St Quentin, and taken pains to be informed how that matter can be brought about. Your Lordship will see by the inclosed project how that can be done, and will judge if it may be advantageous to Great Britain, and what may be further adviseable to be done in it.

"We have sent this by Mr Smith the messenger to Calais. We are my Lord with the greatest respect etc.

"MARCHMONT,
"C. WHITWORTH."

[1725.] An undated proposal for the revival of the Order of the Knights of the Bath, with a list of the proposed Knights, and with marginal notes in the handwriting of John Anstis, Garter King of Arms. 4 pp.

This scheme was carried out and the first Knights of the revived Order were installed on June 17th 1725.

1725. Correspondence of Horatio Walpole whilst British Minister in Paris in this year. Bound in four volumes folio.

172⁵₆, Feb. 8th. Copy of His Majesty's letter to the Duke of Bourbon, and the Duke of Bourbon's Answer, 13th March, 1726, N.S.

"Mon Cousin, L'Affection que J'ay avec beaucoup de raison pour le Duc de Devonshire President de mon Conseil m'engage à recommander à votre protection un procès qu'il a au conseil de mon bon frère le Roy Très Chrétien pour le succession du feu Comte de Galloway. Sa cause me paroît si juste que Je me persuade que vous ne trouverez nulle difficulté à la favoriser, dont Je vous auray une obligation toute particulière. Je suis avec l'estime et l'affection les plus sincères,

Mon Cousin

"À St James le 8^e

Février 172⁶₇.

"A Mon Cousin

le Duc le Bourbon."

Votre bon Cousin,
"GEORGE R."

[The Answer of the Duke of Bourbon :—]

“Sire,

J'ay reçu la lettre que Votre Mat^e m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en faveur de Mons^r le Duc de Devonshire. J'ay donné ordre qu'on instruisse exactement l'affaire qui l'intéresse, et lorsqu'elle sera en état d'être rapportée au Roy j'y donnerai l'attention la plus particulière, et je serai ravi de pouvoir faire connoître en cette occasion à Votre Maj^{té} la disposition où je serai toujours de lui marquer l'attachement respectueux avec lequel Je suis

“Sire,

“À Versailles le 13^e

Mars 1726.

“Au Roy de la Grande Bretagne.”

De Votre Maj^{té} [votre]

Très humble et très

Obéissant Serviteur”

[BOURBON.]

1726, March 4th. Copy of Admiralty orders to Admiral Hosier, Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Mat^ys Ships employed and to be employed in the West Indies, to take sink burn or otherwise destroy any Ships of War, or Privateers, or Merchant Ships or Vessels, belonging to the King of Spain or his subjects, the Spaniards having acted hostilities against His Majesty's Subjects at Gibraltar.

Signed by, John Cockburne, William Chetwynd, [Sir] John Norris, and J[osiah] Burchett.

1726, March 28th. Copy of a letter from the King to the Governor of Barbadoes.

Enjoining the latter to give every assistance in his power to Admiral Hosier.

Given at St James's, signed by the King and countersigned by the Duke of Newcastle.

“Memd^m a like letter was wrote to the Duke of Portland and to the Governor of the Leeward Islands. Dated ut supra.”

1726, May 4th. Copy of His Majesty's Letter to the Duke of Bourbon.

Mon Cousin, La memoire que Je conserve du mérite du feu Comte de Stanhope et des services qu'il m'a rendu, particulièrement en ayant contribué à l'établissement de l'Union intime dans laquelle Je suis avec mon bon Frère le Roy très Chrétien m'engage à vous recommander les intérêts de sa famille. Une grande partie de l'héritage qu'il laissa à ses orphelins consistoit en une somme de Cent Quarante Trois Mille Livres en Billets de Banque convertis ensuite en nouveau Comte de Banque [*sic*], qui furent remis[es] entre les mains du feu Cardinal du Bois à dessein de distinguer cette affaire des autres de même nature, mais les papiers s'étant perdus entre les mains du Cardinal, il est arrivé que ce qu'on faisoit pour y donner un tour favorable l'a enveloppée dans des difficultés, lesquelles si on peut lever par votre interposition Je vous en auray beaucoup d'obligation. Je suis très sincèrement,

“À St James le 4^e

de May 1726.

“À Mon Cousin

le Duc de Bourbon.”

Mon Cousin

Votre bon Cousin

“GEORGE R.”

1726, June 12th. F. c. d. S. M. [Marshal Sandroski ?] to—. Un-addressed. A letter in French enclosed in two covers: the inner one addressed to “Monsieur le Comte de Sandroski Mareschal des Camps et armées de S[a] M[ajesté] C[atholique] et Commandant la Cavalerie

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à Barcelonne," and the outer one addressed in Spanish to Don Phelipe de Sabula &c. Knight of the Order of St. Lago at Madrid.

The letter contains polite excuses for not having written sooner etc.

1726, Nov. 11th. Colonel Richard Kane to [George Tilson] ? Dated at Gibraltar and unaddressed.

When the King had apprehensions in July 1725 that some design was formed against Gibraltar, Lord Townshend dispatched one of his Majesty's Messengers from Pymont to Minorca with the King's Commission and Orders for the writer to come from thence and take the Command of that Garrison. Upon his arrival there, in expectation of a blockade, the writer ordered a ship-load of coals for which he desires £235 may be paid to Mr Henry Neale and be deducted from the remittance of contingencies.

1726, Dec. 27th. Jasper Clayton to the same? Dated at Portsmouth, unaddressed.

The writer thinks it ill timed of Colonel Kane to be anticipating the contingencies when Gibraltar is threatened with a seige.

The soldiers are all on board and the writer hopes they may arrive in good time to support the Garrison his Majesty has been pleased to honour him with the charge of, and which he will defend to the utmost of his power.

1726²/₇, Feb. 7th, N.S. Richard Poley to George Tilson. Copy. Dated at the Hague.

" . . . I have read with a true pleasure His Majesty's speech and the two addresses, which I am persuaded will be no very welcome pieces at Rome, Vienna, or Madrid. I find the House of Commons don't want Sr Robert Neufville's spur.

1726, June 25th. Copy of Vice Admiral Hosier's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.—Dated at Bastinentoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

Enclosing an account of the Admiral's proceedings since writing from Tiberon Bay. This account is dated "On board the Bredah at the Bastinentoes the 28th June 1726." 5 pp.

1726, July 28th. "Copie de la declaration du Sieur Diego Ramos par devant les Alcaldes ordinaires de la Ville de la Trinité de Cuba le 28 Juillet 1726." 4 pp.

1726, Augt. 8th. Copie d'une lettre du Chef d'Escadre Antoine Seranno; écrite de la Havane le 8^e Août 1726." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1726⁶/₇, Jan. 1st. Sir Charles Wager, R.N., to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the "Kent at Spithead," and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I beg leave, before I go away, to give your Lordship my private opinion of the Russians: By all that I could perceive, the Russian nation in general, as well as the officers of their Navy, have no inclination at all to have a warr with England, but would much rather choose to have a free commerce, and a better friendship with us, they having no trade by sea with any nation but us and the Dutch, at least not anything considerable: and, by the way, we should be much put to it for hemp, if a warr should break out with them, having no hemp for the Navy, at least very little, but what we have from them; and what we have in store would be exhausted in one year, as Sr Jacob Acworth the Survey[o]r, can inform you. Perhaps the Dutch, who cannot subsist without trade, may be suffer'd to carry on a trade, even tho' there should be warr, and it might be refus'd to us: the consequence of that would be, that we must buy our hemp of them, which would raise the clamour of the disaffected at home and be a real prejudice to us. The

Court of Russia, are, no doubt, intent upon the interest of the Duke of Holstein, but when they find their schemes miscarry I think they would easily be perswaded to come into more reasonable ones with a little encouragement in them, for the Duke of Holstein, knowing very well that it is not the interest of the Russian nation to come into a warr for the Duke of Holstein's sake only, who perhaps, will be no relation of theirs when the Czarina is dead ; and there are none of the Russians so blind as not to see that, and therefore I have allways thought since I saw any thing of that country, that a little friendly invitation would bring them into his Maj[esty]'s schemes which are so much for the quiet and peace of Europe. The Swedes would not then be so backward in coming into the Treaty of Hanover, or need be so dearly bought. Besides, the Russians should, I think be perswaded, by all means to look upon themselves as Protestants, least if Religion should once come to be the dispute they should take the wrong side. I think their dominions are far too extended, as well for their own safety as the quiet of their neighbours, and in a warr I think they would be more like to loose ground than gain [any] for both Livonia and Finland on the other side of the gulph tho' not theirs yet are so depopulated that if armys should come into them againe, they would soon be a desert, and therefore I think it very much the interest of Russia to have peace especially with England, and Holland, but if that cannot be, all trade with Petersburg should be prevented if possible, but I fear that the Dutch must be permitted it, and that we shall want Hemp, tho' I hope we shall have enough to hang such as shall appear enemys to their Country. But your Lordship may very justly bid me mind my own business ; and I am sorry to find that some of the Flota are arriv'd, and I fear the rest by favour of the bad weather, will escape too ; so that part of my business, I doubt, will be over before I come to my Station. But I hope I shall soon see what the Spaniards are doing, either at Gibraltar or Cadiz : I think the time of year will not admit their making any hasty progress in any of their enterprizes, and therefore hope they will be timely prevented and nip'd in the bud, though I would have them be at as much expence about them as possible, that with the help of the Emperor, the Flota that does arrive may be soon unloaded and the mony gone.

"I doubt not but Admiral Hosier will have intelligence of the sailing of the Flota from the Havana, and then he will have nothing to do but watch the Galleons.

"I shall allways be glad to receive your Lordships Commands, and hope you will pardon the liberty I take in writing so long a letter with so little in it. I am—your Lordship's most obedient Serv^t

"CHA : WAGER."

"P.S. 2^d Jan^y : The wind is come again to SSW : so that I can not sail."

1727, Jan. 8th. Copy of Letters of Credence from the Elector for John James Zamboni, Envoy to England. Dated at Warsaw. In Latin. 3 pp.

The Elector signs as Augustus the Second, King of Poland.

[No date.] An Oath of Allegiance to be sworn by all Bishops in the United Kingdom. 1½ pp.

[No date.] "Copy of the Emperor's answer abt Meclenbourg.—Sent to the Cardinal by a Courier from Vienna." In the handwriting of Mr. Tilson. 2 pp.

[No. date.] A paper endorsed, in the handwriting of Mr. Tison, "Dra^t of a Declarⁿ on the Conversation with the L[andgrave] of H[esse] Cassell." 2 pp.

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[No date.] "Copie des raisons faites par Mr Hugetan pour soutenir la defense du Commerce avec la France et la Holland." 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

[No date.] Plan d'une Alliance defensive entre S.M. Britannique et S.M. Czarienne. Addressed to Mons^r Bernstorff and unsigned. 5 pp.

1727, June $\frac{13^{\text{th}}}{24^{\text{th}}}$. Lord Townshend to King George the Second. Dated at "Osnabrug," two days after the King's accession. Copy in the handwriting of the writer's son Thomas.

"May it please Your Mat^y,

At the same time that I take the liberty of condoling with your Mat^y upon the unspeakable loss of your late Royal Father, I beg leave humbly to assure your Mat^y that you have no subject in all your Dominions who wishes more cordially than I do, that your reign may be as prosperous and as glorious as that of any of your greatest and most renown'd predecessors. I came hither hoping I might be of some use to your Mat^y's service, and being likewise desirous to pay this mark of respect to my deceased sovereign. I shall return to England with all expedition, in order to lay myself at your Mat^y's feet, being with the utmost duty and veneration

"Your Mat^y's most dutifull
most obedient and most
faithfull servant and
subject

"TOWNSHEND."

1727, July 25th. Earl of Orford (Admiral Russell) to Lord Townshend. Dated at Chippenham and unaddressed. Written by an amanuensis, and signed by Lord Orford.

"My Lord—I was this morning honour'd with a letter from your Lordsh^p in which you was pleas'd to tell me that it was the King's commands that I shou'd serve him as one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, but it is my misfortune that from old age and infirmities I am wholly incapable of doing that service which I well know that employment requires. I must therefore desire the favour of your Lordsh^p to acquaint his Majesty that I have the deepest sense of duty and acknowledgment for the honour he is pleased to do me, in thinking me capable of performing so great a trust, and believing me a man perfectly attach'd to his interest and service, which I ever was and ever shall be, but that I beg His Majesty in his Goodness will please to excuse me, because 'tis not in my power, from my present want of health, to serve him as I would, and as I ought, and rather accept that which is in my power, the integrity of my heart, and unshaken duty, and my prayers to God for all blessings that may make His Majesty and his family happy and prosperous.

"I am—My Lord—Y^r Lordship's—most obedient humble Servant
"ORFORD."

1727, July 30th. Extract from a letter from Vienna of this date relating what had passed at the Conference held between Count Zinzendorf, the Duke of Bournonvill, and Mons. Hamel Bruyninx on July 26th. In French. 4 pp.

1727, July 31st. Letter of credence from Charles Landgrave of Hesse to H. B. M. in behalf of Lieut. General Diemar. Dated at Cassel. In Latin. 2 pp

1727, Augt. 8th. Richard Manning to Lord Townshend.

Enclosing a copy of a memorial which the writer is about to present to the King.

1727, Sept. 19th. Copy of a letter to the King, on his Accession, from the States General? [Unsigned]. In French. 2 pp.

[1727.] "Secret Articles concluded at Vienna [in 1725] between the Emperor and the King of Spain." Five Articles (4 pp.), together with "Reasons that were given against the said Articles" (43½ pp.). The whole stitched, in book form, and endorsed "Translation of the paper recd^d from the Sicilian Abbots concerning the Secret Treaty between the Emperor and the K. of Spain."

The contracting parties :—

1°. Guarantee each other's dominions.

2°. The Emperor obliges himself to press England to restore Gibraltar to Spain.

3°. "If the King of France dies without leaving a son the Emperor will assist with all his force the King of Spain's right to the Crown of France; or, if the other Powers set the Duke of Orleans on the throne of France, the Emperor will take the French Low Countries, Alsace, and the Franche-Comté of Burgundy, and the King of Spain would unite to the Spanish Monarchy Roussillon, French Cerdagne, Lower Navarre, and the other countries he might conquer "on the part of the Pirenean Mountains."

4°. Contracts a marriage between the Infante Don Carlos and the eldest Arch Duchess, and the King of Spain obliges himself to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction.

5°. "Their Cesarean & Cath^{olic} Maj^{ties} foreseeing that the King of England will oppose the execution of such designs as well in regard to his particular interests, as not to loose his Umpireship in Europe, for which reason he will undoubtedly engage the English Nation, and unite the Dutch and other Princes in his League, they oblige themselves to seek all methods to restore the Pretend^r to the Throne of G. Britain; to which end the Cat[holic] King was to make use of the pretence of the restitution of Gibraltar, which he was to demand immediately as soon as the Peace of Vienna was published."

1727 —. The concluding part of a detailed statement of the strength of the Prussian Army in this year. From Paris. In French. 4 pp.

Note.—The total strength is stated to have been 63,932 men.

1728, March 1st. Baron Munchhausen to Lord Townshend [?] Unaddressed. Dated at Ratisbon, and signed G. A. de Munchhausen.

A letter of compliments 3½ pp.

1728, March 16th. Extract from a Latin Protocol, signed by Waldstettin, stipulating that there shall be a re-investiture of certain Spanish fiefs belonging to the Emperor.

1728, May 5th. The Marquis of Monteleone to Lord Peterborough. From Venice. In French. Unaddressed and enclosed in the next. 6 pp.

. . . . Has written from Florence to Lord Townshend and is writing to the Duke of Newcastle, begging them both to make the South Sea Company promptly pay his appointments, which were charged by the King his Master on the Assiento, and entreats Lord Peterborough to hasten the payment.

" Today's news is that the Pretender arrived here last night incognito, without the republic being in any way mixed up with his coming; there is no mystery, he only comes to see the City and the Church ceremonies on Ascension Day. . . . "

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1728, May 20th. Lord Peterborough to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bath.

"My Lord,

I thought the best way was to send to your Lordship the Marquis of Monteleoni's letter, I have taken the liberty to tell him I was well assured, that no solicitations were necessary on his behalf either to Sir Robt Walpole or yourself.

"I wish our pacifick endeavors may procure quiet to the world, I am tould our Spanish friends comply very awkwardly and with much unwillingness, but give me leave to assure your Lord^p that the King and my friends shall have my best assistance either in peace or war.

"My Lord

Your most faithfull and affectionate
Servant

"PETERBOROW."

1728, Nov. ^{13th}/_{24th}. Horatio Walpole to Charles Delafaye. Dated at Paris, and unaddressed. In the handwriting of George Tilson, and noted by him "Cop: Mr Walpole's to Mr Delafaye."

"Dear Sir—I have received your favour of the 6th O. S. by Whiggs the Messenger on Monday in the afternoon, and last night that of the 7th by the Post. Mr Poyntz has been with us these two or three days in expectation of a Courier from Spain; but he returns this morning with Mr S^{ta} Cruz to Soissons, to come hither again with that Gentleman upon the arrival of any Courier from Spain with an account of Mr Bournonville's negotiation there. In the mean time the Spanish Amb^{rs} have received one with letters dated the 14th and orders to congratulate their Ma^{ty}s here on the recovery of the French King's health; and they accordingly went yesterday to Versailles for that purpose; so that now the Court of Spain is freed from all uneasiness and agitation on account of this extraordinary event. It is not doubted but they will seriously consider of the negotiations depending, and which were certainly suspended untill the fate of this important Crisis was over.

"Mr. Stanhope and I shall go tomorrow to Versailles; and upon our return shall send you a Messenger with an answer to the D. of Newcastle's last dispatches of the 6th, and with an account of what news may have come by the last Courier from Spain. I am &c.

"H. WALPOLE."

1728-1729. Despatches of Horatio Walpole from Paris. In card-board cover.

1728-1730. A collection of notes from Lord Townshend to the King. In a card board cover. They have been printed by Archdeacon Coxe in his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole" pp. 520-543. The earliest of these notes is dated "2 July 1728," and the latest "6 May 1730." On the 8th of May 1730 Lord Townshend surrendered the secretaryship to Lord Harrington. Archdeacon Coxe writes, "It is remarkable that not one of these notes is in the handwriting of Lord Townshend," and he suggests "the reason probably was because the handwriting of Lord Townshend was very indifferent and sometimes almost illegible." The King's replies are uniformly in his own handwriting, and are generally written on the same paper as Lord Townshend's notes.

1729, May 15th. St. James's. Copy of the King's Letter to His most Christian Majesty.

"Monsieur mon Frère. Le Colonel Douglas s'en retournant en France pour solliciter ses prétensions à votre Cour, je le recommande à votre protection, vous priant d'ordonner qu'on luy fasse droit, selon ce qui est stipulé par la Traité d'Utrecht sur les terres en fonds qu'il reclame. Je recevray comme une marque de votre amitié pour moy cette justice que vous luy rendrés, et Je vous prie d'être persuadé que Je me serviray toujours avec plaisir des occasions de vous donner des preuves de l'estime et de l'affection avec laquelle Je suis.

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"Monsieur Mon Frère
Votre bon Frère
"GEORGE R."

1729, Nov. 4th. Claudio Francesco Re to Signor Como. Dated at Paris, and endorsed, "Copie d'une lettre de Mr Re, a Mr Como." In Italian, to the following effect:—We are expecting news next week from Seville about the great matters, although we calculate that Mr. Stanhope may have reached there the 23^d or 24th of the past month. Things remain as they were, and there is nothing new here except that yesterday five Ministers of the Hanoverian Allies gave the Imperial Ministers their reply on the point of the guarantee of the Austrian Succession. It is said that the reply which was given *viva voce*, contained neither 'yes' nor 'no.' Politicians here say that it ought to conclude with a 'No' and not with a 'Yes.' This is all the current news to-day.

This letter is subscribed:—"mi ratifico con tutto l'animo.

"CLAUDIO FRANCO RE."

1729, Dec. 12th. Copy of a letter from the Marquis D'Aix to the King of Sardinia. In French. 2 pp.

1729, Dec. 22nd. The Duc de Broglie to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated in London and unaddressed.

Asking for information as to the reply his Britannic Majesty has sent to his ministers in Paris touching the guarantee of the succession to the Empire, and asking for an appointment for an interview the next day.

1729, Dec. 23rd. John Couraud to ——. Unaddressed.

"Dear Sir—Mr Delafaye having acquainted me that my Lord Townshend desired to have all the Dra^{ts} of his Lo^ps Letters to France and Spain during my Lord Duke's absence in Sussex, I send you herewith several, which with those that his Lo^p has already had are all, I think, that were wrote in that time. I am &c."

1729–1730. Letters from Mess^{rs} Stanhope, Poyntz, Keen, &c. In cardboard cover.

17²⁹/₃₀, Jan. 11th. Robert Daniel to George Tilson. Dated at Brussels.

". . . . It is current here that the prevailing party in the United Provinces is for abandoning the Barrière Towns whence some infer there must be *some considerable change in agitation* [interlined in another hand over the cipher figures 864. 875. 640. 516. 419. 320. 650] this they interpret *in favour of a younger Infant of Spain* [interlined over 14. 419. 735. 814. 911. 124. 47. 500. 567. 364. 814. 960] since nothing else could make the Barrière useless The Princess de Ligne was on the 7th delivered of a daughter, which baulked for the second time the hopes of a son in that Family"

17²⁹/₃₀, Jan. 27th. Charles Delafaye to the same. Unaddressed. Endorsed by Mr Tilson, "Mr Delafaye—ab^t the Spanish Men of Warr."

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"Dear George,—Here is what we can readily find. The remainder of your history must be made out by letters from the governor of Port Mahon or of Col. Stanhope, which I doubt are not in our hands, for my Lord Cartaret took most of his papers with him. What I have from Lord Carpenter is, that the Ships were first sold to the Emperor, and put into the possession of his Commissarys at Port Mahon; that the Spanish Commissary came thither, and would not receive them in the Condition they were in; And then the Emp^r's Commissary gutted them, and the Ships being at last so spoiled that they were ready to sink and spoil the Harbour, the Governor had them towed out to Sea in shoal water and there sunk where they now lye not worth the weighing.

"Yours ever, C. D."

"[P.S.] Are you forestalling the liquidation of the affair w^{ch} is referred to Commissarys?"

17²⁹/₃₀, March 17th. James Evelyn to Lord Townshend. Dated in Duke Street and unaddressed.

"... if the persons, who have complain'd to your Lordship, will give us an account of what they have paid on account of fees [for Debentures on the exportation of silk manufactures] we shall be very ready to examine whether the Custom house officers have here taken more than the Law allows"

173²/₄, March 14th. A detailed scheme of the arrangements made for the procession which was to be formed the following day on the marriage of the Princess Royal. 10 pp.

1734, July 18th. An Agenda paper for the Privy Council meeting of this date. Noted by Lord Wilmington with the business disposed of. 1¹/₄ pp.

1734, July 20th. Copy of a grant from the King to the Duke of Richmond, Duke of Montagu, Duke of Portland, Earl of Loudoun, and Sir Conyers Darcy, of "all that piece or parcel of Land . . . in the Privy Garden within the precinct of Our Palace of Whitehall containing in length from North to South three hundred and seventy one Feet and in breadth from East to West one hundred and fifty one feet *abutting to the West on a piece of wast Ground reserved to erect and build some publick offices upon for Our use if occasion be* and on the street leading from Whitehall Gate to Westminster Hall, and on the garden of Mrs. Jane Lowther, South on an area or open space of ground granted or intended to be granted to the said Earl of Loudoun, Nathaniel Gould Esq^r and the said Jane Lowther, East on ground in the possession of the said Charles Duke of Richmond John Duke of Montagu and Sir Conyers Darcy, and on a piece of wast ground there, and North on the area before the Banquetting house in Our said Palace"

"N.B. This is conceiv'd to be an engagement from the Crown to use the above reserved piece of ground for no other purpose but to erect a Publick Office thereon if need be."

Endorsed: "Grant of part of the Privy Garden to the D. of Richmond &c. July 20th 1734."

1735, Nov. 3rd. Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, to Horatio Walpole. From Vienna.

"Sir.—If the true explication of things has out come not sooner than by this messenger, I cannot well attribute so late a communication of them but to the decay of my credit here, nor that decay to any thing but to the more or less part I may have had in the suggestion of the

expedient of the marriage. If it was not the first opening of that matter as of myself in the month of July, it was however the proposal which I made on the 5th of August, that threw me entirely out of my seat. Bartenstein has the sole power here. Upon the Bishop of Bamberg's telling him in a conference *que ce n'étoit pas à lui à y parler, mais à écrire seulement*, his highness was forced to quit the Vice-presidentship of the Council of war to be *Grand Maître* to the Empress, and that for having desired the Emperor in a letter from Italy *de se fier plutôt dans les affaires de la guerre à ses Généraux qu'à un Ecrivain*. The Prince of Savoy himself is piqued against Bartenstein, who however does and will maintain himself. I must therefore be humbly desiring that your Excellency will in time think of withdrawing me from hence. I do not repine as long as it shall be thought for the King's service to have me at this Court, and tho' my principal object in view is to get home and to endeavour to think for myself at this time of day in the *quiet* manner which I have formerly had the honour to explain to your Excellency, yet for the sake of leaving this place with a less appearance of discredit, I could almost be bold enough to show some desire of being employed in the future congress, if there should be an occasion for more than one, and you should be at the head of the Embassy. In an old letter from Mr Pelham, and written with your knowledge, he says "the Duke [of Newcastle] was pleased to express the greatest affection and freindship for me, and was ever ready to support in the strongest manner, as were S^r Robert and M^r Horatio Walpole, any thing that might be proposed for my honour and credit at Vienna, or for my future ease and satisfaction, that my conduct met with approbation, and my lot consequently to remain here." You know, Sir with what resignation I have been contented with that lot, while it was thought that my being here could be of immediate service; but without supposing that my continuing here may perhaps prove disserviceable, if circumstances however are such, that I can be equally serviceable to the King in another employment, be it never so much superior to my expectations or even desires, it would be, I thought, inexcusable in me not to put myself, as the occasion may offer, in a way which by withdrawing me from hence with *honour and credit*, may also lead to my *future ease and satisfaction*. And *this last* I can assure Your Excellency will be always so moderate, as never to give rise to the question. *What shall we do with him afterwards?* The Peace that is to be made with the Empire will authorise the employing of one, who has lived near six years at the Imperial Court, and tho' I may be thought to aspire to something much beyond my sphere, yet it is in fact looking out for an employment, which in all probability will not be of long duration, and must naturally, if there should be any occasion at all for it, be given to one or other of my foreign Colleagues, amongst whom of the same rank, not one will be found, whose fortune it will have been to have born[e] the heat of the day with more zeal and industry than I have done.

"I beg leave to entrust this affair with Your Excellency singly, and for God's sake, Sir, stifle the thing in its very infancy, if out of your goodness for me, you find it improper for me even to have thought of it, but should there happen to be room for a second or third person in the ensuing Congress, and Your Excellency should think from my known attachment to you personally, that particularly during your occasional attendance in Parliament, you cannot in any respect leave one that can be more your self, that is, who can more faithfully enter into and carry on your thoughts, I will be bold to say you may throw your eyes upon persons of greater distinction and fortune, but not upon one that can be with a truer and profounder respect than that which makes me more

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and more every day of my life—Sir—Your most obedient and most humble servant.

“T. ROBINSON.”

[P.S.] Vienna. 1735 [Nov.] 5th N.S.

“I had written this letter on Thursday morning while I was expecting at leisure to be called to a conference; but however true the contents of it are as to my situation here, I little thought that the very paper, which according to the inclosed copy of the letter written this day to Your Excellency in cypher I have treated as a modification of my orders of the 13th past should have furnished so much matter for nourishing Mr. Bartenstein’s spleen.

“C[oun]t Konigseck was declared *Grand Maître* yesterday but with a view, as it is generally thought to take from him in time the Vice presidentship of the Council of war. What is at least certain, the command of an army is incompatible with his new post.

“T. R.”

1737, May 14th. Sir William Thomson, Baron of the Exchequer, to Lord Wilmington [?] Dated in Bloomsbury Square and unaddressed.

“My Lord—Your Lordship having done me the honour to enquire concerning the power of trying the person convicted last sessions for a murder in Newfoundland, I not being then apprised of the Case, could not give your Lordship a satisfactory answer. But as I find the fact was done upon the Land, and not in any harbour or haven (though thrown into the water there after the death). He was tryed by virtue of a clause in the 10th & 11th of K. W^m the third, Cap, 25. sect. 13, which gives power to try murders in that country of Newfoundland upon the land & on the Islands belonging to it—within any County in England, as if committed within this Realm. But if the fact had been done in any harbour or haven on the water, it would have been otherwise.

“I take the liberty of assuring your Lordship, that I have the honour to be with the highest respect, My Lord, etc.

“W^M THOMSON.”

1738, July 20th. An Agenda Paper for the Privy Council meeting of this date, with notes on the handwriting of Lord Wilmington. 2½ pp.

1738, July 27th. A List of Papers referred at the last Council and other business for the Committee. Noted by Lord Wilmington. 2½ pp.

1739, June 25th. Thomas Skottowe to Edward Weston “at the Secretary’s Office, London.”

“ I have transcribed his Lordship’s [Lord Wilmington’s] letter to D[epu]ty L[ieutenan]ts and the Order of Council and have sent them to the only three acting Deputy L^{ts} here (M^r Le heup being in London) viz.: Harbord Harbord, Lee Warner, Ja: Host Esq^{rs}.

“Sir Edm^d Bacon tho’ he appear[s] every Sessions would not put pen o paper as a D^{ty} L^t but tell[s] me he have paid for his Commission which perhaps many others have not. I have been the less obliged to an old acquaintance”

1739, July 15th. Lord Cobham to Lord Wilmington [?] Dated at Stowe and unaddressed.

“My Lord,

Your Lordship will find by the enclosed the necessity of an election of Jurats in Jersey and that they themselves cannot agree

were it left to their choice whether they would have all or part. I need not observe to your Lordship that as little harmony subsists amongst them at present as formerly; the petition of Badinel the Viscount and the Judgment of the King and Council upon it is too plain a proof that six will act illegally and arbitrarily as well as twelve. I shall therefore humbly offer it as my opinion that they may be authorized to proceed to Election to compleat the number of the Royal Court”

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1739, July —. The Earl of Malton to Lord Wilmington. Undated and unaddressed. Enclosing the next. Endorsed “July 1739.”

1739, July 21st. The same to Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., and Mr Horton, with reference to an Order in Council about sea-faring men. Dated at Wentworth House.

1739, Augt. 17th. Dr Edward Chandler, Bishop of Durham, to Lord Wilmington.


“My Lord,

In obedience to the commands I had the honor to receive from some of the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council in their letter for taking up men for the sea service, I enclose a list of two of His Majesty's Justices of Peace for this County, of persons sent by them and received by the collector of Sunderland. I believe had the ship continued here, sent down by the Admiralty, many more might have been taken up here and about Newcastle, and delivered aboard, but there is no detaining men in expectation [of a ship]. all I know of certainty is that I have the honor to be with a firm attachment My Lord,

“Yo^r Obedient humble serv^t

“E. DURESME.”

1740, Jan. 18th. John Strange (afterwards Attorney General) to Lord Wilmington [?] Unaddressed.

“My Lord.—In my Lord Coke's 4 Institute cap. 77 pag[e] 362 there is nothing said in the text of the book by way of exposition of the words the *King's nephew* in the 31 H. 8 c. 10. But by a reference to the margin they are explained, *i.e.* the King's grandchilde. But in the lower part of the page which I have marked with a  there is a reference to some Parliament Rolls which he says are full of notable precedents concerning precedency both in respect of the blood royal and otherwise, for which reason I have troubled your Lordship with the book itself.

“If I can be of any further service to your Lordship I hope you will honour me with your commands to your *etc.* J. STRANGE.”

1740, April 9th. An Agenda paper for the Privy Council meeting of this date. Noted by Lord Wilmington. 1 p.

1742, April 10th. J. Gore to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Bishops-gate Street.

Showing how the remittance of £200,000 to Genoa, and £300,000 to Vienna, for the Queen of Hungary's Service, in bills, would derange the exchanges, and recommending that a Man of War be sent to carry gold from Lisbon to Trieste. 4 pp.

1742, April 17th. A letter from Mons^r Du Plan to the King on behalf of the Protestant cause. 4 pp.

1742, May 4th. London. Baron de Wasner, Hungarian Minister in London, to Lord Wilmington. Unaddressed.

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"My Lord—Vous seavez, my Lord, la situation pressante où S. M^{te} la Reyne ma très gracieux maitresse se trouve, et combien il importe de ne pas perdre un moment de tems pout lui mettre en état de soutenir les efforts des ennemys qui n'ont pas moins la ruine de sa maison que cette de la liberté de l'Europe pour objet. Dans cette considération je prends la liberté de vous prier, my Lord, de vouloir bien donner vos ordres, pourquoi la somme accordée par le Parlement à Sa Maj^{te} le Roy pour sad[i]te Maj^{te} la Reyne puisse m'être payée au plustôt.

"Votre zèle si connu pour le bien de votre patrie et de la cause commune me laisse d'autant moins lieu de douter de la promptitude et de la facilité, que vous voudrez bien y apporter, que my Lord Carteret m'a fait l'honneur de me répéter encore avant hier, que cet argent étoit prêt et que je trouve beaucoup de difficultés à faire le remises avec promptitude et avantage tant que cette Somme n'est pas payée.

"Si vous permettez my Lord j'aurai l'honneur de vous aller rendre mes respects ce matin pour vous en parler conjointement avec M^r Gore; et pour vous réiterer de vive voix les assurances de la plus parfaite veneration, avec la quelle je serais à jamais—My Lord—Votre très-humble. et très-obéissant serviteur.

"DE WASNER."

1742, May 7th. R. Salter to the same. Enclosing a scheme for a lottery.

[1742]. "An Account of his Majesty's Ministers to Foreign Princes, States, &c., with the expence of each particular, and the amount of the whole for one year." Undated.

Given in a tabular form, from which the following rates of pay and allowances are extracted.

Earl of Stair, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, £100 per week with an extraordinary allowance of £1600 per annum.

Envoys Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries: Thomas Robinson (afterwards Lord Grantham) at Vienna, and the Earl of Hyndford in Prussia, each £8 per diem, with extra allowances of £600 and £400 respectively.

Envoys Extraordinary: Thomas Villiers (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) in Poland; the Hon. Charles Compton in Portugal; Walter Titley in Denmark; Sir Cyril Wich in Russia; the Hon. Robert Trevor (afterwards Lord Hampden) to the States General; and Melchior Guy-Dickens in Sweden;—each £5 per diem, with extra allowances of from £300 to £600.

Arthur Villetes, Envoy at Turin; Horatio Mann, Envoy at Florence; and James Cope, Envoy to the Hanse Towns; each £3 per diem with allowance of £300 or £400.

Commissary, James Porter at Vienna £3 per diem.

Secretaries: Onslow Burrish at Antwerp, and Anthony Thompson at Paris, each 40^s per diem.

Consuls: Ambrose Stanyford in Algiers, £600 per ann. with £500 extraordinary allowance; William Reade at Tripoli, £380 per ann. with £250 allowance; William Latton at Tetuan, £250 per ann.; John Deane in Flanders, £200 per ann.; John Burn-Parker at Oporto, £500 per ann.; William Cayley at Faro, £200 per ann.

Ministers of divers natures: John Lay, Resident at Dunkirk, 20^s per diem; Charles Hozendorff, and for services, £400 per ann.; Brinley Skinner, till provided for, 30^s per day; Robert Daniel, Agent in the Low Countries, £100 per ann.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

1701-1771.

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1701, Dec. 6th. Agreement between the several candidates for the next election for the County of Norfolk. Signed by J. Houghton for Mr. Townshend; J. Holland and Jacob Astley. 1 page.

1705, Oct. 2nd. Copy of an "Order for discommuning several persons of the Corporation of Cambridge." Signed by Sir John Ellys, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The persons discommuned "for violating the rights and priviledges thereof," are the Mayor, Mr. James Fletcher, Aldermen Daniel Dove, and Francis Percy, and the Deputy Recorder John Welbore.

1705 ——. The Case of the Corporation of Cambridge. 3 pp.

1705, Dec. 24. Abstract of the late Earl of Romney's title to [be Keeper of the Palace and Park of] Greenwich, &c. [3 pp.]

1706 to 1711. A collection of undated petitions (many of them in French) referred by the Queen and the Treasury to Spencer Compton as Trcasurer of the Queen's Bounties. Some of these petitions are noticed further on.

1709, Nov. 25th. A report of the Board of Trade, on the Petition of Sir William Hodges, setting forth that there is "a debt of 80,839¹/₈ peices of 8 or Dollars (which at 4s. 6d. each is 18,188⁷/₈ 16s. sterling)" due to him and his partners from the Crown of Portugal, and praying that the same may be stopped out of what shall become due from his Majesty to that Crown, or that he may be otherwise relieved. Dated at Whitehall and signed by the Earl of Stamford, Lord Dartmouth, Philip Meadows, J. Pulteney, and R. Monckton.

"A true copy—WM. POPPLE."

To this paper is appended a "Mémoire touchant l'affaire de Guillaume Hodges Chevalier Barron et Marchand de Londres et ses Associés," dated 11th Oct. 1709, and witnessed as "a true copy—

CHARLES DELAFAYE."

1709, Dec. 14th. Rev. Dr John Robinson, Dean of Windsor, to Spencer Compton, at Whitehall. Dated in London.

"Sir—At the earnest request of Mademoiselle Lapie I take leave to acquaint you that I have seen attestations setting forth that her father was formerly a Secretary at the Court of France, and that her self fled thence for religion. I also know that she was for several years at Stockholm, and went under the character of a religious and virtuous woman and has been oft recommended to me as such, by persons of distinction in that place, in order to procure her some relief here, which I verily believe she much wants; and that if it please Her Maj^{ty} to extend her charity to the said M^{rs} Lapie it will not be misplac'd.—I am with great respect—Sir—your most humble and obed^t servant,

[No date.]

"J. ROBINSON."

The petition of Marie Lapie. Undated and unsigned.

"À la Reyne.

"Madame—Marie Lapie fille d'un Sécretaire du Roy de France, remontre très humblement a vostre Maiesté, quelle est sortie de Paris, lieu de sa naissance, depuis vingt cinq ans pour cause de religion, et que depuis ce temps elle a vescu avec deux de sa soeurs qu'elle a attiré ausprès d'elle de l'ouvrage de ses mains, sans avoir jamais receu aucun secours de personne, mais comme à present, a force de travailler, sa veue est tout à fait affoiblie, et qu'elle se trouve dans une extrême

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nécessité, elle se jette a vos pieds Madame pour supplier Votre Maïesté de vouloir jetter un regard de compassion sur son estat qui est des plus triste, et d'ordonner qu'elle soit au nombre des pensionnaires qui subsistent par vos beneficences Royalles, et elle continuera ses vœus pour la conservation de vostre personne sacrée."

1709, Dec.—. A list of the several regm^{ts} of British forces according to seniority. Endorsed "List of the British Forces.—Dec^r 1709." 3½ pp.

[170⁹/₁₀.] Petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. Undated, and endorsed "Hudson's Bay Company's Petition to her Ma^{ty}. Enclosed in their letter of the 17th Febr^y 17⁰⁹/₁₀."

The petition details French aggressions on the territories of the Company from the year 1682 and concludes as follows:—

"The premises considered, when your Majesty in your high wisdom shall think fitt to give peace to those enemys whome your victorious armes have so reduced and humbled and when your Majesty shall judge it for your people's good to enter into a treaty of peace with the French King your petitioners pray that the said Prince be obliged by such treaty to renounce all right of pretensions to the Bay and Streights of Hudson to quitt and surrender all ports and settlements erected by the French or which are now in their possession as likewise not to saile any shipp or vessell within the limitts of the Company's Charter and to make restitution of the £108,514. 19. 8, of which they robb'd and dispoyley you[r] petitioners in times of perfect amity between the two kingdomes.

"And yo^r pet^{rs} as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

[1710, March 7th]. An undated paper headed "D^r Sacheverell—Extract." 5½ pp.

This is a condensed report of a portion of D^r Sacheverell's speech in his defence before the House of Lords at this date.

1710, March 14th, N.S. Adam Cardonnel and Horatio Walpole to Spencer Compton (as Treasurer or the Queen's Bounties). Dated at the Hague and unaddressed.

"Sir—Here is a poor gentlewoman M^{rs} Le Bas a vertuous good woman, who it is certain has quitted a reasonable subsistence in France for the sake of her religion, she had a small pension of 15 p^{ds} a year in the late reign as you will see by her Petition, it would be a real act of charity if you would take a fitting opportunity of laying her case favourably before my Lrd Treasurer that she may be restored to her 15l. a year to find her bread; we should likewise take it as a particular obligation. We are with great truth and esteem—Sir—Your most faithful and obed^t servants.

"AD. CARDONNEL.

"H. WALPOLE."

1710, July 4th, O.S. "S^r William Hodges and several other merch^{ts} of London to my Lord Townshend, in behalf of the two Spanish Ships going to Buenos Ayres, and taken by the Dutch men of war.

"May it please your Ex^{cy}—Wee the subscribers, in behalfe of ourselves and many others of Her Maj^{ties} subjects trading to Spaine, do render your Ex^{cy} our most humble thanks for so heartily espousing our interest, and that of the Spaniards, and others concerned in the two unfortunate Spanish ships, which sayled from Cadiz for the Buenos Ayres, and were taken by the Dutch and carried to Holland, without any regard

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to her Maj^{ties} passes, which were granted for reasons wee shall not now trouble your Ex^{cy} with, knowing that you have had them and all other papers relating to this matter, from the Right Hon^{ble} Mr Secretary Boyle, and directions to reclaime the said ships and cargoes; in which the hon^r of her Maj^{ties} passes, and that branch of our trade (so beneficial to this Kingdome) is so much concerned; besides the ill consequences that may attend the latter if restitution be not made.

"We therefore humbly pray your Ex^{cies} favor and protection in this case, which will infinitely oblige—My Lord—Yo^r Ex^{cy}'s—most obedient and most humble servants.—Jn^o Houblon, William Hodges, P. Porreel, Christop Hayne, Ferd. Mendes, Anthony da Costa, Rog. Braddyl, P. & F. H. . . . , Jos. Hodges, E. Terrell, Ben. Ash, Rob^t Hull, Lw^s de Dorpere, Tho^s Herne, Fran. Beuzelin, Jn^o Love, Fran. Trobridge, Jn^o Fellowes, Jn^o Radburne, Peter Lepipre, John Lambert, John Edmonds, Moses Carñon.

"[P.S.] My Lord—If there be no other remedy wee will hope the Dutch will admitt of a favourable composition for the Spanyards and others."

1710, Dec. 8th. Dr John Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed and endorsed "M^e La Pie."

"Sir—Her Maj^{ty} has been pleas'd to order me to putt into your hands the enclosed note, which I read to Her Maj^{ty} this morning, being the name of the poor French woman, who has troubled you so long with her solicitations; it being Her Maj^{ty}'s intention, that she may be added to the list of those, to whom Her Maj^{ty} is graciously pleased to extend her charity, as upon mention thereof I hope you will find—I am etc.

"JOH. BRISTOL."

1711, June 13th. William Lowndes "To Spencer Compton Esq^r Paymaster of Her Ma^{ty}'s annuall and other penceoñs and bountys.—These."

Transmitting by order of the Lord High Treasurer (Harley Earl of Oxford and Mortimer) a petition from Margaret Countess Dowager of Marlborough.

Within is a memorandum that the Countess never had any annual pension, though she had received 400*l*. in several sums by Warrants of Bounty.

1711¹/₂, Jan. 7th. Dr Compton, Bishop of London, "To the Honourable Spencer Compton Esq.—These." Dated at Fulham, and signed for the writer.

"Dear Nephew—Let me trouble you on behalf of this bearer Mr. Charles L'ogle Minister of the French Church in Wapping establish't by her Majesty's especial command; for the cure of w^{ch} she was pleased to appoint forty pounds a year, w^{ch} was paid to Mr Carron whom this bearer hath succeeded.

"H. LONDON."

[P.S.] "My hand is yet so lame, that I am not able to write myself."

[Circa. 1713.] Draft report of Spencer Compton to the Lord Treasurer [the Earl of Oxford], on Mr Pauncefort's memorial relating to Mr Guy Palmes. [Undated].

" Guy Palmes Esq^r having been app^{ted} one of the Tellers of the Exchequer by their late Maj^{ties}, did in the year 1698 assign and make over the said office to Thomas Gibson for a term of 12 years in trust that the said Thomas Gibson should out of the profits of the said office pay to the said Guy Palmes £200 per ann. and discharge several debts due to divers persons named in the said assignment. And whereas

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W^m Palmes Esq. father to the said Guy Palmes did pay or satisfie the greatest part of the said debts amounting to £14,500 ; therefore the said Thomas Gibson by the direction of the said Guy Palmes did in the year 1700 assign the residue of the said term to Bennet Sherrard Esq. in trust that the said B. S. should pay 800 per ann. to the said William Palmes and the overplus to the said Guy Palmes. I further humbly certify to your Lord^{sh} that her present Majesty was graciously pleased to grant by Letters Patent dated August 4th 1702, £1000 per ann. out of the Post Office during her Majesty's pleasure to the said Guy Palmes in consideration of his losses in the said office of Teller."

[Temp. Anne.] "The Case of John Evans Merchant and his wife, Dame Mary Hussey, late widow and relict of S^r William Hussey who was Ambassador Extraordinary from King William to Vienna and Constantinople to mediate a Peace between the Emperor and his Allys, and the Grand Signior in 1690 and 1691."

The petitioners claim £10,863 12s. as Extraordinary Expenses due to the late Sir William Hussey.

[Temp. Anne.] Lady Killigrew to Lord Godolphin [or the Earl of Oxford]. Undated and unaddressed. Endorsed "Lady Killigrew's Letter to my Lord Treasurer."

"My Honoured Lord, if I cou'd by any means keep my selfe, and my poor daughter from starving, I wou'd not importune your Lordship, but what can a woman of eighty doe, without y^r Honour will save me, in my great distress, my humble Petition is that you wou'd graciously please to give me as a private favour the half yeare which is due of my pention ; before the rest have theirs, it shall not be a pre-sident for others to sollicite, for I will pray for you in humble silence, I have exhausted all my credit, nor have a possibility of living but by your Lordship's favour ; upon my old knees I beg you wou'd order me the half year, for a quarter will not clear me of half I owe ; I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutifull and most obedient servant, BARBARA KILLIGREW.

[Circ. 1714.] Two undated identical petitions to the House of Commons, from the freeholders and inhabitants of the Parishes of Maresfield and Uckfield, near East Grinstead in the County of Sussex. In favour of a Road-Bill, with many signatures appended.

[1715.] An undated petition to Lord Townshend as Secretary of State from "the Stewards of the Protestants of Ireland for the celebration of their Anniversary meeting in London, in memory of their deliverance from a generall massacre begun in that Kingdom by the Irish Papists in the year 1641, and appointed by Act of Parliament there." It concludes:—

"The Reverend M^r Jonathan Smedley Preacher to the Protestants of Ireland for this present year 1715, having signalized himself for adhering to the interest of the succession of the House of Hanover for severall years last past, and having suffer'd in his fortune for the same, the above-mentioned Stewards in respect of those circumstances, and of his excellent and seasonable discourse preached before them at this time, as well as in regard to his being a person of known abilities do beg leave to present the said M^r Smedley as a person fit to be encouraged by your Lordsh^{ps} and worthy of his Matie's notice and favour."

[Signed.] "MEATH ; MOUNTJOY ; CASTLECOMER ; S. MOLYNEUX ; ROBT FINLAY ; [and] RICHARD STEELE."

1715,⁵ Augt. 23rd. George Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated in Lincoln's Inn and unaddressed.

The writer solicits his Lordship's interest in behalf of his son who is anxious to be appointed an Extraordinary Clerk of the Council, in the room of Mr James Vernon who is also one of the Commissioners of the Excise and is dying if not dead.

Note. George Townshend was a Commissioner of Excise from 1699 to 1726, and James Vernon from 1710 to 1756.

1715, Sept. 6th. Rev. R. Davies to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed Endorsed by Mr. Compton "Mr. Davies petition for a prisoner."

"Honoured Sir—I beg leave to make application to you in fav^r of a poor prisoner in the Marshalsea who is under sentence of death. The crime for which he is condemn'd is the stealing of a horse, which he says he himself did not do, but had the horse from another, that stole him. . . you will do a very good deed, in being instrumental in procuring his pardon. I therefore beg in this poor man's behalf that you wou'd be pleas'd to make application for him to my L^d Townshend. He was condemned at Kingston Assizes, his name is — Gascoyne, or Gaskin, his first name I have forgot. . . . My humble service to my Lady Phillips. I am, *etc.* R. DAVIES."

[P.S.] "If you should think it requisite to write to me any thing in answer to this, it will be sufficient to direct to me in Christ Church, Southwark."

1715, 19th Sept. Walter Etherington to Lord Townshend. Addressed "To The R^t Hon^{ble} The Lord Townshend Secretary of State —These humbly p^sent."

The writer encloses the following Petition and Information, and begs his Lordship to dismiss the said Mr Hamond, Governor of Landguard Fort, and to put in a just person in his room.

First enclosure :—

"The humble petition of Sampson Seagoe and sixty others, all Masters of shipp^s trading to Newcastle, and other parts—To the King's most Excellent Majesty." 1 page.

The petitioners pray to be relieved from the oppressions of Mr Hamond the Governor of Landguard Fort, and that the salute of the said fort may be ascertained by the firing of [a] gun as is usual to other forts.

Second enclosure attached to the last :—

"The sworn information of Sampson Seagoe, of Great Yarmouth Master of the good Shipp called the William and Mary of Yarmouth of the burthen of two Hundred and Sixty tunns, laden with coales from Newcastle; that this morning when sailing out of the harbour of Harwich, his ship was fired at by the Governour of Landguard Fort, . . . Sworn Sept. 2nd, 1715, before Samuell Lucas, Mayor (of Harwich) and Daniell Smyth." 1 page.

Note. From the printed Calendar of Treasury Papers, it appears that a Capt. Francis Hamon was Lieut. Governor of Landguard Fort in 1702.

[1715, Sept.] Complaint agst the "Govern^r of Landguard Fort." Addressed.—"To The R^t Hon^{ble} Viscount Townshend, humbly p^sent." In the handwriting of Walter Etherington, and signed by Henry Townshend

It begins and ends as follows :—

"My Lord,—The subscriber, Mr. Henry Townshend, Master of the good Shipp called the Lake of Wisbitch is redy and willing to make

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affidavitt that Mr Hamond Governer of Landguard Fort fired a gunn at him."

[P.S.] "Allso Mr Thomas Murfort paid Thirteen Shillings and 4^d and was without the harbour, witnes my hand, THOMAS MORFORT."

1715, Oct. 1st. Dr Smallridge, Bishop of Bristol, to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Yor L^p was pleas'd at my request to interest your self so far in obtaining from his Ma^{ty} directions for the payment of the 2,000*l*. given by the late Queen to the poor, that when I came out of town a month ago, I had reason to hope it would be immediately paid, and therefore left with the Sub-almoner a list of persons to whom it should be distributed. I hear from him that the Warrant for payment of it is not yet sign'd by his Ma^{ty}, and that the poor gentleman is afraid of being torn to pieces by those who have long with great impatience waited for it. I must therefore entreat your lordship's farther favour in pre-vailling with Mr Wortley Montague, in whose hands I understand the Warrant is, to lay it before His Ma^{ty}, which act of charity will entitle your L^p to the blessings of the poor as well as to the thanks of their importunate sollicitour—Your L^{ps} most humble and most obedient servant, GEO. BRISTOL."

1716, July 6th. An Order of Council, dated at the Court at St James's and sealed with the Council wafer-seal.

"Present—The King's Most Excell^t Ma^{ty}

Archb^p of Canterbury, *etc*.

"The Right Honourable Spencer Compton Esq^r Speaker of the House of Commons having been this day by his Majesty's Command sworne of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Councill, took his place at the Board accordingly.

"EDWARD SOUTHWELL."

To the above Order is attached by the Council Seal the following form of oath:—

"The oath of a Privy Councillor taken by the R^t Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Esq^r the 6th of July 1716.

"You shall swear to be a true and faithfull servant unto the King's Majesty as one of His Maj^{ties} Privy Council you shall not know or understand of any manner of thing to be attempted done or spoken against His Majesty's person, honour, crown, or dignity royal, but you shall lett and withstand the same to the uttermost of your power, and either cause it to be reveal'd to His Majesty himself, or to such of his Privy Council as shall advertise his Majesty of the same. You shall in all things to be moved, treated and debated in Council, faithfully and truly declare your mind and opinion according to your heart and conscience, and shall keep secret all matters comitted and revealed unto you, or that shall be treated of secretly in Council. And if any of the said Treaties or Councils shall touch any of the Councillors, you shall not reveal it unto him but shall keep the same until such time as by the consent of His Majesty or of the Council, publication shall be made thereof. You shall to your uttermost bear faith and allegiance unto the King's Majesty and shall assist and defend all jurisdictions pre-heminences and authority's granted to His Majesty and annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament or otherwise against all foreign Princes, Persons, Prelates, States, or Potentates. And generally in all things you shall do as a faithfull, and true servant ought to do to His Majesty.

"So help you God, and the holy contents of this Book."

With the above papers is the following:—

"Note of fees for swearing the R^t Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Esq^r,
Speaker of the House of Commons, of the Privy Council.

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	£	s.	d.
To the Clerks of the Council - - -	10	0	0
To the under Clerks - - -	4	0	0
To the Keeper of the Records - -	6	0	0
To the Keepers of the Council Chamber -	5	0	0
To the Under Chamber Keeper - -	1	0	0
	£26	0	0
To the Messenger [a guinea]	1	1	6
	27	1	6"

[The last item, and the total, are in Spencer Compton's handwriting.]

[1716]. Two copies of a petition, of which one is endorsed "Copy—East India Comp^y Petⁿ to the King—about ships going from Ostend &c^a to the East Indies;" and the other is endorsed "Petition from the E. India Comp. Inclos'd in L^d T's to L^d Cadogⁿ & Mr Walpole. 5th Oct^r 1716."

The petitioners, after reciting the Acts of Parliament, complain that several of his Majesty's subjects have presumed to trade into and visit the said East Indies and in hopes to evade the law have contriv'd to purchase Commissions from Foreign States and Potentates, which may be gotten at easy rates, hoping under colour thereof to screen themselves from the prohibitions and penalties contained in the said Act.

" On the 15th of the preceeding October arriv'd at Surat Bar the ship Victoria of Ostend, burden 240 Tons with 70 men, Captⁿ Haver Sandfield an Irishman commander, under the Emperor's colours they had received a letter from the Company's factors at Callicut on the Mallabar coast dated the 5th of said January [1716] which informs of two large ships from Ostend under the Emperor's colours being arriv'd, one at Surat, the other at Callicut, commanded by Mons^r Sarsfield both intending to load home from those places directly the Petitioners have very great reason to apprehend that Captain John Opie an Englishman who went several months since from London to Leghorne is gone from thence to the East Indies on the like design

"The Petitioners do therefore most humbly intreat Your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to take the premisses into your royal consideration and to apply such a remedy for checking in its infancy this practice so many ways destructive to this considerable branch of the trade of Great Britain as to your Majesty's great wisdom shall seem meet.

"And the Pet^{rs} as in duty bound shall ever pray &c."

[circ. 1716.] The humble address of thanks from the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge—To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. Undated. 1 page.

"Humbly thanking his Majesty for the gracious mark of royall favour which he has bestowed on his ancient University of Cambridge in presenting to it the noble collection of books and manuscripts gathered in many years by the great industry and accurate judgement of the late Bishop of Ely." [D^r Moore.]

[1717?] Petition to the King from Sir John Wittewrong Bart. In French. Unsigned and undated. 1 page.

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The petitioner has always supported the Protestant Succession and his Majesty's interest for which he has spent great sums in the County of Bucks. Has served as a Member of Parliament for more than twelve years, and is still a member.

During the last Ministry much injustice was done him and he rejected several advantageous offers as his principles prevented his entering into the measures that were then on foot.

He has had the honour to serve as a Colonel of Infantry and he would rather be cashiered than sell out.

Notwithstanding such a character and his zeal for his Majesty, he has had the misfortune to be excluded from the new levies, several colonels of less standing than him have been preferred, and many persons have had civil employments without any one having the least regard for the petitioner.

He therefore humbly prays for the command of a regiment or to be put on the Excise Commission, or in such other employment as his Majesty shall think fit, so that the petitioner's enemies cannot have occasion to say that he is entirely neglected.

1719, —. [Copy of a] petition to the King in Council of Samuel Tatem, Richard Reeve, Lawrence Ingoldsby, and others, Merchants of London traders to the Porte of Bilbao in Spain. Undated and without signatures. Endorsed by Spencer Compton "Petition of Sam^l Tatem &c. Merchants, trading to the Port of Bilboa—1719." 1 page.

The petitioners pray for passes for two Spanish ships laden with wool and iron to come to the Port of London as was practised in the late war with Spain.

1719, April —. Copy of a humble representation addressed by the same London merchants to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in support of their petition to the Privy Council. Undated and without signatures. Endorsed by Spencer Compton "In Mr. Wace's hands in L^d Harrington's office, Apr. 1719. Passes granted and dated May 12th do." 2 pp.

The merchants represent that "Spanish wool is absolutely necessary to the making our superfine cloth and the lessening the consumption of that wool in the manufacturing of the cloth debases its qualitie and will if practiced bring it into disreputation in forreign marketts. Iron is also necessary for the use of his Majesty's Navy as well as to all other shipping peticularly large ships for their anchors chain plates, and the like great work During the late war this practice of granting passes was indulged peticularly to Bilbao by which means we were constantly furnished with a suply of Spanish wool as our occations required but now by the interruption of commerce their remains no door open for that trade."

"Nevertheless some of our manufactories have been exported to Spain by way of Holland and other nutral portes to suply their demand and prevente the disuse of our manufactories at that marktett tho' loaded with the Additional charge of two freights commission and customes in and out which we have been obliged to pay in Holland as some of us has lately experienced"

1721, April 22. A curious petition to the King at Bordeaux, and subscribed:—"Le très humble très obéissant très fidelle sujet Gauien de Valois de Terrefort prince du sang Cardinal."

"C'est d'une très profonde soumission que j'ose avoir l'honneur de m'adresser au roy de la grande bretagne non comme on faisoit vers les roys de perse qu'on n'osoit leur parler moins encore les aprocher, mais

comme à un roy gracieux, riche, puissant, inmanche, décoré des qualités à un si grand prince, car quel plus grand et plus auguste roy puist être miux que votre Maïesté, Sire le digne subject de mes louanges si j'étois capable d'en faire le glorieux panégirique; l'hurux souvenir des graciuses faveurs que le feu roy Guillaume prince d'orange m'honora à la prière du feu roy de France et mon devoir, m'oblige de prier le roy d'Angleterre avoir agréable la démission que j'ay, l'honneur de faire à sa Majesté de l'archevêché de Cantorbery primat du royaume que le roy Guillaume m'avoit pourveu, il m'honora aussi de plusieurs lettres pour m'obliger d'aler remplir cette haute dignité que l'on a tenu putêtre secret au roy qui est une recompence à favoriser le sujet le plus fidelle à sa Majesté, mes bules sont dans les argives du conseil d'Angleterre que le prince me promet faire conserver avec soin, la persone qui jouit de ce grand benefice est mon coadjuteur, le titre de cet illustre prélat avec mes bules que j'ay l'honneur d'indiquer sont des temoignages fidèles de la verité que j'ay l'honneur d'avancer au roy, mes incomodités, la pauvreté, la peine que je ressens par le malheur que j'eus d'encourir la disgrace du feu roy de France peu de tems après la mort du prince Maurice, m'a mis hors d'état d'exercer aucun des nombrux emplois desquels j'avois eu l'honneur d'être graciosé par le roy Louis Quatorse et par le roy Guillaume qui sont les plus grands et les plus éminents dans le monde et dans l'église : si la relation de ma vie n'étoit enuyse à votre Majesté Sire, j'aurois l'honneur d'en faire icy un détail; mais je n'ose exiger une longue attention de la generosité du roy. Son altesse serénissime le duc de Florance à qui j'eus l'honneur d'éviter une surprise qu'on vouloit luy faire où il s'agissoit de la perte de ses états, puit assurer le roy que tout mon malheur depend d'être issu du sang de Valois : je prie sa Majesté de vouloir être memoratif qu'après la mort du prince Maurice, je fus receu et recognu héritier a tous les biens honeurs et dignités de ce prince par le roy de France la famille royale et par le conseil d'état, en consequence et par la grace de Dieu, j'eus l'honneur d'être couronné, du diadème que je remis au roy de France après luy avoir fait démission des droits que j'avois sur la couronne qui consistent a la moitié du royaume de France, les portes fermées; après avoir enrichi le roy de France mon maître et avoir eu le bonheur d'hurusement sauver la vie aux très dignes altesses mes seigneurs le Dauphin de Viennois et le Duc de Bourgoigno, sachant que les intantions du roy de France me devien-droit prejudiciables, leurs tres hautes altesses par le suport d'une reconnoissante tandresse aydèrent a mon creasion. Depuis ce tems malhurux je suis errant dans le monde, pardon grand roy de ma trop grande liberté mais animé d'une noble ardeur, me sentant encore honoré d'un des bienfaits du roy Guillaume en l'élection qu'il luy plût faire de ma persone, pour que mon nom fut inseré au nombre des très illustres et très honorables chevaliers de la jaretière. Je prie a main jointe le roy avoir agréable mes tres profondes soumissions, qu'il plaise a sa Majesté Bretanique me faire la grace de me remettre les bules de L'archeveché de Cantorberi qui ont resté dans les argives d'Angleterre, qui sont inutiles pour d'autres persones, et permettre que j'aye l'honneur d'être continué dans l'ordre de la jaretière même de la porter ce que j'espère recevoir de la bienveillance du roy, par surabondance d'une très grande marque d'honneur de triomphe a ma famille; je promets garder ce precieux trésor avec tout le soin la precaution et l'ordre neces-sere, en memoire des très hautes très dignes très graciuses faveurs des roys de la Grande Bretagne. Le roy de France avant son décès me fit la grace de m'acorder une amnistie qui me remet dans mes biens honeurs et dignités renouvelée par le roy à present regnant, mais mes biens particuliers ayant été distribués aux plus grands du royaume

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Monsieur le regent jouissant d'une partie, je ne panse plus qu'à mourir en repos dans mon indigence ne mangeant que du pain vivant de charité, il ne me reste plus Sire pour la tranquillité de mon esprit qu'à avoir l'honneur de me demetre comme j'ay l'honneur de faire par ces présentes de l'archêveché de Cantorbery en faveur du roy d'angleterre, que j'espère être agréable à sa Majesté brétanique, et à la faveur de son inmance protection royale que j'ay l'honneur de reclamer a main jointe, mes penes seront adoucies, mon nom ne sera pas divulgué, sous cet hureux apui j'entreprans d'un cœur généreux la liberté que je prans, parceque sa bonté royale m'attire et m'engage d'avoir l'honneur de me presanter à ses pieds sous les auspices d'un grand roy pour qu'il plaise à sa plus qu'impériale Majesté m'octroyer les très nobles demandes que j'ay l'honneur de faire : ce sont les graces, faveurs inmances que jay l'honneur d'attendre et espère recevoir de très grand très auguste très puissant roy de la Grande Bretaigne priant sa Majesté d'être assuré que j'ay toujours esté inviolablement comme j'ay l'honneur d'être d'une très profonde soumission des roys d'angleterre et de votre Majesté, &c.

"Le Duc de Barwic qui comande en cette ville m'est suspect."

1721, July 28th. Sir William Thompson, ex-Solicitor General, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord—I presume to trouble your Lordship with the enclosed memorial, and beg your perusal of it and that your Lordship will be so good as to alter it where you are pleased to think it wanting, and I shall esteem it an honour to be allow'd a few moments of your Lordship's time as soon as it may be convenient.—I am, etc."

The enclosed memorial is in French and is addressed to the King.

The writer represents that he has been Recorder of Ipswich and Member of Parliament for about fourteen years, and Recorder of London for nearly seven years.

That he has always been attached to his Majesty both in Parliament, in the Courts of Justice, and in the other public assemblies of the London Magistrates.

That he was one of those appointed by the lower house to conduct the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel when the Protestant Succession was in danger, and was consequently very illused by the last ministry of Queen Ann, etc.

In conclusion the writer represents that he has the mortification of having no marks of his Majesty's approbation, which greatly diminishes his credit, and also his authority against his Majesty's enemies. Wherefore he very humbly prays his Majesty not leave him longer under so painful a discouragement.

[1721?] An undated petition to the King from Charlotte, widow of Capt. Rycant, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and grand-daughter of the late Bishop of Durham [Lord Crew]. Praying for a pension upon the Irish Establishment to enable her to maintain and educate her five children.

[1721?] An undated petition to the King from Viscount Gage. In French. Praying for the payment of the balance of the £5000 promised to the petitioner out of the sale of some timber in the Forest of Dean. It concludes:—

"The petitioner will try to render himself more capable to serve his Majesty in getting himself elected Member of Parliament in the place of [Nicholas Lechmere recently created] Lord Lechmere."

1722, March 28th. An unsigned paper giving a list of some Election returns up to date, and addressed "For my Lord Townshend's Office—These."

Most of the names mentioned are marked with a (+) or a (—), and it would appear that the latter mark was employed to distinguish supporters of the Ministry. The list is as follows:—

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Wednesday the 28th March, 1722.

B[isho]ps Castle. Bowater Vernon —. W^m Peer Williams+.
Welby. Ser^t Birch —. Nicholas Philpott —.
Derby. L^d [James] Cavendish —. [Thomas] Bayley+.
Cricklade. S^r Tho^s Reed —. [Thomas] Gore.
County of Essex. [William] Harvey+. [Robert] Honeywood —.
Preston. Tho^s Hescoth+. Daniel Poulteny —.
Thetford. S^r Edmund Bacon. Rob^t Jacombe.
East Redford. Thomas White—. [Patrick] Chaworth+.
Shaftsbury. S^r Edw^d Desbouverie—. Edward Nich[o]las+.
Eye. Spencer Compton —. Edward Hopkins —.
Dartmouth. Coll^o George Treby —. Thomas Martin —.
Bridport. S^r Dewey Bulkeley —. Peter Walter —.
Edinburgh. John Campbell —.
Newark. Brigad^r [Richard] Sutton —. James Pelham —.
Barnstaple. S^r Hugh Ackland+. Gen^l [Thomas] Witham — [a mistake for Wetham].

Haslemere. [James] Oglethorpe+. [Peter] Burrell (a false return—L^d Blundell and Mr Molineux) [Note. This appears to have been stated in error], and the error is repeated in a note at the foot of the paper].

Highworth [? Malmesbury]. L^d Hilsborough—. S^r John Rushworth [a mistake for Sir John Rushout.]. Coll^o [Giles] Earle — Coll^o [John] Farmer [a mistake for Fermor.],—a double return.

A note at the foot of this paper adds:—"N.B. [James] Oglethorpe [and Peter] Burrell, are false returned for Haslemere," but the election return does not seem to have been challenged and those gentlemen represented Haslemere in this and the next four parliaments.

1722, April 27th. Horatio Walpole to Lords Townshend and Carteret. Unaddressed.

My Lords—I having by the consent of my late lord Stanhope and Mr Secretary Craggs received the principall fees for Irish Commissions sign'd during their time in the Secretary of State's Office upon my notification amounting to the sum of 213-10-10 I beg leave to lay before your L^{ds} an account of what fees have since accrued in your offices on the same account to the time of my Lrd Liev^{ts} [the Duke of Grafton's] departure into Ireland when I resigned my employment as Secretary to his Grace *etc.*"

The above letter is written on the fly leaf of a List—(2 pp. and 58 names of officers, with the fees they paid for their commissions being drawn) headed "Principal Fees for Irish Commissions received in the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Townshend and Lord Carteret's offices from the 4th of March 173^o₁ to the time of the Lord Liev^{ts} departure in September following under the notification of Hor^o Walpole Esq^{ro} Sec^{ry} to Lord Liev^{ts}"—and it is endorsed with the following minutes:—

"I allow the repayment of the proportion received by me of the fees within mentioned—TOWNSHEND,"
and "I allow the same—CARTERET."

The following receipt is also endorsed upon this letter:—Received this 14th day of June 1722 for the use of Horatio Walpole Esq. late

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Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieut of Ireland, of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Visco^t Townshend by the hands of John Wace Esq^r the Sum of one hundred and eight pounds and fifteenth shillings being his Lordships proportion of the principal fees of Irish comicoons received in his office from the 4th of March 17²⁰ to Sep^r following being the time he resigned that employment which his Lordship was pleased to give and allow to the s^d Hon^o Walpole according to the within written accompt—I say received by me—PETER LEHEUP—£108 : 15.

1722, Aug. 11th. George Treby, Secretary at War, to the “Rt Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Esq^r Paymaster Generall of his Majesty’s Forces.” Dated at Whitehall.

“Sir—His Majesty having been pleased by a sign manual to constitute you together with—

The Rt Hon^{ble} the Earl of Cadogan.

Rt Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole Esq^r.

Rt Hon^{ble} Lord Viscount Cobham.

Lientent Gen^l [George] Macartney.

Major Gen^l [Williams] Tatton.

Major Gen^l [Joseph] Wightman.

Brigadier [Richard] Russell.

Brigadier [Andrew] Bisset.

Brigadier [Phineas] Bowles.

Comptrollers of the Accounts of the army.

And myself a Board to examine the reduced officers of his land Forces and Marines upon the Establishment of Half Pay in Great Britain;

I am to desire you will meet the said Commissioners in the Great Room at the Horse Guards on Tuesday the 14th Instant at ten of the clock in the forenoon in order to hear the Warrant read, and to proceed upon the said Examination, I am” *etc.*

1722, Augt. 10th. The Case of Capt. John Welbe, addressed with a Petition to Lord Townshend as Principal Secretary of State. In book form 32½ pp.

“The humble Petition of Capt John Welbe sheweth :—

That Your Petitioner has been confined a prisoner in the King’s Bench prison above six months, on acct of unjust sutes of William Adye a packer, and Capt Nicholas Mandell and others, who have vowed revenge for his discovering their unlawfull practices and testifying the truth against them, at two tryalls before the Lord Cheife Justice King at Guild Hall in June last was a twelvemonth. And attending severall tryalls before the Lord Cheife Justice Pratt likewise relating to the wilful destruction of the ship Riga merchant in Port Mahone on purpose to defraud the insurers, And particularly William Adye who has sworn never to dye in peace till he has ruind your Petitioner, the particulars of which may be seen in Your Petitioner’s Case.

That there is another Conspiracy against Your Petitioner by M^r Edward Morgan a Roman Catholick liveing in Bloomsbury Square who was round the globe with Capt Dampire the same voyage that Your Petitioner was and was the death of the first Lievetennant by turning him most barbarously ashore at the Island of St Jago, where he miserably ended his days with hunger and greife, and the said Morgan was afterwards the ruin of the said expedition, and now endeavours to ruin Your Petitioner, and thereby overthrow his intended discovery, in concert with others, and M^r Gregson M^r Rich^d Cambridge’s attorney

and Tho^s Burtt a nonjuror one of Ormes's congregation and book-keeper to Mr Rich^d Cambridge, who were your petitioner's bail, and surrendered Your Petitioner after they had confounded his mony, and trickt him out of all that he had, by encouraging sham actions, and given them the advantage in the law against Your Petitioner designedly, by latting judgements goe by default, and bringing writts of errors, and suffering *non pross* upon the errors, for want of paying the transcript &c. Some particulars of which may be seen in the inclosed copy of Your Petitioners letter to Mr Tho^s Burtt.

That Your Petitioner was under some apprehension in the month of March last was a twelvemonth, of the designed barbarous usage that Your Petitioner was to expect from William Adye, Cap^t Nicholas Mandell and others, and therefor presented a Petition to Your Lordship dated the 13th of March 1720 a copy whereof is hereunto annex, And in the Month of June following presented a Petition to His Majesty likewise, dated the 18th of the said month, relating to the barbarous usage Your Petitioner then expected from Mr. Richard Cambridge, Tho^s Burtt his book-keeper, Mr Edward Morgan, and Mr Gregson their attorney, and others, And the consequence thereof is hereunto annex likewise.

That the usage Your Petitioner meets with, is a conspiracy against the interest of His Majesty, and the whole nation, as well as against Your Petitioner, which Your Petitioner will undertake to prove before the Parliament, when they meet, the consequence and views of which, may be seen in the annex copy of Your Petitioners Petition to his Majesty, dated the 18th of June 1721.

Therefore Your Petitioner humbly Prays that Your Lordships woud be pleased to Order Your Petitioner some releife till the Parliament meets, And thereby defeat the designs of the enemies of His Majesty, and the nation.

And Your Lordships Petitioner Shall pray &c.

King's Bench Prison,
August the 10th 1723."

The Case of Cap^t John Welbe [24 pp.].

1. Containing a copy of a letter to the Right Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole Esq^r.
2. His Case and Petition to the R^t Hon^{ble} the L^d Viscount Townshend.
3. A copy of his Affidavit made before Mr Delafay (Under Secretary of State) relating to the designed destruction of his Majesty's Fleet under the command of Sir George Bing then in the Mediteranian, and the wilful destruction of the merchant ships on purpos to defraud the Insurers.
4. A list of severall persons who in their own and other names have prosecuted the said Cap^t Welbe for making such affidavit with an account of disbursements ocationed thereby.
5. Two copies of letters to Gov^r Pitt thereupon.
6. Instructions to discover the several frauds in the said Affidavit mentioned.
7. A copy of a Petition to His Majesty in Council relating to the establishment of a South Land Company [*i.e.* a chartered company, with a capital of three millions sterling, for colonizing, and trading with, Australia, "and for working the gold and silver mines which there abound"].

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8. A copy of an Order [of the King in Council, dated Dec^r 14th 1720] of reference to to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations thereupon.

9. A copy of a Petition to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations relating to the same.

10. A copy of a Petition to His Majesty relating to the barbarous and unjust usage that the said Cap^t hath met with for detecting treasonable and fellonius practices and offering to undertake to discharge the nations debts and enrich the nation upwards of one hundred millions sterling.

11. Reasons humbly offered by the said Cap^t for granting a Charter for establishing a South Land Company.

All which is humbly offer'd to the consideration of the Hon^{ble} House of Commons by

CAP^t JOHN WEBBE.

[1722]. Copy of the Petition of Richard Cambridge and others to Lord Townshend, Principal Secretary of State.

"Sheweth: That of late great demands have been made upon Your Petitioners and several other merchants for losses of divers ships which Your Petitioners and other merchants had insured and which have been wilfully and designedly lost, particularly the Diligence, Jeremiah Finch, Master, the Riga, merchant, John Cattell, master, and Cap^t John Welbe hath discovered these unlawfull practices, which tend to the ruin of the insurers, upon whose hazard and adventure the trade of the nation very much depends.

That in order to oppress Cap^t Welbe, many actions have been brought at law against him, and he has been frequently arrested, and put to great expense, and trouble, by persons whome your Petitioners have great reason to believe were concerned in such the said evil practices, and he has therefore been obstructed from attending the defence of sutes presented against several of the insurers, to the great disadvantage of Cap^t Welbe, and the loss and hazard of the insurers.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that Your Lordships would be pleased to grant to the said Cap^t Welbe, such protection, and encouragement, as may defeat the designs of such evil disposed persous, and enable the said welbe to assist Your Petitioner in the further discovery of the said evil practices, and in prosecuting the offenders.

And Your Petitioners Shall pray, &c."

1722, Aug. 22. A copy of a letter to Mr Burt, bookkeeper to Mr Richard Cambridge. "Mr Burt,—I Remember when you carryed me to the Fleet to surrender to those actions in the Common Pleas, that you and your master's friends were bail for you told me that you would move me from thence to the King's Bench to surrender to those actions that you and your Master's friends were bail for me likewise, that my bail might be intirely discharged, And that then you would get me the liberty of the rules of the King's Bench and supply me with money weekly till I could be in a capacity by chymistry to maintain my self and which I proposed to doe in a few months it requiring about three months to prepare my medicines &c. in which time you promised to allow me fifteen shillings a week subsistence besides a certain sume for erecting a small labaratory of about three or four furnaces and materials &c. At that time I little expected that you would have used me thus barbarously as you have don, especially considering

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that the whole overthrow of my affair is intirely owing to the usage that I have mett with from you, for Mr Gregson, Morgan, Adye, nor Mandell nor any of the rest could not have ruined me had it not been for you, and for which you must expect to answer either in this world or the next, Some particulars of which I have thought fit to remind you of (viz.) in the first place all those actions were ocationed by my discovering the wilfull loss of the Riga, merchant in Port Mahone, and being a witness for your Master relating to the same, who had underwritt about six hundred pound on the said ship and therefore became my bail, and you told me your self that your Master promised to spend a thousand pound in my defence, before I should be wronged, 2^{ly} you employed Mr Gregson on that acct he being your Master's attorney, 3^{ly} I proposed the inditing of them, and told you that there woud be no end of their actions. But you and Mr Gregson refused saying that your Master was not willing to hang them but would take care they should not ruin me, 4^{ly} you know Mr Gregson had instruction for a Bill in Chancery severall termes by him but would not file the Bill, but let judgements goe by default and brought writts of errors, and suffer'd a *Nonpross* for want of paying the transcrip and 5^{ly} at the first generall meeting you came and told the gentlemen that your Master could not come but gave his service to them, and what they concluded on he woud agree to, And said your Master desired them to have regard to Mr Morgan's caractor, and not speak disrespectfully of him &c. altho' you knew he was a Roman Catholick, and had ruind Cap^t Dampire's Expedition, and was then endeavouring to ruin mine, 6^{ly} After I had found out Mr Morgan's designes against me, you came in a coach to my house, on purposs to hinder my going to St James's with a Petition to His Majesty, relating to the said affair, and swore that if I did I should ruin it, so that neither Mr Morgan, nor I should get the Charter, and 7^{ly} when you sent for me in order to surrender me about April last was twelvemonth I told you that I had acquainted the Board of Trade and Secretary of State that you had a design to Surrender me, and that therefore you could not alledge any just reason for the same I being reddy at your pleasure, upon which you altered your resolution, and then concluded on sumonsing 40 merchants to a meeting to advance a sune of money for my defence and to enable me to carry on the said affair, you being in hopes at the same time that I could not prevail on them to advance any money, haveing your self made a party against me which you depended on to oppose it, and when the gentlemen mett, your Master did not come but you came in his stead at last when the gentlemen were reddy to conclude, and when you found that I had in your absence, prevaild on the gentlemen to advance me two hundred pound, you undertook to gather the money for me, by which you got it in your power, to keep me out of the same, whereby you have ruind me, I could remind you of a great many more particulars, but hope this is sufficient to touch your conscience, if you have any, that you may have some remorse, and not murder me, by keeping me in a prison, without money, after you had been one of the cheife instruments of confounding all that I had in the world, therefore [I] desire to speak with you, that I may know what to depend on, after all this barbarous usage &c.

I am, as I am used,
JNO. WELBE."

King's Bench Prison,
August the 22^d 1722.

P.S. What doe you think of a fiery tryall &c.

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1724, May 15th. Copy of a report from the Committee of Council in Ireland. Dated in the "Council Chamber Dublin" and unaddressed.

May it please your Excell^{ys} and Lordships.—In obedience to your Excellencies and Lordships Order of re-reference of a report signed the sixth day of May pursuant to His Grace [the Duke of Grafton] the then Lord Lieut and Council's Order dated the 27th day of April last, requiring us to consider what is proper to be done to allay and quiet the great fears of the people of this kingdom occasioned by the apprehensions under which they are of William Wood's copper half-pence and farthings becoming current among them, we have met and considered the same, and are of opinion that for allaying and quieting the great fears of the people upon the occasion it will be proper that an humble Address be made to His Majesty in order to obtain from his royal wisdom and goodness such remedy as may be fitting to avert the great evil that we apprehend would unavoidably befall this kingdom in case the said half-pence and farthings should become current among us, a draught of which Address is hereunto annex'd and humbly submitted to your Excellencies and Lordships by,

Edward [Singe Archbishop of] Tuam, [The Earl of] Abercorn, [Lord] Mountjoy, Santry Tullamoore, Ralph Gore, [The Earl of] Meath, Gust[avus] Hume, Edw[ard] Crofton, Oliver St George, R. Tighe, Marm[aduke] Coghill.

(A true Copy)

ED. DERING,

Dep. Cler. Con. Priv. [Hib.]"

1725, Jan. 18th. Count de Broglio to Count de Morville. Copy of a letter, in French, dated in London.

[Translation] The Princess of Wales has forwarded to me a petition, which has been sent her by [a] galley slave who entreats her to intercede with the King [of France] for his pardon, and she has expressed a wish that I should write to the Court. As the galleys are in the Department of the Count of Maurepas I have sent him the petition, and have explained to him how anxious she is that it may be granted

1725, May 29th. A Privy Council Report addressed to the King from the Council Chamber at Whitehall, and endorsed in a clerk's hand "Copy of Committee Report for issuing a Special Commission to try Cap^t [Robert] Elston for the Murder of two of his ships crew beyond the seas [on the coast of Guinea].

1st June 1725, read and approved, and Lord Chancellor ordered to issue a Special Commissⁿ accordingly.

"Mem^d. The Act of Parliament upon which the Commissⁿ was founded, was past in the 33^d of Henry Eighth chap. 23^d, Entituled An Act to proceed by Commission of Oyer and Terminer agst such Persons as shall confess Treason &c^a. without remanding the same to be tried in the shire where the offence was committed."

1725, Oct. 28th. F[rances?] Killigrew to Sir Spencer Compton? Dated in Church Street, Soho, and unaddressed.

"Sir—Your great compassion and good nature upon all ocations encourages me to take this liberty. Mrs. Howard has informed me that His Royal Highness is determined to give no pensions and the misfortune I am in oblidges me to trespass upon your great goodness to beg that you woud recomende me to His Royal Highness for part of his

bounty: I dare say if his Royal Highness knew the distress I am in that he would be so charitable as to condescend to think of me; I have no merit to plead in excuse for troubling you but my misfortunes which are very great and too many to repeat. I am, Sir, with great respect your most obedient and most humble servant,

F. KILLIGREW."

1725-26, Jan. 23. Edward Stables, Clerk-Assistant to the House of Commons, to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed.

"Sir—I beg leave with a heart filled the deepest sense of duty and gratitude, to return my most humble thanks for your hono^{rs} great goodness, in again interposing between me and death, hastening upon me, by overmuch fatigue in the service of the publick; as these are beyond expression, I humbly hope you will be pleased to accept, on all occasions, the utmost returns of gratitude in my power, long since a duty upon me, far above any ability of mine to answer, and will ever be so, tho' always attempting to be acknowledged, and repaid, with the greatest pleasure.

Upon my present recollection I was thus admitted Clerk Assistant in December 1710 when Mr [Culverwell] Needler and Myself had agreed, (he being disabled by palsy) Mr. [Paul] Jodrell [Clerk of the House of Commons] and he waited on Mr. Bromley (then Speaker) and acquainted him therewith, and Mr. Jodrell proposing me to succeed Needler, Mr. Bromley asked him who he thought was to name the Clerk-Assistant, Mr. Jodrell insisted, himself, as his Clerk; Mr. Bromley denied that, as not being Clerk to the Clerk, but a distinct and proper Clerk of the House, to be appointed by the House, as their Clerk-Assistant and a check upon the Clerk of the House appointed by the Crown, and that, at most, Mr. Jodrell could only propose, but that the nomination, or approbation, was in the House, and that no such officer could be admitted without a que[sti]on; and this was the opinion of S^r John Trevor, the Ma[ste]r of the Rolls: (In conversation).

I had the good fortune to be well spoken of to Mr. Bromley and he received me in the most generous, and ready manner, he acquainted the House with Mr. Needler's disability, and that a proper person had been considered of to succeed him, and giving a recommendatory character of me (according to his goodness, which I was always very sensible of) he put the qu[est]ion for calling me in, which was done, without more ado; but Mr. Jodrell entered nothing of this upon the Journal.

Give me leave, Sir, to conclude with my humble thanks also for your great indulgence to me, on this occasion, for time to recover my health, which I hope will be very soon, and I hope I shall always make use of it to testify, with as gratefull a heart as ever filled mortal breast, the greatest duty to your hono^r most justly owing from Sir—your—Hono^{rs} most obliged and most obed^t humble serv^t

E. STABLES."

1717, Sept. 26th. An Order in Council, dated at the Court at Kensington, and sealed with the Council Wafer-seal.

Present—The King's most Excell^t Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir Spencer Compton Knight of the Bath was by his Majesty's command sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council and took his place at the Board accordingly.

ROBERT HALES.

17—, Nov. 3rd. [Date torn.] A paper endorsed "Judges opinion [in favour of] the Prince of Wales chusing his own servants." It is

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signed by [Sir] Robert Raymond, William P. Williams, and Samuel Mead.

Note.—The endorsement is inexact as there were no judges named Williams and Mead on the Bench at the same time, during the reigns of George the First and George the Second. Sir Robert Raymond was Attorney-General from 1720 to 1723, and a Justice of the King's Bench from 1723 to 1733.

[1727?]. The humble Petition of Mary o'Brine widow—To the Right Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Barronet [*sic*] Speaker to the House of Commons. Undated.

"Sheweth—That your Petitioner's first husband Thomas Evans was a Captain of a Man of War in King William's time, and was killed by the French on board the ship he comanded in New found Land the same year his Majesty King William dyed, that her husband John o'Brine was L[ieu]t of Granadiers in Colon^l Molsworth's Regiment and was kill'd at Prats del Roy in Spain, That in consideration of her last husband's faithfull service, the Government was pleased to allow her a pension, which she enjoyed for some time, untill one Thomas Fox and his wife falsely swore her out of it, because she would not allow him ten pounds in hand and six pounds per annum, and has served several honest widows the same way to their utter ruine, under pretence of being an evidence for the King, which in effect was only to extort money from the poor widows, That your Petitioner had him taken up and tryed at the Old Bailly for robbing of her and extorting a note of ten pounds, That then he the said Fox receiv'd his sentence to be whipt from Newgate to Tyburn, fifty pounds fine, and two years imprisonm^t who after receiving this, his sentence, made escape from justice, but is now coming to ruin what he did not before, That his wife gives out that your hon^r will give him a protection to appear again in order to ruin your Petitioner and the said widows, That your Petitioner and her family are utterly ruin'd through his means, and beside is afr[a]ide of her life w^{ch} his wife strove to take away before.

Therefore your poor Petitioner most humbly begs that your Hon^r would be pleased to grant her a hearing to satisfie your hon^r further and she as in duty bound will ever pray."

1728, May 4th. [Copy of.] "The humble Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—To the King's Most Excellent Majestie." Dated at Edinburgh and subscribed, on behalf of the Assembly, by William Wishart, Moderator. A loyal and pious address congratulating the King upon his accession. The following is a specimen of its wording:—

"The death of our late Gracious Sovereign, Your Majestie's Royal Father of glorius memory, whom God made the instrument of so great Blessings to us, and to all Europe, was so sensible and heavy a stroke to us, that we should have been inconsolable under it, if so great a loss had not been made up to us, by Your Majestie's most peaceable and happie accession to the throne.

Permitt us, then, Great Sir, to congratulate Your Majestie upon Your ascending the throne of Your royal ancestors with the joyful acclamations of all Your dutiful subjects. We can never cease to bless Our Gracious God, when we think of his setting a King over us, whose royal qualities do so brightly adorn the throne upon which he sits," *etc.*

[1729?]. Copy of a very loyal Address from the Commons to the King. Undated and signed by Edward Stables, Clerk of the House of Commons.

1730, Dec. 31st. An Order of Council, dated at the Court of St James's and sealed with the Council Wafer-seal.

Present—The King's most Excellent Majesty, Duke of Newcastle *etc.*

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Spencer Earl of Wilmington, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and His Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

J. A. VERNON.

[Circ. 1730.] An undated petition to the King from John Carter under sentence of death for robbery. Signed by Edmund Waller M.P., and John Clavering M.P., [Members for Great Marlow from 1727 to 1734], Sir John Etheredge, George Bruere, and other inhabitants of Great Marlow.

[Circ. 1730.] Petition in French to King George II. from Louis Bernard of Lezan in the Diocese of Nismes, a French Protestant convict on board the *Invincible* galley.

The Petitioner who has been condemned to the galleys for life has already spent 14 years in chains and implores the King's protection, the promise of which was renewed in the year 1729.

1730–31, Jan. 4th. Thomas Tomkyns to the Earl of Wilmington. Dated in the Poultry Compter and unaddressed.

"My Lord—When I reflect on the frequent trouble I have given your Lordship already in this way I can't refrain [from] being ashamed at the thought of it; and yet my unhappy circumstances are such as urge me nevertheless to the farther trespass.

It is now two years and a half since my being confined upon an Extent, without being able, as yet, to regain my liberty, notwithstanding my having compleated a discovery, that by competent judges is thought to be worth a million sterling to the nation: upon this foundation I am, at present, seeking my releasm[en]t, and in order there to, have lodgd a Petition to His Majesty praying the same.

What I have therefore now to entreat of your Lordship (as apprehending your being lately appointed President) is, that you would be so good as to order my petition to be read [at] your next generall Council, and to contribute to its being referred to a Committee of Council."

1731, Jan. 12th. Memorial to the King about an Establishment for the relief of the widows of poor officers in the Navy. Dated at the Admiralty and unsigned. 4½ pp.

The memorial proposes that three pence in the pound should be stopped out of all naval pay and half-pay for the relief of the widows in question.

[1731.] Proposed heads of [a Scheme for] an Establishment for the relief of the widows of poor officers in the Navy. Unsigned and undated. Enclosed in the last ten clauses. 7 pp.

The Scheme proposes the formation of a charitable Corporation, with a Board of Governors and a Court of Assistants, to administer the funds subscribed. It also proposes the names of many naval men (from the Lords of the Admiralty down to Warrant Officers,) to be the first Governors of the proposed Corporation.

1731, Feb. 8th. Extract from the Minutes of the House of Commons. Dated "Lunæ 8^e die Februarij 1730–1."

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—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty that He will be graciously pleased to give directions, that an account be laid before this House of what proceedings have been had for the establishing a Civil Government at Gibraltar, and for declaring the same a free Port, since the last application of this House to His Majesty for that purpose.

1731, June 9th. Thomas Tomkins to Lord Wilmington. Unaddressed. "My Lord—Upon a Petition lately presented to the Treasury praying my liberty, having been informed, that, under my present circumstances, the proper application for it, is to His Majesty in Council I have therefore prepared the inclosed in order to be lodged forthwith, in hopes that your Lordship will be so good as to order it to be read at the next general Council.

To succour the distressed is an action expressive of humanity and great goodness; and if from an inclination of that kind, you shall be induced to contribute to a favourable issue of this my intended application, it shall always be remembered with the utmost gratitude by him, who is, with the greatest submission and respect—My Lord—Your Lordships most obedient and most humble servant.

THOMAS TOMKINS."

[1731.] The humble Petition of Thomas Tomkyns now a prisoner in the Poultry Compter upon an Extent.—"To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council assembled." Unsigned and undated. Enclosed in the last.

The petitioner prays for his enlargement from prison, on parole or otherwise, that he may put in practice his invention for making cast iron malleable with sea or pit coal.

1732, July 20th. An undated Petition (to the King) of the widow of Robert Gregon, late Office Keeper and servant to his Majesty's Council Chamber.

Humbly shewing. That it hath been usual for the Crown on the death of such under officers of the Council Chamber to allow their widows some small pension for the support of themselves and family.

That the poor Petitioner being left with two children destitute of the common necessaries of life some time since made her humble application to His Majesty for such pension proved unsuccessful therein in regard Mrs. Holland the widow of the former Office Keeper was at that time alive and receiving a pension of twenty pounds p annum.

That being lately informed the said widow Holland is now dead and the said pension void.

The Petitioner in consideration of her husband's long & faithful services to the Crown, and she being in a starving condition and grown past her labour, prays that the like small pension may be granted to her as was enjoyed by the said Mrs. Holland.

Certified at foot under the above date as follows:—

"We the Clerks of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council hereunder written do certify the contents of this Petition to be true and do believe the Petitioner to be an object of great charity.

JAS. VERNON,
TEMPLE STANYON,

W. SHARPE,
CH. DELAFAYE."

1735, Nov. 28th. Copy of a letter from the Russia Company to Claudius Rondeau Esquire, English Resident at the Russian Court. Dated at London and Signed S. Holden. 2 pp.

This letter encloses an undated Petition, addressed to the Privy Council, signed by Joseph Chitty, a Russian merchant, and also a copy

of a letter (translated out of High Dutch), from Baron Peter von Shaffiroff to Mr. Bardewick (the Agent for the Petitioner in Russia), dated at St. Petersburg, July 25th 1735.

The Petition relates to an alleged purchase, from the Czarina, of Rhubarb to the value of £2,500, and also to the alleged refusal of Mr. Rondeau to render the petitioner's agent any assistance in enforcing the said contract.

1735, Dec. 27th. Copy of a letter from Claudius Rondeau to Samuel Holden, Governor of the Russia Company. Dated at St. Petersburg. 7 pp.

This letter controverts the statement that the above-mentioned contract had been entered into; and the writer further asserts that he offered to speak to the Czarina's Ministers on behalf of Mr. Bardewick, and has done his utmost to maintain a good harmony and understanding among the gentlemen of the English factory in St. Petersburg.

Same date. Copy of a letter from Claudius Rondeau. Dated at St. Petersburg and unaddressed.

With reference to Mr Chitty's Memorial explaining that neither the Senate nor the College of Commerce (at St. Petersburg) had authority to conclude any such contract without a possible order from the Czarina or her Cabinet Ministers.

1736, Aug. 12th. Abstract of the Return of the Secretary to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to an Order of the Committee of Council of the 12th of August 1736:—

The total number of livings augmented from the beginning of the Corporation to the 1st of January 1735—

				£
By Joint Benefactions	{	220	not exceeding	10 p ann.
		209	-	20
		176	-	30
		161	-	40
		137	-	50
		<hr/>		
		903		
By the Bounty alone		234	not exceeding	10 p ann.

In all 1137—Of which 517 have been augmented with purchase of real estates with the whole money appropriated for that purpose, 23 Livings with part of the money, and 597 remain for which no purchases have been made.

Total number of Livings which remain under the yearly values of £10 £20 £30 £40 and £50, vizt—

				£
694	-	-	-	not exceeding 10
1139	-	-	-	20
1095	-	-	-	30
1161	-	-	-	40
1329	-	-	-	50

In all 5418 Livings.

1738, April 4th. Memorial from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, praying His Majesty's Orders for issuing Warrants to impress

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seamen. Dated at the Admiralty Office and signed by Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Lyttelton and Sir Thomas Frankland. 1 page.

Endorsed with a Minute "6th April 1738.—Read and approved.—L^{ds} Ad^{ty} to issue Warrants accordingly."

1738, July 26th. Representations of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty praying directions may be given for the speedy manning of the Fleet. Dated at the Admiralty Office and signed by Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Frankland, Thomas Clutterbuck, and Lord Vere Beauclerk. 5½pp.

Endorsed with a Minute "31st July 1738.—Read and app[rove]d and Orders to be issued accordingly."

[1738 ?] An undated paper in the handwriting of Lord Wilmington, being a list of British ships captured by the Spaniards, with some memoranda as to documents relating to their capture:—

S^t James of Bristol, [Capt.] Cartis, bound from Cork to Jamaica, taken the 12th of May. Carried to a Bay in Puerto Rico, Order on the 22nd, d^o to carry the s^d Ship to S^t Johns, arriv'd there the 25th, d^o part of the Provisions sold to the S^t Juan, a Spanish Man of War.

Prince William, [Capt.] Kinselagh, from S^t Kits to London, taken the 24th of March, 250 Leagues to the Eastward of Bermudas, having Braziletto Wood on Board, was sent to Havanna.

[Capt.] Kinselagh[']s Letter] to Isaac Pero, July 27th.

Do. to Wilks and Berian, July 28th.

Certificate from S^t Kits that the Brasiletto was imported from Providence.

Brigantine George, [Capt.] Ware, from Jamaica to Bristol, taken the 21st May.

Affidavit of Harris and Jenkins.

Loyall Charles, [Capt.] Way; Dispatch, [Capt.] Delamotte, from Jamaica to London, Spaniards told [Capt.] Griffin of the Seahorse, that these two ships were condemned at Havanna, the latter for having logwood on board.

Two Sisters Brigantine, [Capt.] Gardner, taken in 1732 at the Tortugas.

Eight Ships taken in 1734.

Friends Adventure, Sloop Johannah, fired at, not taken, Endeavour and Friendship, Bermudas Sloop.

Sloop Carac, [Capt.] Donaldson, from S^t Kits to Curaçao [Capt.] Donaldson[']s letter] to Somers.

Sloop Thomas, [Capt.] Keeling, taken April 3rd 1734, bound from Curaçao to Virginia.

Protest at S^t Kits and Certificate of the Deputy Govern^r of Virginia.

Prince William, [Capt.] Ivy, from Virginia to Jamaica, 1731, taken plundered and let go.

Mr William Coventry.

Sloop from New-York, [Capt.] Wolf, from Madeira to Curaçao and Jamaica. July, 1736, carried to Camina.

Another Vessel, [Capt] Walters, from North Carolina to Curaçao, taken plundered and then discharg'd.

Another Vessel 3 Months ago.

Captain Playter.

Neptune Snow, [Capt.] Playter, 12th July last plundered.

15th d^o rummaged again.

Nicholas Forster, mate.

Carried on Board the Spanish ship, saw a great number of English sailors, who had been prisoners two years aboard. [The Spanish] Captain inquired what ships were coming from Jamaica, &c.

Richmond, [Capt.] Halifax, in 1729-30 went from London to St Kits, 14th Apl. 1730, carried to St Jago de Cuba.

Pheasant, [Capt.] Wilson, carried to Puerto Rica, stript and plundered, bound from Barbadoes to S. Carolina.

1739, Aug. 2nd. The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies—To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Undated, but endorsed by Lord Wilmington, President of the Council. "Copy of the Pe[titi]on of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies—Augst 2^d 1739."]

[The Petition] "SHEWETH—That in order to protect the trade in the East Indies, your Petitioners maintain a considerable naval force, and large garrisons at their own expence.

That in the late war in the reign of Queen Anne, several privateers were fitted out from Europe to cruize in India upon your Petitioners Ships.

That your Petitioners' Governours there would have fitted out a naval force in order to take or destroy them, but upon considering they had sufficient powers for that purpose, they were obliged to desist, whereby your Petitioners trade was exposed to the enemy and several ships were taken, and the ship Marlborough, Captain Matthew Martin, valued at upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds was attack'd, but by the bravery and conduct of the Captain and officers she got clear from them, after a fight of several days.

That your Petitioners are apprehensive that attempts of the like kind may now be made, and that with sufficient powers vested in the Governors at Bombay, Fort St George and Bengal their trade may be greatly prejudiced.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty to take their case into consideration, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to Stephen Law Esq. Governour of Bombay, Richard Benyon Esq. Governor of Fort St George, and Thomas Braddyll Esq. Governor of Fort William in Bengal, and to the Governors of the time being, such or the like powers as are given to your Majestys Governours in the West Indies, to enable them to grant Letters of Marque and Reprizal in such manner as your Majesty may think proper, or such other relief as your Majesty in your great wisdom shall think fitt.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

CHRIST[OPHER] MOLE,
Sec^y.

1740, June 26th, Aug. 16th, and Aug. 20th. Robert Robinson to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Lincoln's Inn and unaddressed.

These three letters relate to their writer's appointment as Chief Justice of Gibraltar. On the fly leaf of the earliest of them are "Some Minutes or Memorandums relating to Gibraltar," and with them are preserved two undated papers relating to the same matter; viz., "The Humble Memorial of Robert Robert Robinson, Esq^r, To the

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right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole and the rest of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Treasury," and "A few Minutes for Lord Wilmington's inspection with relation to what appointments [are] to be allowed the Judge at Gibraltar.

In his Memorial Mr. Robinson prays the Treasury that his salary may be fixed at £1,000 a year; that he may have a suitable provision for Out-set Money, and for erecting Courts; and that he may have the house which was late in the possession of General [Francis] Columbine etc.

1740-41, Jan. 5th. Letter of Henry Mauger to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Guernsey and addressed to the President of the Council. 3 pp. Under cover of Peter Dobree, of Monument Yard, London, dated Jan^y 13th 1741.

The writer who has for seventeen years been the King's Attorney and Solicitor in Guernsey, informs the Council as to an intricate dispute which has been for long on foot between the Crown and the Jurats of Guernsey.

1742, June 16th. Copy of a Memorial from the Commissioners of the Customs, to the Lords of the Treasury, in favour of appointing Mr. Francis Hurdd to an office in the Customs. Signed by Richard Chandler, John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, and Isaac Leheup.

Enclosed is Mr. Robert Paul's Report to the Commissioners of Customs, as to the services of the said Francis Hurdd, which is dated May 20th 1742. 2½ pp.

1742, Nov. 9th. Francis Hurdd to Lord Gower, Lord Privy Seal.

The writer ("a considerable dealer in haberdashery Wares") prays his Lordships' favour and interest in procuring him an appointment under the Commissioners of the Customs.

His statement of his claims proceeds as follows:—

... "On the 12th of April 1739 I waited on Mr. [John] Hill one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and represented to him that vast quantities of goods were run at Hull and other outports to the very great loss of the revenue as well as prejudice to the fair trader ... By my instructions this clandestine trade has in a great measure been prevented. ... I had the thanks of the Commissioners for this service with an assurance of being recommended to the Lords of the Treasury for a suitable post ... The Earl of Orford when at the head of the Treasury was made acquainted with these particulars and promised all due encouragement: but the elections then coming on, it was defer'd til the 30th of June 1741, when it was referred to the Commissioners of Customs for them to report the true state of the case, and what they thought proper to be done thereon. Here also by one occurrence or other intervening it was protracted till June last, and the post which was then vacant being supplied before their Honours' Memorial came to the Treasury; nothing has yet been done. I have the vanity to think my services may be thought worthy a superior post than that, and do most humbly pray your Lordship's favour and interest in behalf of your Lordship's," etc.

[1742 or 1743]. The Memorial of James Cockburn to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Wilmington First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. [Undated.]

Humbly sheweth—That by the accompts of his late Majesty's household (delivered into the Treasury) from the 30th June 1726 to the 11th of June 1727, there is

	£	s.	d.
due to the said James Cockburn to clear the accompts of wines bought by him, for his said Majesty's service, the sum of - - - - -	375	4	11
That there is likewise due to him for the purveyance of charcoal, furnish'd at the contract price and for wages within the said time the sum of - - -	1,230	14	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>£1,605</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

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. " He therefore most humbly prays your Lordship will be pleas'd to give directions, when any money comes in upon his late Majesty's accompt, that it may be issued to the cofferer towards discharging the said debt of £1,605 19 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Or in case there be not now any great likelihood of any more money coming into the Excheq^r for his late Majesty's arrears, that your Lordship will be pleas'd to take him into your compassionate consideration, and favour him with such other relief as your Lordship out of your great goodness shall think fit.

And he is in duty bound shall ever pray &c.^a"

[1742 or 1743.] The Memorial of John Earl of Loudoun, addressed to Lord Wilmington as First Commissioner of the Treasury etc. Undated.

The Petitioner prays that the arrears of the pension of £500 per annum granted to him in 1733 may be paid to him before the troops go abroad there being two years due to him.

[1745.] The memorial of Sir Robert Munro, Lieut. Colonel in Lord Sempill's Regiment [the 42nd foot]. Unsigned, undated, and unaddressed. It sets out the dates of the Commissions of the Memorialist, who was killed at the Battle of Falkirk in the following year, when Colonel of the 37th Foot.

1753, Oct. 3rd. The Petition of Henry Spelman Gent. to the Honourable George Townshend Esq^r (M.P. for Norfolk). Dated at Norwich. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

The Petitioner after setting forth at considerable length his descent from Sir Henry Spelman the Antiquary, and also the careers of his father and his uncles, concludes thus:—

" That your Petitioner is the only survivor of the senior branch of Spelman, being the son of John Spelman abovementioned in the year 1737 became a Voluntier in His Majesty's Own Regiment of Horse [the 1st Dragoon Guards], then commanded by the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Pembroke, wherein he continu'd to serve for some time in England, and during the severall Campaigns in Germany and Flanders, in hopes of being preferr'd, but not having the good fortune to succeed and the regiment returning to England in 1746 by the good offices of some friends and there being then a vacancy he purchased a Warrant and was appointed a Quartermaster in the said regiment, but the change of the Establishment thereof, from Horse to Dragoons taking place the Xmas following, he thereby became greatly affected in his circumstances and by means of the great reduction of his subsistence, and meeting with considerable losses and disappointments in his private affairs, was reduced to the necessity of disposing of his Warrant in 1748 in order to extricate himself from the many difficulties and incumbrances he then laboured under, as many more particularly appear by his Certificate from the said regiment, to which he craves leave to refer. And having ever since laboured under the misfortunes of poverty and

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[being] intirely destitute of employment [he] is now reduced to great distress.

He therefore prays such favour, recommendation or relief in the premises as to your great wisdom humanity and compassion shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

HENRY SPELMAN."

[No date]. Copy Certificate of Service of Henry Spelman, Gent. [Enclosed in the list].

THESE are to certifie That the bearer Mr. Henry Spelman hath serv'd for the space of ten years, private and corporal in his Majesty's Own late regiment of Horse commanded by General Sir Philip Honywood, and in my troop: four years of which he served abroad in the late war with approbation.

That he serv'd eight months as Quarter Master, till the establishment of the said regiment was chang'd from Horse to Dragoons.

That he likewise serv'd after the change of the establishment, two years and a quarter as Quarter Master in the said regiment, during all which time, of about thirteen years he distinguish'd himself, by honestly and faithfully discharging ev'ry trust repos'd in him as became a good soldier, and subject, but by the unforeseen disappointments and misfortunes in his private affairs, was obliged to obtain leave to sell his Warrant, to extricate himself from the difficulties and incumbrances he then labour'd under.

Given under my hand and regimental Seal in London this 12th day of March 1749-50.

T. CARR, Lt. Coll.

A true Copy. The Original of the above Certificate was sign'd and seal'd, at the time mention'd, by me.

T. CARR, Lt. Coll.

NOTE.—From recitals in the petition of Henry Spelman it appears that his father, John Spelman, who died in 1741, had been Clerk and Surveyor in the "Hand in Hand" Fire Insurance Office, which was founded by his uncle Henry Spelman of Wickmer, Esq., and was called the Friendly Society; had been afterwards a Volunteer in the 2nd Foot Guards, then Surveyor of the duty on printed calicoes, and lastly, a Land Carriage Waiter in the Port of London, to which post he was appointed by Sir Robert Walpole in 1735. It also appears that the Petitioner's grand father was the Rev. Charles Spelman, Vicar of Congan, and that the latter sold the family's Norfolk estates on the death of his father, Sir John Spelman, who was the eldest son of Sir Henry Spelman the Antiquary.

1771, May 7th. Capt. Daniel Shaw of the 62nd Regt. "To John Lees, Esq^{re}, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." This letter is dated at Kinsdale, and endorsed "Capt. Shaw to Sir Geo. Macartney."

"Dear Sir—About five weeks agoe I did presume to apply to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to succeed the Ensign of my Company lately deceased in England.

I once in my life had an opportunity of exerting my self by going beyond the proper distance from my guard to rendre some small service to the present Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom the day after the Battle of Lafelt, when he was the Hon^{ble} Captain Townshend and aide des camp to His late Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland.—Notwithstanding it happened so long agoe I should imagine His Excellency may recollect the circumstance. In my last to His

Excellency I made bold to mention the affair but never will any more. The multiplicity of State affairs I fear much will injure my application in feavor of my dear and most deserving young lad just in his sixteenth year well grown and properly educated, how happy I should be to have him in my own company; Inclosed you have a detail of my services which ought to have some weight."

The enclosure above referred to is as follows:—

A detail of Captain Shaw's service.

1744.—Joined the armie in Flanders a Volunteer in the 42nd Regiment.

1745.—Left the 42nd Regim^t and joined Lord Crawford's Corps a Volunteer. Was in the Battle of Fontenoia [Fontenoy]; the latter part of that day remained on the field of Battle to the very last, acted as aide des camp. Delivered his Lordship's orders to different Regiments in retreating particularly to the 42nd regiment which can avouch the same.

1747.—Was by the Duke of Cumberland's recommendation with fourteen or fifteen more Volunteers from the British armie appointed Ensigns in the Dutch service with a promise from His Royall Highness to be recalled whenever an opportunity offered to be provided for in His Majestie's service.

1756.—Was recalled by order of the Duke of Cumberland and appointed first Lieutenant in the 34th Regiment with rank from the date of my Commission in the Dutch service.

1761.—Was offered a Company in the new raised levies but preferred going on the Expedition against the Havanna which will appear by a letter from the Right Hon^{able} Charles Townshend Esq^r the Secretary at War.

1762.—Was appointed Captain of a Company in the 42nd Regiment.

1763.—Was put on half pay when the second Battalion was reduced.

1768.—Was appointed to a Company in the 62nd Regiment where he is at present one of the oldest officers in that Corps.

Captain Shaw was at the Battles of Fontenoia and Lafelt—was at the seige of Bergen op Zoom where he was stormed—was at the burning of the shipping at St^t Malo—taking of Cherburgh at St^t Cas—was at the Siege of the Muro [the Moro Fort near Havanna] and reduction of the Havanna.

JACOBITE PAPERS AND LETTERS, 1703–1727.

1703. Papers relating to the Scottish Conspiracy of this year, viz. :—

1. "An account of the Conspiracy in Scotland." Unsigned and undated. 13 pp.

2. "The Substance of Sir John McLean's discovery to the Earl of Nottingham, No. 4." 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

3. "The Duke of Queensbury's paper delivered to Her Majesty on Jan. 14th 170 $\frac{3}{4}$, No. 14." 6 pp.

4. "The Duke of Queensbury's paper delivered to Her Majesty on Jan^y 10th 170 $\frac{3}{4}$, No. 15." 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

NOTE.—These four papers are printed in extenso in the House of Lords' Journals of Febr^y 8th 170 $\frac{3}{4}$, with the above titles. On the 15th of the same month the Lords moved an Address to the Queen for the production of further papers relating to the Conspiracy, amongst which they specified certain "Letters written in a Gibberish Language." The

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Earl of Nottingham on Feb. 19th, when he produced the papers that had been moved for, stated that Her Majesty thought it for the Public Service not to take any further notice of these letters. The Lords, however, entered them in their Journals on the following day, and on Feb. 23rd presented an Address to the Queen praying her to issue a Proclamation promising a pardon and a reward of £500 to whomever should "make known to . . . the Lords' Committees appointed to examine into the Scottish Conspiracy (of whom Lord Townshend was one) the Key or Cipher whereby the four letters written in Gibberish Language may be fully explained." Amongst these MSS. are copies in the handwriting of the 2nd Viscount Townshend of three of the Gibberish Letters with the interlinear translations given below. The three copies are dated March 4th 1703-4 and March 5th 1703-4, on which days, perhaps, the originals were translated to the Lords' Committee by some person acquainted with the key to them. The language of the translations would make it appear as if the informer were a foreigner.

March 4th 1703-4. Translation, under this date, of the Gibberish Letter dated June 1st. 1703, and addressed "To My L^d 7."

"My L^d,—I send by this *gondellion* an account of Lord three of the good luck when he had last remonstrance and particular account of the managements of this affair which at present, God be praised, to so happy an event is brought that we have all belief of speedy helps after long expectation of so many years, nothing now ruin hope but disagreement only yourselves by which will give distrust to the most timerous in the universe, and force these less forward in venturing on the bottom when they may fear it uncertain if not they do find unanimity. They hope of your in all counsells, and chiefly the Parliament present on which the eyes of Europe are fix'd. The Votes and resolutions will determine in everything whether any expectations are left of the return of your antient and ruined family, your resolves in asserting rights your against pretended authority of false Parliament that the people Scotch will assure not so altogether corrupted without keeping some sense of their antient vertue of fidelity and honour and yet gold English so often disposed to dazzle eyes their, both in the last reigns and this not so can overcome just sense of duty toward God fidelity towards naturall Prince and affection towards native country which debauch'd by the example of the English did forget to be Scotch; as for succession of Hannover and also the abjuration we apprehend no at all *dues pligaduncs* two points about which not we doubt that a party the greater to venture too much *fortindi* to yield any compliance at that rate, too much fatal wou'd be a backsliding such after promises so many only they can affaires nothing to destroy and to loose good opinion which long they have taken pains to give the court French, of party honest in Scotland, not I mean this *V: Mo* [your Lordship] whose fidelity just from we depend but since it might be convenient to communicate this letter to others who have not your probity so perfect, I am willing these to shew what is expected from them, at the same time to shew the rocks upon which they may so good a course to split as was never more happy a juncture, so the French court never did shew greater inclination of supporting our interest present good endeavour of the noble rich and considerable Scotch and universal ferment (or *disposition*) in that Kingdome, too much they are conspicuous not to make clear sighted men to see his own interest and to graspe so happy a conjuncture of disengaging themselves from these difficulties in which they are entangl'd by breaking *Zunamento* armed his dispaire and conscience of guilt thus present happy prospect of their

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affaires at this time will give power of making good all promises and assurances of late made, the conjunction with Bavaria which here is thought a matter so well concerted, as to leave no room of miscarriage will give so fatall a blow to the confederacy little *revicuda* empire as to capacitate the French to impose laws to others, and to bring *Badafes* to points his own who are too much thoughtfull not to see his own proper advantage and to consult his interest, the game of the B[avarians] falling off French will be able to dispute with the English all on the sea, which point is not only credible beyond Tweed then amongst English, but upon it depend thus they will be able if they succeed to exert their generosity and us to help, if they miscarry in this great affaire them will force to cast eyes upon Scotland and to endeavour a chain there to break considerable diversion thus I did give *V: Mor: [your Lordship]* an account particular of affaires present so that I have nothing besides with which to trouble *V: Mor: [your Lordship]* but to beseech you [you] will exert usuall your vigour and wisdom in carrying on affaires of our session appearing [approaching?] and honour me to do answer speedy. I am Morion [my Lord] *Vo: Mor: [your Lordship's]*.

June 1st 1703.

FIGILLISSIMO.

1703, March 5th. To Philotheus. No date to this letter.

"Sr,—Brought yours all satisfaction which is wonted when the I have to receive commands yours, also I must me confess apart some men did give me not small dissatisfaction to find some so senceless as not to be satisfied except all things be carryed in a manner their own proper, I did expect the last promise which we made might give satisfaction entire to people all I w'd desire them sensible that we have severall parties to satisfye who sh'd be distinguished only by their merit and forwardness in our service. I know that there are some chief (or forward) men whose little conscience of their own crimes too much did influence others, these beleiving that never they cou'd pardon deserve, they did not know the hereditary goodness [of] this family, which is not only to pardon but them to reward if it they shall deserve, they may depend upon such solemn assurances as were given, and as more conscious of guilt they are than others, they must endeavour by more timely penitence and zeal in the cause to obliterate the memory of crimes their, not I must think again they may play the old game as by the treaty of Breda, not we are God be thank'd in so bad circumstances as Charles the Second at this time it is better still to starve and be precarious then to obtain bread upon such barbarous and termes unreasonable, as ourselves, in better circumstances we are so they may reflect that they are in much worse themselves then ancestours their half an age of years past, at that time was to be feared a vast majority in this country and all things did govern whereas the affair now is altered and who are willing us to serve by inclination are most considerable in all respects if they shall not act upon principall we must consult interest our and we may declare for the strongest but ought to take care never to appear too late, our King young as he is is father of all Universally will extend as before I did observe his protection to people all who shall lay hold on it, and as he will endeavour to bring to good subjects satisfaction universall in all reasonable [things] so on the other hand not will be imposed upon and tied up from rewarding the most faithfull and the antient friends, his behaviour already fatall too much hath been to family his, and at this time not w'd want this help, when he ask'd people his if that his father and uncle not had follow'd this advice curse[d]. I desire that these gentlemen w'd consider that it will be very well if after reconciliation

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they are upon equal foot with them who never did fall but to engrosse every and to exclude them who we have merit constant is most unreasonable and also barbarous imposition, which *Zungi* imposed necessities of Princes was made in Scotland, and not offered in other country, I am willing such temper to keep my, this affair as if your own sentiments were; without exposing this letter which *Ventuni* them sh'd exasperate by appearing from us, well I am assured of your inclination to serve so good cause and of your interest and power them among when always you supported them by necessary friendship which not was contrary to this strict probity which most justly did bring respect from all good but none more particularly then from *V: M:—you Lordship's —.*”

1703-4, March 5th. “To the late Queen at St. Germain.”

“Madam—In obeying the orders of *V: M:* [your Majesty] pressing the point to the gentleman *V: M:* did appoint me so that according to thought mine I did find at first much unwilling and shy which proceed's from timorousness of his nature and no want of obligation or affection towards *V: M:* & his Prince his service all satisfaction I cou'd from him gain is that whenever the King shall appear with power sufficient to protect his friends not will fail to have all in his power to serve the interest but as to that surrender of the place trusted to his charge me he did tell not he cou'd promise a thing which not might be in power his [to] perform, him I did tell that it was most absolute necessary that our friends sh'd possess any a port otherwise never we may venture a fleet on our coast y^t assurances of having harbour only c'd engage France to a powerful prosecution of affairs our; he did reply that he cou'd do no more say, that he w'd do all in his power, but as to giving anything under hand he thought it most unreasonable to be hoped for, when him I did speak that paper blanc [carte blanc] he sh'd have, most generously he did reply that he w'd make no termes to those to whom there was obligation them to serve, that might (or c'd) engage thoughts of rewards to the goodness and bounty of *V: M:* after so generous a declaration I did think not it fitt him to press home any more in an affair which him had made uneasie he is without doubt a man of honour & upon whom *V: M:* with confidence may depend, I required my L^d *Momerion* the rest *anhortiden* [to exhort?] our that from [from that hour?] I have no more to trouble *V: M:* but to conjure in consideration to take these alterations which were requir'd little last *gondellion* [courier?], which will procure only satisfaction entire [to the] well inclined party of subjects your to give and fix the King's cause [in a] faithful [sure] way of success of which the accomplishment is the daily wish *V: M: Figellissimo omilindi Sugnon ei aden Esclavansi* [of your Majesty's faithful humble — and servant.]

London Oct. 8-19 [1702].

PHILARCHUS.

170³/₄, March 20th. Rough notes on seven sheets, in the hand-writing of Lord Townshend, reporting the examination of certain witnesses by the Lords' Committee on the Scottish Conspiracy.

The evidence here preserved is that of the following witnesses on the following dates, and it agrees with the Committee's report to the House of Lords as printed in the House of Lords Journals:—

Colin Campbell, Thomas Clarke, Keith and M^{rs} Fox, on Feb. 23rd.

Sir John Maclean and Colin Campbell, on Feb. 24th.

Colin Campbell, on Feb. 25th.

Sir John Maclean, on 25th, 26th, and 28th.

Sir Thomas Stewart and Fergusson, on March 7th.

Campbell and Keith, on March 8th.

1711, Jan. 17th. Colonel A[dolphus] Oughton to Horatio Walpole. From Bruges.

"I have hitherto heard no news of the arrival of Seaton and am perfectly persuaded he is not as yet in this town . . . a Scotch man who had been taken prisoner on board the Salisbury at the time of the intended descent, came here about three months since, and after having had frequent conferences for about ten days together with several suspected persons here particularly those of his own country, went from hence to Antwerp where he made a stay of about three weeks, and afterwards returned hither in his way to Paris . . . this may be the very person in question, although at the time of his being here he went by the name of Cambell and pretended to be a chirurgion. My Lord Drummond receives almost every day letters from France, some of which I can easily have intercepted, if you think it proper to proceed in that manner . . . meantime I shall continue my endeavours to inform my self more particularly of his behaviour. . . . Major Erwyn is just arrived and desired me to assure you of his most humble respects."

1714, Augt. 24th. Dr Bernard Gardiner to Dr Smallridge Bishop of Bristol. Dated at Oxford and addressed "For the R^d Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of Bristol near the new Chappell, Westminster."

Complaining of the conduct of the soldiers recruiting in Oxford. . . . "This day the Serjeant who makes the speech for the Volunteers to come in, after that is ended, adds words to this effect, that the people would come in to serve King George, and not be governed by those who *have a Pope in their belly*. . . ."

1715, March 3rd. Lord Islay to Lord Townshend. From Edinburgh.

The writer promises to get the best information he can relative to the steps which the enemies to his Majesty's Government are making.

1715, March 5th. Matthew Price to the same. Addressed "To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Townshend Principall Secretary of State."

Intelligence about a secret Jacobite assembly. The place where it met is not specified and no names are given. The writer gives his address as "Matthew Price, Callico Officer att Mr. E. Graftons—By the Horse Ferry att Chelsea."

1715, May 10th. Nouvelles de Paris le 10 May 1715.

Mil[ord] Bullingbroock part pour aller faire sa residence dans le Lionnois à portée de Genève, muni d'une bonne lettre de crédit sur le Chevallier Richard Cantellon Irlandois, banquier en cette ville et Chevallier de la façon du Prétendant. Il reconnoit à présent le mauvais tour, que luy a joué le C[omte] d'Oxford, en se cachant dans sa Province, et faisant repandre le bruit, qu'il s'estoit sauvé, à dessein de faire peur à Mil[ord] Bullingbroock, et luy faire prendre le parti qu'il a pris. Il reconnoit aussy, que le Prétendant a rendu un grand service au Roy George, en parlant dans son Manifeste de l'intelligence qui estoit entre luy, et la feuë Reine Anne. Que par la mesme raison il avoit aussy ruiné tous ceux, qui avoient dans ce pays été dans ses interests assureant, qu'il n'y en avoit plus un seul qui désormais vouloit entendre parler de luy. Il a adjouté, dit-on, sans que je sache, si ce n'est pas une charité, qu'on luy prête, que cette seule démarche du Prétendant suffisoit de convaincre tout le monde, qu'il estoit vray fils de son père.

1715, May 18th. Mons^r Gullman to Lord Townshend. From Frankfort. In French.

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The writer wishes the British Government to employ as their Agent in Lorraine a certain honest man who had served King William, of glorious memory, both by sea and land, in his tenderest youth. This person is anxious to be employed to go to Bar le Duc, whence he will render an exact and faithful account of the Pretender, and of all the faces at his Court.

1715, July 9th. James Blakeway, John Hill, Jonathan Scott, Edward Jones, and Samuel Thomas to "The R^t Honorable the Earl of Bradford att his house in Soehoe Square—London." Dated at "Salop."

A letter signed by the above-named members of the corporation of Shrewsbury describing "a most notorious riott that hath happened in this Corporation," in which a meeting house was wrecked and the "goal" broken into. The riot commenced by "some few drunken idle boys . . . crying out down with the round heads, noe Duke of Marlbrô, Ormond for ever."

1715, July 18th. "The Information of Samuel Mence and Samuel Yardley of the City of Worcester, taken upon oath before the worshipfull Benjamin Mence Esq^r Mayor of the City aforesaid and Philip Bearcroft one of the aldermen and Justices of Peace of the said City."

This Information states that the Mayor and Alderman Bearcroft having on July 12th committed one Henry Weeke for riot and high treason, Mr. Benjamin Pearks, one of the aldermen, to encourage the rioters, said that none but a parcell of [those] that would swear anything would swear against him and that he was an honest fellow and that he would bail him out on the morrow morning, or words to that effect.

1715, July 22nd. Thomas Horsley to Lord Townshend. Dated at Conway.

Information received from "one Samuel Webber who was in the time of the last fatal M[inistr]y, a Messenger to her late Majesty, and who was very frequently sent with dispatches to France to the Duke of Shrowsbury," that he informed the late ministry of a plot to bring in the Pretender and that they would pay no attention to him as "they were so well paid with French money."

Same date. Draft of a letter from Lord Townshend to Mons^r Slingelandt, and a translation of the same into French. Unsigned.

"Sir—You will have seen by the publick prints that His Maiesty has rec^d certain advices from abroad of an invasion designed in favour of the Pretendr^t and though the vigorous resolutions of the Parliam^t and the dispositions that are making on this occasion give reason to hope that this enterprise may end in the confusion of those by whom it was sett on foot, without troubling the State[s] General] for any assistance, yet as it is impossible to foresee at once how far the contagion may spread, and since the Duke of Ormonde's flight may to[o] probably be in order to putt himself at the head of this attempt, His Maiesty knowing how zealously the Pens[ionary] and you are concerned for the inseparable interests of the two nations has commanded me to let you know in confidence that he hopes that in case the provision of Forces made by Parliament should not be sufficient he hopes he may depend upon the States [General] letting him have 5 Regiments of the Scotch his subjects which are now in their service. His Majesty chose rather to make this overture to you and to the Pensionary than to write to the States upon this subject at first, as well to avoid the alarm such a step might cause as to prevent that delay and opposition which might be raised by the friends of France if such a proposition were brought into

the States directly without any previous deliberation. His Majesty desires to receive your answer with all possible speed, and promises himself that in case of need there will be no difficulty to grant this assistance.

1715, July 23rd. George Lucy to Colonel Oughton. Dated at Warwick. "The Posse mustered at Warwick near 300 men with such firelocks as could be gott, I hope sufficient to dislodge the rioters you will observe by the Journall our intentions of approaching Birmingham about Tuesday."

1715, July 27th. A letter signed by the Earl of Sutherland, A. Grant, John Forbes, J. Campell, William Gordon and Robert Munro and addressed "To The Right Hon^{ble} The Viscount Townsend principall Secretary of State"; begging the favour of an appointment for an interview with him on a subject of great moment for his Majestie's service.

1715, July 30. Major J. Wyvill to the same. Dated at Manchester.

Since writing three days before there have been no riots. Lieut. Colonel Holley, Major to Gen^l Carpenter's Dragoons, arrived yesterday, and attempted to supersede the writer in the command of the King's troops at Manchester but the writer threatened to put him in arrest till Lord Townshend's commands were known.

1715, Aug. 1st. Mons^r Gullmann to the same. Dated at Frankfort. In French. To-day our man writes me from Bar le Duc (under date the 26th) that the Pretender was there with his pretended mother, and their suite who were about 50 persons, all well affectioned for him. That the Pretender was preparing to start two days later for Nancy with Queen Mary to try to dispell the vexation they felt at the ill success of their affairs. That courriers reached them every day but that for lack of sufficient means he had not attempted to learn the contents of their despatches which were kept very secret. That he (the Pretender) had returned some time from Nancy and from Luneville. As for the current report that someone had attempted his life it was only a false alarm which laid hold of them for the following reason; an English priest having arrived at Bar le Duc was at the Pretender's Palace when he said that he wished to speak to him immediately. From the suspicions they had of him because he would not unburden himself to any one but the Pretender they imagined that he sought the latters life and that he was sent by his enemies to rob him of it; that his servants thereupon closed the doors and the priest was threatened with the severest tortures. However it appeared, after a severe examination, that he was a courier, despatched by his friends in England, and that he brought good news, which made the Pretender's people change their tone and flattered him so much that he presented him with five or six hundred crowns.

1715, Augt. 19. Dr. Trimnell, Bishop of Norwich, to the same.

The writer understands that Lord Townshend has heard from Mr. Turretin from Geneva to beg his good offices with the King for the recovery of a young gentleman out of the hands of the priests in the dominions of the King of Sicily. There is a fresh Alarm there about the Pretender but we are in a better condition to receive him than we were some time ago.

1715, Augt. 20th. ——— to ———. In French dated at the Hague, and endorsed "Mr S."

The writer learns that the States General have determined that the two vessels that were equipping at Ostend for the Pretender (as is supposed) shall be detained until their destination be known. At

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Versailles they say the King has been ill from a surfeit and that the Pretender's project got wind by being communicated to the English Court by the French Ministers.

1715, Augt. 25th. William Eden to Lord Townshend. Dated at Birmingham.

"Since the arrival of the King's messengers all things have been very quiet . . . the Eyes of many of his majestie's poor mislead subjects begin to be opened since that grand incendiary Dr Sacheverell is removed from amongst us . . . I am assured the person in theire [the Messengers'] Custody will make a discovery to yo^r Lordships satisfaction."

1715, Augt. 27th. A paper dated at Hereford, and endorsed "Return of the Dep[uty] Lieut[enant]s relating to Papists, Non Jurors, &c." It is signed by Thomas Wilkinson, Mayor, and by Benjamin Phillips, Jonah Taylor, Richard Poole, John Morse and Thomas —, Aldermen.

1715, Sept. 1st. The Earl of Sutherland to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,—I have all this day been preparing my self for my voyage, if the ship were come to the Nore and had I those things soe very necessary for the King's service which I gave your Lordship a memorandum of, I shall be ready to goe and putt the country in as good a posture as I can for his Majesty's service, and venture my life in the good old cause, I doubt not but your Lordship has gott that affair of the Chamberlane of Ross done for my son Strallinaver after the same manner the Earl of Cromarty had it, favor me with anything extraordinary either from Scotland or France, being just now about my letters to North Britain, I am," *etc.*

1715, Sept. 5th. From — to —. A Jacobite letter, unsigned and unaddressed. Begins "My dear Kinsman" and ends "My Dearest Cosin Yours."

. . . "The old bully left every thing uncertain, and the young one is resolved to take care of himself in the first place. . . . The Duke of Powis as innocent and as harmless a man as any that suffer'd in the Popish Plot, is already taken up. The Duke of Argyle goes for Scotland next Tuesday and divers other Scotch Lords. Sir G. Bing is sail'd for the Irish Coast where he is to ly to prevent any succours to be sent to that Kingdom. Lord Oxford has given us his answer which is very full, very bold, and very fine. Mr Ford is return'd from France where he left Lord B[olinbroke] and the D. of O[rmond] in good health: He brings no news but that our apprehensions here of an invasion are groundless, and yet we proceed as if they were real. Walpole is to be at the head of the Treasury, and his brother Horace Paymaster in trust. The feuds at Court run high. I long to see you and will do it very soon, if nothing happens to intercept me. Take care of yourself. Liberty is as precious as life. . . ."

1715, Sept. 6th. Duke of Argyll to Lord Townshend.

I was this moment at the Treasury where I was told that the ten thousand pound credit is not yet gon to Scotland, and the thousand pound I was to receive is not to [be] had to day, by this your Lordship will see that I may be detained here and I not be in fault.

1715, Sept. 9th. Copy of the Earl of Mar's call to arms: addressed "To the Baillie and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Lordship of Kildrummy.—Given at Braemar."

On the same sheet is a copy of the following letter, of the same date, from the Earl of Mar to John Forbes of Inereran. Dated at Invercauld "at night."

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"Jocke,—Ye was in the right not to come with the 100 men ye sent up to night, when I expected four times the number. It is a prettie thing when all the highlands of Scotland are now rising upon their King and countrey's accompt, as I have accompts from them since they were with me, and the Gentlemen of our neighbouring Lowlands expecting us down to joyn them, that my men should be only refractory. Is not this the thing we are now about, which they have been wishing these six and twenty years—and now when it is come and the King and countrey's cause at stake will they for ever sitt still and see all perish.

I have used gentle means too long, and see I'll be forced to put other orders and I have in execution. I have sent you inclosed an order for the Lordship of Kildrummie which you are immediately to intimat to all my vassalls If they give ready obedience it will make some amends, and if not ye may tell them from me that it will not be in my power to serve then (were I willing) from being treated as enemies by those who are ready soon to joyn me, and they may depend on it, that I will be the first to propose and order their being so. Particularly let my own tennants in Kildrummy know that if they come not forth with their best arms that I will send a party immediately to burn what they shall miss taking from them, and they may believe this not only a threat, but by all that's sacred I'll put it in execution, let my loss be what it will that it may be example to others. You are to tell the Gentlemen that I'll expect them in their best accoutrements on horse back and no excuse to be any let off. Goe about this with all diligence and come your self and let me know your having done so, all this is not only as ye will be answerable to me but to your King and country."

Your assured freind and servant,
Sic subscribitur MARR.

1715, Sept. 15th. James Anderson to Lord Townshend? From Edinburgh. Unaddressed "I had advices from Perth and Dundee both of yesterday's date. That from Perth bears that the Quality and Gentry in the north are gathering about Blairgowry, Couper of Angus &c. And are about 4 or 500 Horsemen who that night or too morrow were to come there and proclaim the Pretender and to overturn the Magistracy there and settle new ones of their own appointing. Mar nor any other fool had not yet joined them and that the disaffected there were very uppish. From Dundee that they daily expect 100 Horse there to proclaime the pretender and that it was talked confidently they wou'd be there tomorrow That it was talkt there that D[uke of] Berwick was landed 'Tis also reported that some of Mar's vassalls refuse to rise with him and that he threatens them with fire and sword.

Yesterday afternoon the Dukes of Argyll and Roxburgh arrived safe here; and yesternight Brigadier Grant was ordered to take care of the Castle where the prisoners of the tolbooth here that were taken the night of the design upon that are carried to this evening. This day an express was sent to Newcastle to the commanding officers of Carpenter and Ker's Dragoons to hasten their march hither and such directions I hear are given as 'tis hoped we shall have here very soon a handsome army"

1715, Sept. 17th. ——— to ———. Unsigned and unaddressed.

"I would write to you oftner if any thing occurred worth troubling the Post Masters in the first place with reading, and afterwards yourself.
. The public prints have sent Charles Kainard into France;

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I really thought him all this while in the Highlands Carteret and Boscawen are gone post into Cornwall, upon what arrand the Lord knows, for if we are to believe what we are told all prospect of a disturbance is over."

This, and the similar letter of Sept. 5th, are endorsed "Copies of letters taken upon S^r W^m Wyndham."

1715, Sept. 18th. Charles Lovell *to the Lords in Council?* From Dover. Unaddressed.

"Right Honourable Sirs last night at eight came over Mr Barton (of late one of the King's messengers) who went for London immediately, he could tell me no news.

Mas[te]r Browne who was principally intended to have been taken up by my Lord Townshend's Warrant which Mr Wilcox came down with is now come from Holland and is in towne here I believe 'twill not be possible to come at any wrightings of his because (but by what means I know not) I hear he's apprised of his being designed to have been taken up with Driscall"

1715, Sept. 21st. Colonel the Hon. Hatton Compton, Lieutenant of the Tower, to Lord Townshend. Dated in the Tower.

"My Lord—This morning at six a'Clock I received an order from the Privy Councill, and since that I have the honour of another letter from your Lordpp. both directing without loss of time my regulating the Militia of the Tower Hamletts, to be in readiness to march whenever His Majesty's service shall require; this is to acquaint your Lordpp that there is no Horse belonging to the Tower Hamlets but two very strong Regiments of Foot; and [they] are ready to march when His Majesty pleases. I am *etc.*

[P.S.] This morning early I gave orders for the searching for, and seizing all Papists, Jacobites, and Non-Jurors, according to orders."

Same date. Lord Dupplin to the same. Dated in Leicester Fields "a quarter after seven in the morning" and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Mr Nightingale is here with your Lordship's Warrant to bring me to your Lordship. I'm ready to wait upon your Lordship whenever you please. I only beg the favour of your Lordship that the messenger may have orders to stay here with me, till your Lordship is ready to examine me, My wife is just now in labour, which makes me give you this trouble. I am," *etc.*

1715, Sept. 23rd. Council Minutes, in the handwriting of Lord Townshend, dated at Whitehall:—

[That] an extract of Lord Hay's letter relating to the ships who are cruising on the coast of Scotland be sent to the Admiralty for their opinion and to desire in case they approve of what is therein propose[d] they wou'd send directions accordingly.

to thank the Mayor of Glasgow.

that the Lord Hay be removed out of his house by the messenger into custody.

A Councill [must be held] for [drawing up] a Proclamation for the apprehending Sir William Wyndham.

1715, Sept. 30th. Lord Carteret to Spencer Compton. Dated at Stowe and unaddressed.

"Sir—I still persist in my opinion that there will be no troubles in the West; notwithstanding there are many people in very ill humour, the design being so happily discover'd, that disaffected persons are so damp't, that they rather strive to smother their own contrivance than to bring it to bear. If any insurrection shou'd be in this country, we are in a bad posture of defence. I sent a messenger last Wednesday to Mr. Boscowen,

who lives fifty miles westward from me, that if there shou'd be any occasion, we may take the best means we can. The county about me has been alarm'd by a flying report that the Tinnars are in arms upon the account of Sir Richard Vivyan's being in custody, but nothing of it was true when it was said, and I have not heard anything these two days ; however severall gentlemen have been here begging my protection, and assuring me that they will follow me for the King's service, if any rebellion shou'd break out here. I heartily wish that all things here may be quiet ; the observation I make is, that the discontented people are rather cold to the present government, than dispos'd to venture any thing against it. I know you will do me the justice to thinke that I will do all I can for the best ; and I will have the vanity to say, that not one of the Kings subjects is ready to hazard more in his service, than I, to the utmost of my mean abilities, will be. I thank you for your second letter and am sorry to find so near [a] kindsmen as Sir William Wyndham is to me so deeply engaged. If any thing happens within my knowledge—you shall have a speedy account of it. I am, yours,

CARTERET."

1715, Oct. 31st. Mons^r H. de Caris to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated at Ostend and unaddressed.

The writer explains the precautions he is taking to prevent the embarkation of the Pretender from Ostend or its environs.

1715, Oct. 7th. "Nouvelles de Paris." In French. Unsigned.

..... "The adherents of the Pretender whose numbers are much increased for some months past no longer conceal that they have a revolt all ready to break out in England in favour of that of Scotland, but notwithstanding their entreaties the Pretender postpones his departure from time to time, and one sees sufficiently clearly that he thinks he would expose himself too much as yet if he were to cross over to England"

[1715?], Oct. 10th. Council Minutes in the handwriting of Lord Townshend. Endorsed "Oct. 10th. Minutes:"—

To seize Row a Dyer at the Elephant and Castle in Drury Lane and search his house for one Painter and one Rowe his brother.

That the western waggons be searched at the several inns for arms.

To refer the informations sent by M^r Boscowen to the Attorney [General] in order to have indictments prepared against as many as there are two witnesses against for H[igh] Treason, in order to have the said indictments proved at the first opportunity.

That there be an advertisement in the Gaz[ette] promising a reward of 100^{li} to any one that shall discover so as to bring to justice any of the persons mentioned in the said informations.

1715, Oct. 11th. "Nouvelles de Paris." In French. Unsigned.

..... "The revolt of the Scotch makes much noise here, and the adherents of the Pretender say out loud that there is a considerable one [preparing] in England which must break out shortly, and as the Duke of Ormond has disappeared for the last two days it is believed he has left to put himself at the head of that party, and it is asserted that many persons of consideration are mixed up with it.

..... There is positive news that the Pretender was still at Bar le Duc, and that he always refused to leave before seeing more daylight in his hopes"

1715, Oct. 17th to Oct. 27th. Copies of four letters from the Earl of Mar, dated at Perth and Aucherarder, and addressed to Lord Kenmure and to Mr. Thomas Forster (M.P. for Northumberland) who is addressed

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as 'Mr Forrester.' Each of these letters is endorsed "Received from Major Browne—Jo. Micklethwait."

1715, Oct. 18th. Michael Pallister to the Honorable General Wills at Preston. Endorsed: "Received 26th Nov^r 1715—from Major Browne—Jo: Micklethwait."

"Sir,—I have sent you a list of those gentlemen that joined the rebels about Lancaster and Preston as i have the account from a neighbor of this place."

The list, which is headed "Lancaster Papists," is as follows:—

My Lord Mollineux of Bardsey, M^r Walton of Windermore, M^r Hodgson of Leighton, M^r Carns of Halton, M^r Dalton of Thurnham, M^r Butler of Rawcliffe, M^r Leyborn of Naleby, M^r Cliftons of Lytham, M^r Westbys of Bourne, M^r Tyldesleys of Lodge, M^r Whittingham of Whittingham, M^r Threlfall of Ashes, M^r Shuttleworth of Brookside, M^r Shuttleworth of Turnover, M^r Plesington of Dimples, M^r Heskett of Goosnargh, M^r Townley of Townley, M^r Brockholes of Claughton, H^r Winckley of Banister hall, M^r Walmsley of Showley, S^r Francis Anderton of Lostock.

1715, Oct. 23rd. Copy of a letter from Francis Campbell and A. Campbell "to Glengary and the Cap^t of Clanronald."

"Wee send the bearer to you that you may lett us knowe what further damage has come to your knowledg, wee will as soon as wee can make a strict and impartial enquiry into it, and as you desire in your letter will send after you, with a line to one of you two with ane account of it and wee are," *etc.*

No date. Copy of a memorandum, in the same handwriting as the last. Signed by Alex^r Macdonald and headed "Declaration of Glengary."

It states that in Oct. 1715 at Inveray the Earl of Yla appointed Clanronald and Glengary to treat with Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell and L^t Coll Campbell of Finab on the part of General Gordon, and it was agreed that Gordon and his people should abandon Argyllshire and compensate the poor people for their losses, and on the other hand that the Hanoverian troops should not molest the clans. It was after this treaty that the Earl of Broadalbin [Breadalbane] and his men were allowed to make their escape out of Argyllshire. Most of the tenants of the Duke of Argyll on his lands of Morvene were in arms at Sheriffmuir with Lochiel, and though Lochiel had with him all of the Camerons from the Marquis of Huntley's property in Lochaber it was by the positive orders of the Marquis. The money that was promised as a pension to the Clans by the late Queen Anne "of which latter they did never gett any" was for the readily assisting her Majesty against all her enemies at home or abroad.

The last two papers are endorsed "Inf[ormatio]ns relating to the D[uke] of A[rgyll]."

1715, Oct. 24th. "Instructions given by the Earl of Mar to a certain person to be communicated to the King's friends be south Forth."

An endorsement in nearly the same words gives the name of the person to whom these instructions were sent as M^{rs} Miller, and it bears a further endorsement: "Received 26th 9ber 1715—from Major Browne, —Jo: Micklethwait."

1715, Oct. 28th. A Memorandum, in French, endorsed "Avis de M^r de Pettecu[m] 28 Oct. 1715."

It is headed [in French] "Secret advice as to the designs of the Pretender on the Kingdoms of Great Britain which I have had the 28th of October 1715."

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The Pretender is immediately about to start for Scotland, Lord Bolingbroke will remain in France to hasten the execution of the Secret Treaty concluded between the [ex]Queen of England in the name of the Pretender with the Regent of France, by virtue of which France will assist with money and arms. A separate article in the treaty stipulates for the marriage of the Pretender with the second daughter of the Duke of Orleans.

The Duke of Ormond as soon as he lands in Scotland will advance to the frontiers of England to encourage a general rising to compel his Majesty to divide his forces and to prevent his sending more troops into Scotland, of which country Lord Mar will try to render himself the master.

The Pretender on his arrival in Scotland will summon a Parliament to regulate the succession to the Crown and to denounce as traitors the adherents of his Majesty, and will publish a new Manifesto inviting the nation to submit itself, in which he will promise to make no changes in Religion and to have Mass only said for him in his chamber. The Catholics in England furnish every month a sum of money for this enterprise and the Court of Rome has promised fifty thousand crowns a month.

The Duke of Berwick who has received letters from the Pretender has been to see the ex-Queen. He has given orders to prepare his equipage which is to leave in a vessel from Brest. He is about to ask the Regent for permission to serve his King which will probably be refused but nevertheless he will follow the Pretender.

The Pretender has not chosen to hazard himself rashly on the assurances that have reached him from England and Scotland, and he will not be decided to start without being sure of external assistance. He will embark in Normandy on board of a vessel he has purchased.

At the instigation of the Court of France he has sent a confidential agent to Madrid to beg his Catholic Majesty to fulfil his promises and assist him to mount the throne of his ancestors.

By the same advice he has applied to the King of Sicily, to whom it is represented that he is interested through relationship (being the next heir to Great Britain should the Pretender die childless) and besides that he ought to fear a close union between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain.

Those who have pressed the Pretender to undertake this enterprise assure him that all Scotland will declare for him immediately he lands, and that the discontent in England is so general that there will be a rising in every county. That the army itself is divided and that the King cannot trust it. That both officers and men are equally disgusted with the Dutch troops being brought over. A certain Ecclesiastic has written to one of his friends in France that the Pretender has no need of troops to defeat the English Army. His presence alone will suffice, and a single pathetic address would make them throw down their arms.

France to deprive the King of foreign assistance will foment the war in the North and encourage, by subsidies, certain princes of the Empire to aid the King of Sweden.

Up to the present time those who are opposed to the Ministry in England have not declared themselves for the Pretender. The Duke of Ormond and Lord Bolingbroke hold out hopes that they will do so so soon as the Pretender shall land and shall have regulated and confirmed the liberties of the Church of England and of the Nation.

1715, Nov. 1st. From ——— to ———. Unsigned and unaddressed. Endorsed "Received 26th Novb: 1715—from Major Browne,—Jo. Micklethwait."

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The writer gives an account of the mutiny of some Highlanders at Lougholme, for want of pay, when ordered to march to England.

Same date. John Campbell to Lord Townshend. Dated at Edinburgh. Unaddressed. . . . "Wee are all soe sensible of the great service the Duke of Argyll did to this town, in preventing the danger it was in, of falling into the hands of the enemy, and how absolutelie necessary it is for the King's service to preserve it, that wee have been at the expence of making such works at all the avenues of it, as may render it defencible; without giving his Grace the trouble of a detachment from the little army he has to employ against the designs of the enemy at Perth, which your Lordship will judge is of as great importance as Stirling to his Majestie's service.

I am sorry to fynd both from the printed papers and private letters that soe bad acct^s of our affairs are sent to London. . . . Since I began to write this letter I have advice that the three regim^{ts} of Claytone, Marsone and Egertone, are landed from Ireland, Egerton's with 2 companies of Clayton's wer last night at Glasgow, the rest are on ther march. I shall not pretend to give your lordship any account of the rebels at Perth since by this express the Duke of Argyll writes to your lordship or M^r Stanhope. And as for those in the south wee have noe certain accounts of them since they arrived at Howick wher they were in great confusione onlie that some of the Highlanders were come back to Selkirk which I beleive may be deserters from them, I am not affraid that the Highlanders will ever attempt goeing to England unless joyned by a considerable more number which I hope now is prevented since these three Regim^{ts} are landed. I am, *etc.*

[P.S.] The Inclosed copie of a letter from Jedburgh will show your lordship the disorder these Rebels are in."

1715, Nov. 2nd. General Cadogan (afterwards Lord Cadogan) to —. Dated at Brussels and unaddressed.

"This minute Mons^r Plessen is arrived here from Nancy, and has brought the particulars contained in the enclosed relation of the Pretender having left Commercy early on Wednesday last, in order to go through France into England . . . the Barrier Treaty will I hope be signed on Thursday next.

I have, *etc.*,

WILLIAM CADOGAN."

1715, Nov. 5th. Two Informations sworn before Tobias Paine, Mayor of Oxford, and William Wright, J.P., by Daniel Houghton and Mathew Wisdom; relative to the finding of a large number of sword-blades, *etc.*, in the house of one George Vincent, a cutler.

1715, Nov. 6th. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, "To the Lord Eishop of Norwich Clerk of the Closet to the King at his hous in Stretton Street neare Devonshire hous Westminster."

Endorsed. "B^p Winchester upon signing the Declaratⁿ."

"MY VERY GOOD LORD,

I RECEIV'D the expresse fryday at night, and having sign'd it with both my long names at length to shew I did it heartily. I forwarded it to our brother of Oxon, tis admirably well drawn, and I wish it had been sooner thought on; and why is it not forthwith printed? it will doe more to quashing the rebellion than an army, at least a Scotch one can, or will.

I am with greate respect and affection

Your most faithful servant

and loving brother

JONATHAN WINCHESTER."

Same date. An anonymous letter of advice from Oxford. Unaddressed.

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"My Most Honored Lord,—The Soldiers keep us here in good order at night. We have scarce had any tumults except on Monday night some scholars in Catstreet met a file of soldiers, and after they had pass'd them they cry'd out an Ormond and a Bolingbroke and the Pretender. Upon which two musquets were fir'd after them, but without doing hurt. This hap'ning the first night has struck such a terror, that I believe will contribute much to our future peace. Many of the scholars had form'd a design to corrupt the soldiers by giving them money, and entertaining them in their butteries and kitchens, but the officers have had timely notice of this; and on Fryday two soldiers run the gantlope for drinking Ormond and Bolingbroke's healths, and confusion to their officers. This fact hap'ned at Wadham Coll[ege], and the soldiers were seduc'd to it by four scholars, who were conven'd before the Vice-Ch[ancello]r, but the proofs being not full enough, the Vice-Ch[ancello]r thought fit to dismiss them without punishment.

On Fryday in the evening the officers search'd for arms, and at Vincent the cutler's, they seiz'd 120 large cutting swords. About 10 at night the Coll[onel] sent for me and acquainted me with the success he had at Vincent's, but Ethersey and the rest had convey'd away their arms, having had suspicion of a search. Upon perusal of Vincent's books which were seiz'd I found a Memorand[um] which I believe will be of use to the Government.

The Memorand[um] was this

Mr Vicery	- 6 ^d	} A mercer in town.
Mr Vicery	- 3	
Mr Jones	- 6	Of All Souls I believe.
Mr Thatcher	- 6	A Baker.
Mr Sherwin	- 6	A Milliner.
Mr Greenway	- 2	A Quarter-M[aste]r in the Militia under Lord Abington.

Now all these persons are violent Jacobites; and that Jones of All-Souls is meant by *Jones* I have reason to think, because he was the person hinted at in my first letter, who was seen at Vincent's the day Coll[onel] Pepper search'd for Owen, and it is more than probable the letter *d* at the head of the numbers signifies dozens, and what these dozens should be besides swords which are lodg'd with these persons I can't imagine. It appears likewise by the books some swords have been delivered to Bayly the Cheshire Carrier. I had very little time to look into the books, or else I believe further discoveries might have been made. I design to get them privately into my chamber, with one of the officers, and then your Lordship will hear further from me.

Yesterday we kept here with due solemnity (illuminations excepted). Bells were rung, and bonfires made in most parishes without disturbance. I hope to hear the same good order was preserv'd in London and Westminster, tho' I was inform'd, that the Tory mob had given a challenge to the Whigs and were resolv'd to engage them last night.

We have lately had two or three robberies committed in the London road near the town. The persons are known to the Buckingham-shire men, but are not yet taken.

Lord H. is very well and gives his service.

Mr Talbot I hear is in town, but I have not yet seen him.

I am with all duty, my Lord,—

Your Lordship's most obedient and H: Serv^t."

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1715, Nov. 9th. A list of signatures dated at Preston, and endorsed, "Received 26th Nov^{br} 1715—from Major Browne—J: Micklethwait."

This list is headed "All Gentlemen who are come to this place to serve his Majesty are desir'd to set their names to this paper, and such as have been in the army to mention the post in which they served."

The signatures are: Robert Cotton, John Trafford, Richard Towneley, Richard Gascoigne, Robert Scarisbrick, Jordau Langdale "served two years under Coll. Sheldon and three years under Coll. Dorington," Hugh Anderton, Charles Chorley, William Nelson "serv'd under Captin Eccleston as Quarter Master of Horse," Richard Chorley "Ensign in Coll. Gage's Regiment," Alexander Osbaldiston, John Cotton, Francis Anderton, Roger Diccinson "Lieut^{nt} under Coll: Gage and town Major of Chester," Francis Legh "Capt: of a Man of War," Lionel Walden, John Leyburne "Lieutenant," Cuthbert Hesketh, Richard Chatterworth of Brockside "sub-brigadier in the Guards under the Duke of Berwick," Thomas Carus, Albert Hodshon, Edward Howard of Norfolk, Ralph Standish, Thomas Stanley, and Ralph Grappe.

[No date.] The following Jacobite Proclamation is endorsed:—"Received 26th 9^{ber} 1715—from Major Browne—Jo: Micklethwait."

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION.—JAMES REX.

WHEREAS by the Laws and Constitution of these Realms our native born Prince James the Third immediately upon his fathers demise had the sole unquestionable right to these his paternall hereditary dominions and our Gracious Sovereign now coming to assert his own right and relieve his Kingdoms from the tyrannicall oppression arbitrary power and foreign yoke under which they groan THEREFORE WE NOBLEMEN Gentlemen and others his Majesty's faithfull subjects being now met together in obedience to his royall commands and being fully resolv'd to spend our lives and fortunes in his Majestie's service for the promoting his happy restoration the reestablishment of the Constitution in Church and State and the deliverance of our native county Do hereby unanimously and in concert with others his dutifull subjects in many different parts of these Realms with heart and voice proclaim notifie and declare to all men that the most august and high born Prince James the third by the grace of God King of England &c: Defender of the Faith is the only rightfull and lawfull Sovereign of the Realms to whome alone we acknowledge our allegiance and subjection to be due inviting hereby all his Majestie's faithfull and loyall subjects of both nations to join with us in his service and promising to stand by them in the prosecuting of these glorious ends.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

1715, Nov. 10th. E. Francke "To the Rt Hon^{ble} the Earl of Darwentwater." Endorsed:—"Received 26th Novb. 1715—from Major Browne—Jo. Micklethwait."

The writer, who is in confinement on suspicion of concealing arms, begs his Lordship to use his interest for his enlargement, and explains that the arms in question were delivered to Sir Henry Houghton, who was Colonel of the Militia of the Hundred from which he is writing.

1715, Nov. 11th. The Parole signed by Thomas Wybergh, a prisoner in the hands of the Jacobite General Forster at Preston in Lancashire, under which he undertakes to get himself exchanged within twenty days for Allen Ascough, Esq^{re}, a prisoner in the hands of the Governor

of Carlisle, or else to return to the said General Forster's army and continue his prisoner during his pleasure.

Endorsed as the last.

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1715, Nov. 15th. Lord Carlisle to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at Preston.

"MY LORD,

THE Expresse sent yesterday morning by Mr Wills [General Willes] would acquaint your Lordship that the rebels have surrend'rd at discretion. . . . I being particularly well acquainted with my Lord Darwentwater and my Lord Witherington (and they being at this time under great dejection of mind) I thought this might be a proper time to trye if they were disposed to make a confession. I therefore lay'd before them in the best manner I could the little reason they had to expect the King's mercy unless they did some thing very material of this kind to deserve it. I asked them several questions, and particularly I told them they must know what part Sir William Blackett, my Lord Downe and some Bishopbrig Gentlemen had in this undertaking. . . . I am really of opinion that they do not know much, I believe they had promised Mr Forster, whenever he called upon them they would rise and that they were so simple as to do it, and to believe him when he told them, that all England would do the same.

I have adviced Mr Wills to call upon Mr Forster to refund all the publick money he obliged the King's officers to pay in the places through which he marched. I have likewise desired him to take particular care, that no innocent person be carryd away when the prisoners are removed, for I am afraid several of the country people were in the disorder and confusion hurried into the church, with the rebels, that being the place where they are at present secured.

I shall return home tomorrow with great ease of mind hoping wee may live quietly now if good care be taken of my Lord Marr.

[P.S.] Allmost all the Roman Catholicks of Northumberland, and of this county are now in your power."

1715, Nov. 22nd. James Craggs to the same. Dated at Preston and unaddressed.

"My Lord, I had stopd Major Brown whom Mr Wills [General Willes] was dispatching to London till I receiv'd the letter your Lordship was pleased to write me last Saturday. It came to my hands this minute, and thò I could wish my powers had been somewhat fuller, I don't despair of making such a use of it as may answer your Lordship's expectations, for by what I understand of Mr Forster's behaviour he seems to think himself that this will be the only means to preserve his life and family, thò in his professions he has said he was ready to doe any thing becoming a man of honour so that I cannot judge how he will understand that to be effected by my propositions till I come to talk with him. He is certainly the man that can speak to some purpose if he pleases. I may also as I see occasion try my Lords Derringtonwater and Widdington. I hear the first seems most desirous to doe somewhat to save his life, the latter's conduct has been sensible and in his principle more steddly, saying that he had no other encouragem^t to take arms, but that he thought he should make a bad figure with his religion and his opinion to sit still in this cause when his neighbours and *so many others had. That he had first propos'd to surrender and by that means sav'd many of his subjects lives, which if he could obtain he would deserve it by his future conduct. These are the only men one can hope any good from. And your Lordship will find Mr Wills had sent

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them two days agoe to Wigan, where they are followed this morning by the rest of the prisoners in their way to London. However I thought it proper to come on to this place, I shall goe there again tomorrow morning and stay as long as I judge it to any purpose, from whence I will send your Lordship punctuall accounts of what passes, thô I hope after a day or two's residence to bring you my accounts myself.

The powers for holding Court Martials being only directed to Gen^l Carpenter, Mr Wills does not think himself authorised to execute the half pay officers and other deserters. He sends up to Maj^r Brown the lists of the prisoners and other intercepted letters of Derrington Water Widdrington and Forster.

I find this expedition was as fortunate for the conjuncture as any other circumstance because the rebels in two or three days would certainly have been joyned by as many thousands well armed and mounted, but now one would wonder where all these disaffected people are gone, for you meet thro' all these countrys with none that are not ready to live and dye by King George and the Government.

1715, Nov. 23rd. The same to the same, from Preston.

"My Lord, This is only to rectify a mistake in my letter of yesterday, Major Brown being detained by Gen^l Wills till this morning, that went by the post, and he will set out with the lists of prisoners and their papers this morning, I am also going to Wigan three hours hence, from whence I will trouble your Lordship but with one letter, and follow it very close my self; My Lord Orkney has sent an express here to Mr Wills with a letter to intercede for Lord Ch. Murray, his nephew a son of Lord Basil Hamilton, and an officer in his own Regim^t one Dalzell. He says he has spoke to the King and the Duke of Marlbro who bid him send. Wills has lost the letter or I would send it your Lordship.

This morning Coll^o Killigrew is march'd into quarters at Lancaster with Dormer's regim^t and part of the prisoners to be put into the Goal. The Brigadier is in a fair way of recovery. I am," *etc.*

Same date. General George Carpenter to——. Dated at Nottingham and unaddressed.

"Sir,—Having writt to you of my coming to this place, I was in hopes to find your commands here. I had a letter from Mr Pulteney telling me onely, that his Majesty judg'd itt necessary for his service I should continue here till a more perfect account of affaires from Scotland; so tis likely I may be sent there, having offered my self lately; as I did before to follow the rebels with fresh troops in case they should have gott by me northward.

Sir, after having chac't the rebels a month, with unusuall difficultys and fatigue, saving Newcastle by dilligence, and att last driving them into the nett, where I was present and commanding att taking them; tis a great mortification that Mr Will's who march't but two days and made a rash attack, highly blameable, by loosing so many men to no purpose, (of which you will hear more) except to serve his ambition by ending itt before I came up should have friends to magnify what he did so as to prevail on his Majesty to make him Lieut. Gen^l for his good services; and no notice taken of me nott so much as a compliment. This is very unequall treatment, and a great discouragement to me, having serv'd well, and with success; for the cheif prisoners assur'd me and others that as soon as they saw my detachment from the steeple the Lord Widdrington who was in the churchyard said very loud before their men that they were all undone, and upon that they consulted to ask

termes, which they did in 4 houres after my arrivall, thò nott yeilded till next morning. Twas I that insisted that Lord Darwentwater and one of the Makintoche should come out hostages, and was with them arguing their having no termes; thò I have good reason to believe Wills assumes to have done all himself. One very great fault I committed, viz. just as wee were mounting to go into the towne Mr Wills was taking on him great command, att which I us'd him very ffreely, and was going to putt him in arrest, butt my Lord Carlisle who was present, and Lord Lumley begg'd me nott to do itt, and indeed att that instant itt might have proved fatall to his Majesty's Service, for the rebells had yet possession of their armes and the towne; and Wills was likely enough to have call'd the troops that came with him to support him. So I did not do itt; and when in the towne I made another false step very unthinkingly. For seeing there would nott be cover for half the forces, out of pittty and care of those harass't troops that came with me, I sent them away to good quarters att Wigan, and so on to these they are now in, which I after imagin'd took the command from me, when none of my troops were there; so could not putt him in arrest, thò he deserved itt. I find the prints give him all the power and applause, I suppose by his own or some friends direction, and I fear his Majesty may be under that mistake also, which makes me desirous to come to London, otherwise no busyness or ease should hinder my pressing to go on service, thò a winter's campagne in Scotland, which however I am willing to do, provided I have justice done me in this affair, for itt must be sett right. I desire your friendship in reading over this letter again with attention, and then I know your justice is so great, that I shall nott suffer in my reputation or any other respect by my absence. I intreat the favour of a line in answeare, and am, *etc.*

[P.S.] I have writt to the Duke of Marlborough and referr'd his Grace to this letter which please to shew him."

1715, Nov. 24th. James Craggs to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at Wigan.

"My Lord—I arrived here last night and had Mr Forster to sup with me, I told him in the best manner I could the reason why I desired his company, and the behaviour by which he might deserve the King's mercy. He answer'd me that if he were to declare all he knew it would come far short of what he believ'd might be expected from him and then he doubted he should not be thought to deserve his pardon when he had no more to say. All the information I could get from him amounted to this, that he had promis'd the Duke of Ormond to rise whenever he should land, but was precipitated into it sooner by the order to seize him, that he came out of town when the Duke made his escape. He does not own any concert with other people, but says in general he look'd on the whole body of the Torys to be in it. That he has indeed been in companys where their King's health has been drunk but unless he had his pardon does not see to what purpose he should be more particular, for he imagines he should be suppos'd to know a great deal more. So we have parted on these terms, that if when he comes to London he thinks I may be of any service to him, which I can only be by his putting it in my power, I shall be very ready to wait on him and intercede for him. So we have parted with this only and no promise of my side, and I would observe to your Lordship that the same thing as to my part has concluded my conferences with every one to whome I have spoke. The next was my Lord Derringwater; he swears he was in no secret himself but will be very ready to relate any former passages he can recollect and promises on the road to make it his

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business to get what information he can from the other prisoners and acquaint me with it at London. My Lord Widdrington says the same thing as to his own ignorance of what measures were intended and promises but with more reserve than the former that if he can persuade any of them to tell any thing material they know to save their lives he will use his utmost endeavour, but thinks he cannot betray anything they should say without their consent. I have also discours'd one Gascoigne and a gamester who had fled with the Mac Donalds and others from the Bath, and fell into this gang by chance. He tells me he was in no deep secret, but understood there Sir W. Wyndh[am] Sir W. Carew and Sir Copplest[one] Banfield were to rise, that he had been told my Lord Gore was in it, but it was in a gen^l way of talking amongst the Jacobites and he could not be more particular, only they were drunk with an opinion their game was secure. The last man I entertain'd is one Tunstall a R[oman] Catholick who has been very active, but he seems also as determin'd, and rejects with great contempt the character of an informer. In all these conversations I had the assistance of Coll^o Neist who had had the chiefs at his quarters at Preston, and in case they will or can make any new discovery at London would be very usefull, for he's a very sensible man and has been very civil to them. I am afraid this will not appear to your Lordship a very great piece of service, but as I could doe no more I intend after having tryed this day if I can get any thing else amongst 'em, to set out to morrow for London where I propose to be on Monday morning next to give your Lordship a more distinct acco^t of this treaty between the rebels and me and assure you no body is more what I am," etc.

1715, Dec. 13th. Lord Nairne to the same. Dated in the Tower of London and unaddressed.

"My Lord—If your Lordship will be pleased to be so good as to forgive what I have either omitted or neglected in answering to your Lordships queries by reason of a deafness I have had the misfortune to labour under these severall years, it will be an obligation I shall never forget and I hop for forgiveness from the rest of your august assembly for any disorder or confusion I have been in when I had the honour to apear before them. I'm sure it was my duty as well as inclination to behave my self with all due respect to your high carectars; if I durst presume to beg pardon for my life and that only, at the King's hands I shall throw my self at his feet for mercy and I'm sure I will not want English as well as Scots friends to answer for me. I shall ever prove as gratefull ane object of it as any. I with all humilytie press this no less for my poor wife's sake and 12 children then my own, if this can be graciously obtain'd, may the never failing mercies of Almighty God reward His Majesty, offspring, and councilors shall be ever the earnest wishes of him who is with all profound respect My Lord " etc.

[No date.] Richard Luellin to the same. Addressed "To the Right Honourable The L^d Viscount Townsend one of His Majesty's Principall Secretary[s] of State."

"My Lord, In obedience to your commands I came to London last Saturday with Mr Nightingall.

And tho I am now a prison^r I woud prefer an honourable way of making my application the most agreably to your Lordship, before the loss of business in my profession, or the loss of my liberty.

For two reasons, I dave not press for a speedy examination; tho never guilty of any crime against his present Majesty, or Ministry.

The First is : least it may be suggested that I did it, to prevent some future, some more materiall evidence.

The second because your Lordship's hours are taken up with persons of greater figure and more weighty affairs.

These being my real thoughts: if your Lordship wou'd be so generously kind to allow the following persons (all unexceptionable in your interest) free access to me twou'd make my confinement more easy, and lay the greatest

obligation upon, My Lord, your " etc.

The names appended to this letter are as follows:—

Mr Justice Saintloe

Mr Row Secretary to the Council of the Prince

Mr Parsons of Charter-house-Yard

Mr Russen and } Aldermen of High Wicomb.
Mr Shrimpton }

[No date.] Copy of a petition to the King in favour of Lord Lovat.

Endorsed "Petⁿ and Security for the L^d Lovat," and minuted at foot, in Lord Townshend's handwriting, "Sign'd by some members of Parliament and near 80 Gentlemen zealous for his Majesty King George."

It concludes: "we are so sensible not only of his power, but of his sincere intentions to joyn with us in the supporting inviolably the authority of your Majestie's Government in the North of Scotland that if we can be so happy as to obtain the royal favour for him we humbly make offer to become bound for his loyal faithful and dutiful behaviour to your Majesty in whatever sum your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to appoint."

1715-1716. Copies of Despatches to the Duke of Argyll, whilst he was commanding the troops in Scotland employed in the suppression of Mar's Rebellion.

1715, Sept. 1st, Whitehall. Lord Townshend encloses a Warrant for the disposal of the arms and ammunition in the Castle of Edinburgh and informs his Grace that the Treasury will lodge at Edinburgh a credit of £10,000 for His Majesty's service to be employed as he shall appoint.

1715, Sept. 13th, Whitehall. Secretary Stanhope writes about the pay of a recent addition to the garrison to Edinburgh Castle, and adds "I am also to signify to your Grace His Majesty's pleasure that you give orders for seizing the Laird of Borlum younger and for securing him in the safest way till His Majesty's further pleasure shall be known. The charge of the additional men in the Castle, is to be supplied out of that money which is lodged at Edinburgh, to be disposed of by your Grace."

1715, Sept. 15th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I had yesterday morning the honour of your Grace's letter from Burrowbridge, of the 12th by the flying Packet, which brought us an account of the attempt made to surprise the Castle of Edinburgh. I heartily congratulate your Grace on the failing of this design, which we hope will be no small discouragement to the enemies, who probably were to form their measures by the success of the enterprise. I have laid your Grace's letter before the King, and His Majesty is very much dissatisfied with the slow motions of the Regiments of Carpenter and Ker which we were in hopes might have been in Scotland as soon as your Grace. The Secretary at War has received directions to hasten their march with all possible expedition.

My Lord, after writing what is above, a flying Packet brings letters from Edinburgh of the 12th giving an account of the marching from

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several places of the Highlands, of the enemy, to the places of general rendezvous near to Perth, with further particulars of the disappointment and discouragement they meet with from the bad success of their attempt against the Castle of Edinburgh. We hope they will be soon convinc'd they are to have no support nor assistance from abroad, for by an Express arrived yesternight from the Earl of Stair, we understand that an embargo is laid on the ships at Havre de Grace, and indeed on all ships in any ports of France, that have on board any counterband goods. That the Duke of Orleans has refused to see the Duke of Ormond and Lord Bolingbroke, and that the Marquis de Torey is laid aside. All which we reckon the foundation of such a good understanding between this Court and that of France, as to leave us under no apprehensions of our enemies receiving any support from thence. I am &c.

P.S. [Signed by James Stanhope.] My Lord, Since writing what is before, the King having received some information touching the Lieut. Governour of the Castle of Edinburgh, hath thought it proper to remove him, and to grant a Commission of Lieutenant Governour to Brigadier Preston who carries this Dispatch."

1715, Sept. 24th, Whitehall. Lord Townshend excuses himself for not having written himself in reply to the Duke's last letter.—"I am now to acquaint your Grace that whatever you have writ hath been faithfully and punctually communicated to His Majesty . . . and it is with very great pleasure I obey His Majesty orders, in assuring your Grace that he is entirely satisfied with your Grace's conduct, and with every step you have made. . . . The situation of our affairs here is such as makes it impracticable to spare any more regular troops from hence. . . . Your Grace may be sure that the Government is not idle, and we hope to come to the bottom of the matter, and to learn who are embar'd in it, as your Grace may judge by the orders that have been already given, for the seizing of several persons. Sir Wm Wyndham has indeed made his escape after he was once taken, but has left some papers behind him which we judge of consequence"

1715, Sept. 26th, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.
"The very day that we received your Grace's letter of the 15th it was laid before the King, who immediately dispatched Major General Evans to you, and orders to Ireland for his Regiment to join your Grace with all possible dispatch. . . . Every advice we have here, both from home, and abroad, and particularly the two last letters from my Lord Stair, make it evident that a general insurrection is intended to be begun at the same time in several counties of England. Bristol is to be their place of arms. They reckon themselves sure of all the West, of Wales, of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, Lancashire. Whether the seizing some of their chiefs will disconcert their measures, a little time will show. The same advices, and particularly those from my Lord Stair, do represent their hopes of success to be grounded upon the prospect they have that a great number of forces would be sent to Scotland; the confessions of some who are taken up, confirm the same thing. Our last letters from Edinburgh assure us, that the Jacobites there, give out that there is to be a rising in England, and particularly that a considerable body of horse of the English rebels is to join the Earl of Mar; I may further tell your Grace that by papers under the hand of one of the chief conspirators, found about Sir Wm Windham, not only the same is confirmed, but further, that it was immediately expected to break forth. After all this

My Lord I submit it to your Grace whether the King's Ministers will not be justify'd before God and man, if they advise the King, to keep this nation in some posture of defence; and give me leave, My Lord, to offer you truly my poor opinion, that nothing will so much dishearten the rebels in Scotland, as to find themselves disappointed of the hopes which had been given them from hence.

. If your Grace will be pleased to suggest to me any particular in which you would require orders, I shall not fail to receive his Majesty's commands in it. I am My Lord &c.,

JAMES STANHOPE.

[P.S.] Beating orders are issued for filling up Grant's Regiment to the same complement with the others."

1715, Sept. 29th, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

"Your Grace's letter to my Lord Townshend of the 24th instant, hath been laid before His Majesty who hath given orders that some battalions do immediately pass from Ireland to the River Clyde. . . . As to what your Grace mentions concerning positive orders, how far your Grace is to risque the King's troops, His Majesty relies entirely upon your conduct, and your doing every thing that shall be most for his service, and does not think it practicable at this distance, to give positive directions how to act against an enemy whose circumstances may alter every day. And your Grace may, as I told you in my last, be very secure of his Majesty's approving your best endeavours for his service.

The King approves of altering the Lieutenant of Lord W^m Hay, as is proposed by your Grace. Whether a Commission from hence, will be requisite, your Grace will please to inform me.

Letters from France, come by an Express this day, confirm every thing I told you in my last, but its to be hoped, the seizing of their freinds here, will at least occasion some delay in their attempts."

1715, Oct. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. "His Majesty does entirely approve of your conduct . . . all is left to your Grace's own management. . . . Very probably your Grace judges right that little dependence is to be made upon the informations and advices you receive from the Duke of Atholl considering how he is besieged.

Your Grace knows with what unwearied application our enemies have endeavoured to poyson the people and to alienate their effections from his Majesty and his Government, and therefore if upon the first advices given of that spirit of rebellion which has since appeared in your parts and which I may freely say, has been more or less, every year since the Revolution, His Majesty had proposed the augmenting of his forces, I leave it to your Grace to judge what use would have been made of it when . . . even honest and well meaning people, were drawn into believe the whole a sham and a pretext for a standing army.

His Majesty approves very much of your Grace's design of leaving 200 of the Militia of Glasgow in Stirling Castle, when you remove your Camp in that place, that being a place of consequence, and which ought by all means to be secured."

1715, Oct. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"Since writing my other letter of this date, having laid before his Majesty what your brother has represented to me of the bad state of the Castle of Edinburgh as to its provisions, His Majesty has ordered me to direct My Lord Justice Clerk, in regard of My Lord Hay's being out

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of town immediately to cause lay in three months provisions for which he is to draw bills which will be answered."

1715, Oct. 11th, Cockpit. From Secretary Stanhope.

"We shall be impatient of hearing the Regiments from Ireland landing with you. Some Squadrons will be ordered immediately to the North of England, which is hoped will have a good effect. We begin to hope that the troops which have marched towards the West will check the rebellion which was certainly ready to break out there." . . .

1715, Oct. 27th, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

"By the flying Pacquett which arrived last night I received the honour of your Grace's of the 21st inst by which I perceive neither my Lord Townshend's of the 4th nor mine of the 11th were then come to hands; they have probably been intercepted by the rebels, which in all appearance has likewise been the fate of some of your Grace's

His Majesty has observed with some concern, how weak the Regim^{ts} of Foot with your Grace appeared by the last returns notwithstanding the orders for increasing the numbers, as likewise money for the said augmentation, have been issued long since . . . Lieutenant Gen^l Carpenter with the Regiments under his command has positive orders to pursue and attack the rebels of Northumberland who have now joyned those of your country; by a letter we received from him this night he promises not to lose an hour in getting up with them."

1715, Nov. 2nd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend and Secretary Stanhope.

"The same Express having brought to each of us a letter from your Grace, the one of the 18th and the other of the 19th inst. you will allow us to answer them together in one letter.

We did immediately upon receipt of them get them translated into French for His Majesty's perusal and we are commanded by his Majesty to tell your Grace very plainly, that he was not a little surprised at some expressions in them His Majesty is surprised to find that you treat these orders as bills on Terra Incognita; how becoming your Grace's reflections touching the necessary precautions, which have been taken to prevent a rebellion in England, are, your Grace upon reflection will your self best judge. His Majesty hath had and has good reasons, for all the resolutions he has taken, which a very little time may possibly demonstrate, and however your Grace may please to treat his Ministers, certainly some respect is due to the resolutions of the King. We submit it to your Grace, whether it is not possible there should be many grounds of apprehension, which it is not proper to publish, especially when so many of our letters are intercepted.

We hope, my Lord, that the Irish Regiments will have joined you before now, that Mr. Carpenter will likewise be in Scotland, and that your Grace will give us an opportunity of laying before the King accounts from you more acceptable; we do assure your Grace, that we most sincerely wish it, not only for the King's and our country's service but for that of your Grace &c^a."

1715, Nov. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I am by His Majesty's order to acquaint your Grace, that as to the troops, which were ordered for Newcastle, your Grace must be sensible that they advanced to that place with all the haste, the distance of the quarters they were in, and the badness of the roads at that time could possibly allow of, and that after their arrival at Newcastle, not one moment's time has been lost in the pursuit of the rebels, Carpenter

being got by a very extraordinary expedition within 7 or 8 miles of them, so that whatever design the rebels might have to return to Edinburgh, His Majesty hopes that is prevented, and that Mr Carpenter will keep so close to them, that they will not have it in their power to give your Grace any disturbance. I hope this situation will give your Grace much ease, by delivering you from the care of the town of Edinburgh, and leave you at liberty to employ all the troops as your Grace shall judge best for His Majesty's service.

. Your Grace will easily imagine, what acceptable service it would be, if the countys which have sent out their Militia so frankly, could be prevailed with to keep them up for some time longer at their own expense you here set them a very good example by the great expense you have put your self to, in Argyleshire in keeping up the Militia of that country, of which his Majesty is highly sensible, and [he] ordered me to return your Grace thanks for this singular mark of your zeal for his service. His Majesty hopes this will influence other countys, and the rather that they must be sensible, from what extravagant contributions they are exempted, to which the countys which are in the possession of the rebels are exposed.

By the last letter your Grace had from Mr. Secretary Stanhope and me, we acquainted you, that the Pretender had set out from Bar le Duc and was come to Chateau Thierry. The Earl of Stair by his letter of the 9th N.S. writes that having represented this to the Regent, His Highness had directed the Duke De Guiche to give order to Major Gen^l Coulade to carry the Pretender back to Lorrain and for that end to use force if necessary, and Coulade was gone from Paris to put his orders in execution. We have as yet no certain accounts of the Duke of Ormonde. The Lords Justices of Ireland have by their letter of the 26th to Mr. Secretary Stanhope writ that Morrison's and Clayton's Regim^{ts} had sailed that afternoon, having been embarked some days before but detained by contrary winds, and that Edgerton's and one troop of Evans' sailed on the 23rd from Donachadee for Port Patrick, so we hope all these may be by this time have joined your Grace, of which His Majesty will be very glad to hear"

1715, Nov. 8th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. I must own I have not taken notice of any thing in the publick prints that reflects on your Grace's conduct as your Grace may very well judge from what particular views and selfish designs such insinuations may proceed you will know how little weight ought to be laid on them

Your Grace need not doubt of His Majesty's approving your design of attacking the enemies if they attempt to pass the Forth; their getting between you and England being, as your Grace observes, of too great consequence, not to be prevented if it can be done.

His Majesty approves of your Grace's sending back E[arl] Mar's trumpet without giving him any answer, and His Majesty being determined that he and all with him shall be treated as rebels, your Grace will take notice of this, and regulate your self by it, in all matters of this kind.

. I am further to tell your Grace in confidence, that for a considerable time His Majesty has had good ground to suspect the conduct of the Regent, which our last accounts from the Earl of Stair do very much confirm, it being certain that the Pretender is on the coast of Normandy, and very probable that the Duke of Ormonde is landed in England, and that Dillon is gone to Ireland. So that it appears the Court of France designs to foment a rebellion in all His Majesty's Dominions.

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His Majesty has agreed to what your Grace proposes for Mr Neill Campbell, to be Minister of Renfrew, and has ordered a presentation to be prepared, which will be ready to be sent down by the next occasion."

1715, Nov. 14th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"His Majesty approves of your conduct, which ought to make you easy whatever reflections private persons from their own particular views may think fit to make upon it.

His Majesty who has had under consideration what your Grace has so fully represented in relation to the circumstances of your troops under your command, and observing you are of opinion that by the disposition your Grace has made of these troops, they will be as ready for action as if they continued in their tents, and that the lodging them in Stirling and the other places mentioned, will be very much for their ease and conveniency, His Majesty does approve of what your Grace has done in this particular "

1715, Nov. 15th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"as it appears by the intelligence your Grace has had of the Earl of Marr's advancing with the rebels to Auchterarder that he may design to pass the Forth, your Grace needs not doubt of His Majesty's impatience to have your next accounts "

Same date. Whitehall. From the same.

"I despatch this by a flying Pacquett to communicate to your Grace, and to congratulate with you, on the good newes we received this morning from Lancashire. We have accounts that on Saturday morning, Major Gen^l Willis having intelligence that the Lords Derwentwater and Widringtoun with the Northumberland and Scots rebels, and such as had joined them in Lancashire, making in all between 4 and 5000 men, were at Preston he marched from Wigan, to attack them, with the Regiments of horse and Dragoons of Pitt, Winne, Honywood, Dormer, Munden, and Stanhope, and Preston's Regiment of foot. He had left Col^l Newtown's Regim^t of Dragoons at Manchester, to prevent the disaffected in that town from stirring as they had promised. About one in the afternoon, he arrived at the bridge of Ribble, and found there, about 2 or 300 of the Rebels horse, and foot, who upon the approach of his Majesty's troops withdrew with precipitation into the town, at the entrance of which they had made a strong barricade, The Maj: Gen^l ordered Preston's Regiment to attack it, which they did with great bravery, and at the same time ordered the whole town to be surrounded to the right and left, by the horse and Dragoons. The rebels having the advantage of being very well posted at the barricade, Preston's Regiment sustained some loss, and the Maj: Gen^l having effectually secured all the avenues, about the town, ordered the foot to make a lodgement. The horse and Dragoons continued at their horses heads all that night. On Sunday morning about nine a'clock Lieut General Carpenter joined him with the three Regiments of Dragoons of Cobham, Churchill, and Molesworth. About one the rebels began to parley, and after several messages agreed to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion. On Monday morning at seven a'clock, they had laid down their arms, and the King's troops were preparing to march into the town. Brigad^r Dormer and the Lord Forrester were wounded in this action. Of which we hourly expect further particulars, as also the list of the Lords and other persons of note, who are prisoners. All the troops express'd great zeal and resolution on this occasion, and the new Regiments appeared in perfect good order.

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I hope, my Lord, we may flatter ourselves that by this action, the rebellion here is suppressed, and that it may have no small influence. On your parts, it has this advantage, that it leaves His Majesty at liberty to order the 3000 of the Dutch troops that were at first designed for the Firth of Forth, to proceed thither. I wrote to your Grace, that upon the motions of the rebels in Lancashire, they were directed to the Humber, but having been forced by a violent storm, to put into Harwich, which has disabled them so much, it is found absolutely necessary they should land soon. Your Grace may depend upon it they will be ordered to Scotland with all possible expedition."

1715, Nov. 19th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

This Evening Mr Harrison arrived and brought me your Grace's of the 14th inst which was immediately laid before the King, who has ordered me to return you his hearty thanks for the good service you have done His Majesty and your country by this victory you have obtained over the rebels, the good consequence of which His Majesty doubts not will appear every day, and your Grace must allow Mr Secretary Stanhope and me to congratulate you on this good success, which we do both very sincerely. I have also His Majesty's orders to desire your Grace to give thanks in his name to all the officers and others under your Grace's command, who have on this occasion given proof of their bravery and fidelity. His Majesty was very much concerned to hear of My Lord Hay's being wounded but glad, as are all his servants, to find by your Grace's that you do not apprehend him to be in great danger. You need not doubt but all here regret very much poor Lord Forfar's fate. My Lord, as soon as we had the news of the suppressing the rebels in Lancashire His Majesty ordered the 3000 Dutch which were designed to put into the Humber to proceed to the Firth of Forth, but by a violent storm with which they were overtaken, they have been so dispersed and not only the transport ships but the convoys so disabled that they could not possibly keep at sea. But I have His Majesty's orders to assure your Grace that no time shall be lost in falling upon the most expeditious way for these troops to take in order to join your Grace. Some of the Transports have put into the river of Thames, some to Harwich, some to Yarmouth, so that it must be some time before they can be got together, but your Grace may depend upon it, all possible care shall be taken to reinforce you as soon as possible."

1715, Nov. 22nd, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

. "My Lord Townshend has already acquainted your Grace that upon suppressing the rebels in Lancashire directions were given for the 3000 Dutch troops that were ordered to the Humber, to proceed to the Firth of Forth, but upon what your Grace has represented in your last letters, His Majesty has come to a resolution of sending the whole 6300 to join your Grace.

As these troops with those already under your Grace's command, will make a considerable body, and such as may well require two Lieut^s Gen^{ls} under your Grace, and as the Dutch are commanded by a Lieut^t Gen^l Vander Beek His Ma^{ty} thinks it very reasonable in case by any accident your Grace should be hindered from being your self at the head of the troops, that there should be a British Lieut^t Gen^l elder than Vander Beek, to take the command upon him, and for this purpose His Majesty has pitched upon Mr Cadogan as the person who is the best acquainted with the Dutch Troops, and who His Majesty judges will be most acceptable to your Grace."

1715, Nov. 26th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. "It is with great concern that His Majesty observes the

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uneasiness you are under, notwithstanding the repeated assurances which have been given you of His Majesty's approbation of your conduct, and of his relying intirely upon it. I think your Grace must be convinced, that nothing has been wanting on the part of the Govern^t to give your Grace all the assistance, the circumstances of Affairs here could possibly allow of

. His Majesty cannot think of your Grace's withdrawing from his service or employing any other to command his army. I am sure there is nothing your Grace can desire of me, in which I will not most heartily serve you, except in this particular, which in my opinion is absolutely inconsistent with the good of His Majesty's service and with the interest of my country."

1715, Nov. 27th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"Mr Cadogan will have your honour to deliver this to your Grace. His Majesty has appointed him to serve under you as Lieut Gen^l of his forces judging it absolutely necessary for his service, that there should be a British Lieut Gen^l older than Vanderbeek. Mr. Secretary Stanhope and I have by our former letters acquainted your Grace with the directions given for reinforcing the army under your command part of which from Yarmouth and Hull, we hope may be in the Firth of Forth this day, neither shall I trouble you with any particulars in relation to His Majesty's further views, as to what operations may be further necessary in your parts, which Mr Cadogan will fully explain to you, and therefore I take the liberty to referr your Grace to him."

1715, Nov. 30th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 25th which I have laid before the King, who has commanded me to acquaint your Grace, that from the representations you have made of the state of affairs since the battle, as well as from the repeated advices he has had of the Pretender's being sailed for Scotland, His Majesty is very apprehensive, that his service may suffer by your absence; however he is so unwilling to refuse your Grace any request that is not directly inconsistent with his interest and service, that he leaves it intirely to you to come hither for the time you mention, in case you think the enemy will make no advantage of your leaving the army at this juncture."

1715, Dec. 3rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. "in relation to the offer made by Mar. His Majesty looks upon this as a matter of the very last consequence to his service as soon as I receive His Majesty's directions upon it I shall not fail to transmit them to your Grace.

His Majesty read with very much concern what your Grace writes the Earl of Forfar, and exprest himself with so much affection and regard to that poor Earl, that what your Grace mentions as his request for his aunt Mr^s Lockhart, I believe you need not doubt but it will be complied with."

1715, Dec. 6th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

His Majesty observes with satisfaction and approves very much of your declining to enter into any treaty on the proposals made by [Mar] Huntley and others till you had his further orders neither does His Majesty think that in the present situation and circumstances of affairs, it is consistent with the honour of his Govern^t or the future peace and quiet of his good subjects, that the rebels should be admitted to any terms but those of surrendering their persons, and intirely submitting to His Majesty's pleasure."

1715, Dec. 15th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“Your Grace seems to think the Pretender may still land, and if he should, that he may soon be at the head of 20000 men, but I must acquaint your Grace, that by our freshest advices from France, we have good ground to think, he is still there, neither is it probable, that after the great checks and disappointments, his partisans have met with both here and from your Grace, he will think of making any further attempt, but should he land and even find that assistance your Grace apprehends, His Majesty does not doubt but that providence which has hitherto so visibly blessed the justice of his cause will continue to do it, to the destruction of his enemies, and to the rooting out of the very seeds of this rebellion.

you should as soon as you are joined by that reinforcement, which has been ordered, and which we hope will be soon with you, march without loss of time against the rebels and endeavour to dislodge them from Perth, and even follow them amongst the hills, if they shall seek their shelter there.”

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1715, Dec. 23rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“His Majesty continues firm in his sentiments of not entering into treaty with any of the rebels, on other terms than these of their surrendering themselves, and submitting intirely to His Majesty's pleasure . . . it appears by Sir Robert [Gordon]'s own letter, that he is gone North, it is not proper any other step should be made in relation to him, till he first comply with what His Majesty proposes, and surrender himself to your Grace on these terms.”

1715, Dec. 27th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“My Lord the King is very sensible of the good services the Lord Lovat has done, at this time, and tho' I cannot, by this Post, give your Grace those assurances you desire of his pardon, yet I am sure nothing can give him so just a title to it as his continuing to serve with that zeal he has hitherto done, and ingaging his dependents and friends to the like.

Mr. Secretary Stanhope and I had both of us letters of the 19th from Lieut. Gen^l Cadogan, with which he transmitted a plan of such operations as appeared necessary for reducing the rebels, and as he writes that the same had been approved of by your Grace, they have been laid before the King, and I am by His Majesty's order to acquaint your Grace, that he does intirely approve of the project . . . His Majesty leaves it to your Grace to consider whether a part of the forces may not be sufficient to attack the rebels at Perth, especially if this great frost continues, which by the freezing of the river must necessarily make one half of the town defenceless. . . . My Lord, His Majesty judges the execution of this project of the very last consequence to his service, and the rather that by the letters we have from France we have received this day, we have reason to believe the Pretender may be in Scotland before this reach your Grace, which makes it absolutely necessary that the rebels be dislodged from Perth, and deprived of that hold which has been of so great use to them, and without which it is scarce possible for them to keep together a great body.”

171⁵/₁₆, Jan. 3rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“His Majesty is sensible that a winter campaign will be of great expences, for the reasons your Grace takes notice of in your letter, but at the same time His Majesty looks upon it of such consequence to his service, and so absolutely necessary for the suppressing of this rebellion, that it must not either on that or any other consideration

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whatsoever, be laid aside, and therefore as soon as the Dutch troops have joined your Grace, His Majesty is persuaded you will without loss of time, pursue the instructions you have received on this head. My Lord, to the following the rebels amongst the hills, in case they retire from Perth, His Majesty never intended that the whole army shall be employed to follow them.

As your Grace is pleased to renew your request to return, I am ordered to tell you, His Majesty consents to your Grace's coming hither whenever you please.

Upon what your Grace represents to Mr Evans' indisposition, His Majesty allows him to go to Bath or where he thinks fit for his recovery; tho' at the same time sorry for the occasion of it. His Majesty and all his serv^{ts} being sensible of that gentleman's merit, and of the loss it may be to His Majesty's service that he should be absent."

17th Jan. 6th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. "Your Grace might very well presume that you are to answer such rebels as apply to you that His Majesty expects they shall surrender themselves to your Grace and submit intirely to his pleasure; this being as I have often repeated to your Grace, what His Majesty judges [necessary] both for the honour and security of his Govern^{mt} and it is by this your Grace is to regulate your self with relation to the Laird of Methven, or any other who shall make the like proposal to your Grace, as he has done.

I have also in Command from His Majesty to repeat by this occasion to your Grace, what I wrote in my letter of the 27th for putting in execution, without the least loss of time, the project I there mention, the copy whereof had been transmitted by Lieut Genl Cadogan.

Tho' the advices of the Pretender's being landed do not seem to be such as to be absolutely depended upon, yet as the thing is very probable His Majesty is so far from thinking it should retard the execution of the project, and of the attempt against Perth, that I am ordered to make use of it, as a motive for your Grace's forwarding the expedition as much as possibly can be. His Majesty approves of your Grace's causing take possession of the Castles of the Earl of Broadalbin, and likewise of your Grace's supplying Tinab, in the way you mention, to enable him to keep possession of these places."

17th Jan. 10th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I am to acknowledge your Grace's of the 3^d, which I have laid before the King who was very much surprized to find your Grace attribute the continuance of the rebellion to the orders His Majesty has thought fit to send you, as not having given you sufficient power, till you received mine of the 27th past.

His Majesty was from the beginning of this rebellion of our opinion, that he could not either in honour or conscience go into any measures in relation to the rebels, but such as would effectually secure the future peace and quiet of his faithfull subjects, and your Grace was therefore empower'd by your instructions, which were drawn, as you must well remember, by your self, to give assurances of His Majesty's mercy and favour to such only, as should by submitting themselves, to His Majesty and by making early discoveries, or doing some other signal services, merit them. His Majesty has since several times repeated these orders to your Grace, that before any of the rebels could expect favour, they should surrender themselves to your Grace, and my letter of the 27th of Dec^r can be understood in no other sence, and His Majesty having carefully reviewed all your Grace's letters, cannot find in them one instance

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where any of the Rebels have offered to comply with those terms, except Lord Rollo and [the] Master of St Clare.

His Majesty observes the offers which have been made by Marr, Huntley and others have been made only to separate themselves from the body of the rebels, without any offer of coming to your Grace, and bringing their followers with them, or making any Discovery as to the Lord Rollo and [the] Master of St Clare, tho' your Grace in your Letter of the 30th Nov^r mentions their offering to joyn your Grace with the Fife Squadron, yet, besides that in your preceeding letter, which was of the 27th and to which I gave a return by mine of the 6th Dec^r your Grace only speaks of their offering to separate themselves from the rest of the rebels, His Majesty would have thought it very hard, but these persons should be the first objects of his royal clemency, who had most signalized themselves in the ravaging and destroying of their country, and in the harrassing and pillaging of His Majesty's faithfull subjects, as by particular advices, His Majesty is informed, the Lord Rollo and [the] Master of St Clare, did with the Fife Squadron, and particularly in a most barbarous and inhumane manner against the Earl of Rothes, who, besides his being of one of the first and best families of the Kingdom, has at this time distinguished himself by his singular zeal in His Majesty's and his country's service.

Upon the whole His Majesty is persuaded, that your Grace, when you have seriously reflected on and considered this whole transaction, will in justice rather impute the contrivance of this rebellion to the obstinacy of the rebels, or to some other cause, than to any defect in his orders, or to the want of powers, and since they have put the nation to such vast expence and obliged the King to call for the assistance of foreign troops, the greater the preparations are for the suppressing of this rebellion the less reason there is for listening to any offers of the rebels, but such as carry with them evident advantages to His Majesty's Service, are absolutely consistent with the honour of his Government, and tending to the future quiet and security.

My Lord, if in my letter to your Grace of the 27th I mentioned that project sent up by Lieut Gen^l Cadogan, as his, it was because it was transmitted by him to Mr. Secretary Stanhope, and your Grace was not pleased in your two first letters, after it came, to take any notice of it. As to the alterations which may be thought necessary to make in the scheme, His Majesty leaves that intirely to your Grace, not doubting, but they will be such, as will be no obstruction to the execution of the project, and the attempting the expedition against Perth, and that the want of artillery, by reasons of the ships being detained by contrary winds, may be as well supplied, as possibly may be. Orders are sent by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to Berwick for furnishing your Grace, with what that place affords, of canon, ball and other stores, and what else may be fit for the train, as your Grace shall call for them, Tho' if the frost be such in your parts, as it is here at present, we presume your Grace will have little occasion for them.

Tho' your Grace mentions the arrival of the Pretender, as not absolutely certain, in yours of the 3^d which is the last I have received from you, yet from all our advices from France, as well as from Scotland, by letters of the 5th the King has no reason to doubt, but that he is landed in Scotland. I am therefore by his particular command to let you know, that he thinks it of the last Consequence to his service, that no time should be lost in marching to the enemy, the least delay of that kind, at this juncture, may be dangerous, and grow every day, as your Grace most justly observes, more difficult. I am &c^a.

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17¹⁵/₁₆, Jan. 23rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“His Majesty hopes to hear very soon of your Grace’s putting the project against Perth in execution, the inconveniencies your Grace apprehended from M^r Burrows’ absence, and I hope sufficiently supplied.

His Majesty is very well pleased that M^r Evans’s health is such as will allow him to continue there, I shall not fail when there is any alteration in the Establishment of the General Officers to do him justice, by putting His Majesty in mind of his pretensions, I shall also take the first opportunity to receive His Majesty’s directions in relation to Capⁿ Stewart, whom your Grace has recommended in two of your letters.”

17¹⁵/₁₆, Jan. 31st, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“His Ma^{ty} is extremely well pleased to find your Grace has made a disposition of every thing so as to be in readiness to march as on Saturday last, His Majesty hopes the returning of the frost, which we have now here to as great a degree as ever, will render your enterprise the more practicable, I need not tell your Grace of how great importance it is to His Majesty’s Service, the reduction of Perth, and obliging the rebels to betake themselves to the hills, when it will be impossible for them to keep together in a body.

As to what Your Grace mentions of the Earl of Rothes’s censuring your conduct, it is what I do assure you, I am wholly a stranger to, having never corresponded with any but your Grace, except on some few occasions with His Majesty’s servants at Edinburgh, when the exigencies of his affairs required it.

His Majesty does not think it consistent either with the honour of his Government or the interest of his service, that there should be any cartel made with the rebels; but if your Grace can fall on any way of having the prisoners who are of any consequence released, as the gentlemen of Sturler’s Regiment, you mention, the Laird of Gilkindie or any such, your Grace may fairly do it and depend upon His Majesty’s approbation of it. I have by His Majesty’s order put into the hands of the Secretary at Warr, the Memorial your Grace transmitted from Colonel Hawley and shall on his report receive His Majesty’s further directions.

As to what I have said above, in relation to the exchange of prisoners, there was a method found out to exchange them in Flanders during the last warr with France, when there was no cartel settled, and if your Grace can find any such expedient, His Majesty will approve of it rather than let those who served him faithfully suffer in the hands of the rebels.”

17¹⁵/₁₆, Feb. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“It was very agreeable to His Majesty to hear that the army was at Dumblain, and that your Grace had made all the necessary dispositions for its marching the next day to Ardoch, and His Majesty doubt not but your Grace will as far as possible by your care and conduct overcome the difficulties occasioned by the barbarities of the rebels, and other accidents and that we shall soon hear of your being before Perth.

I have further in Comand from His Majesty to acquaint your Grace that there being good ground to believe that upon the Pretender’s going to Scotland, there was a design laid for a rebellion in Ireland, to be carried on in concert with that in North Britain, and for raising of which no endeavours are still wanting, His Majesty judges it absolutely necessary for his service, that your Grace should establish,

in the most expeditious and safe way you can possibly, a constant correspondence with the Lords Justices of Ireland”

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵, Feb. 6th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“I received by Mr Stewart your Aide de Camp, the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 31st past which I immediately laid before the King. His Majesty received it with very great satisfaction the news of your Grace’s having advanced so far with the army, and of the rebels having abandoned Perth. His Majesty returns your Grace thanks for your good conduct on this occasion and approves intirely of your Grace’s resolution of following the rebels whatever way they take.”

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵, Feb. 10th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“I received yesterday morning by a flying Pacquet the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 2^d from Erroll, and by another in the afternoon, that of the 4th from Dundee, both which have been laid before the King, who was extremely well pleased to hear of the army’s being in such close pursuit of the rebels. His Majesty is of opinion that no Quarters can be settled for them till this rebellion is wholly at an end, by the rebels being disarmed, their chiefs in custody, and the Highlands reduced intirely to the King’s obedience.

His Majesty is of your Grace’s sentiment that it may be very necessary to reinforce the garrison of Fort William, that they may be in a condition to act offensively against the rebels in that neighbourhood.

Before the Address which your Grace mentions to have been transmitted, in behalf of the Lord Lovat, came to hands, His Majesty was so sensible of the good services of that Lord, at this juncture upon the representations of the Earl of Southerland, who has not failed to do him justice, that he thought fit that the Earl of Southerland should be empowered to assure the Lord Lovat of His Majesty’s pardon, and I can now tell your Grace that I have His Majesty’s order to prepare it, in which no time shall be lost.

[P.S.] Since writing what is above I have a fresh occasion of congratulating your Grace on the news we have received by letter of the 5th of the Pretender’s imbarking in great precipitation at Montrose, and of Sir John Jennings being in pursuit of him.”

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵, Feb. 17th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“I have received the honour of your Grace’s of the 8th which I have laid before the King, with the letters from the Earl of Southesk and others, but have no commands for your Grace in relation to the submission they offer, that matter being under His Majesty’s consideration.

Your Grace may remember that by my former letter you were, at your own desire, at liberty to leave Scotland, as soon as you could do it without prejudice to His Majesty’s affairs, and now that you are pleased to repeat the same request, and His Majesty’s affairs being as your Grace observes, on such a foot as that they cannot suffer by your absence, your Grace has not only His Majesty’s leave, but I have his orders to tell you that he thinks your presence here very much for his service, and therefore desires you would return as soon as conveniently you can.”

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵, Feb. 21st, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

“I have by two different flying Pacquets received the honour of your Grace’s letters of the 12th & 13th from Aberdeen, with the letters and other papers referred to in them, all which have been laid before the King.

His Majesty approves of the answer your Grace has given to the Marquis of Huntley and such as have made the like offer as he has done. As to Major Urquhart, tho’ His Majesty upon inquiry finds that

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what he alledges is true, and that therefore he is not to be considered as a deserter; yet it is His Majesty's pleasure that he should be kept in custody till further orders.

The King is not as yet come to a resolution as to the disposal of the troops into quarters, which, as I wrote to your Grace by my letter of the 10th, His Majesty thinks cannot be settled this rebellion is wholly at an end. . . .

I should very heartily have concurred with my good offices, in promoting what your Grace has proposed for the Earl of Deloraine, but before your letter came to hand, His Majesty had declared his resolution to bestow the government of Stirling Castle on the Earl of Rothes.

As I suppose this may find your Grace at Edinburgh, or on the road hither, that Lieut Gen^l Cadogan may be apprized of what is in this letter which concerns His Majesty's service, I have by His Majesty's order sent him a copy of it and have nothing further to trouble your Grace with." . . .

1716, March 2nd. Copy of a despatch from the Marquis d'Uxelles to Mons. d'Iberville, in French—and chiefly in cipher numbers. Dated at Paris, and indorsed "M^r d'Iberville du M[arch]al d'Uxelles—Most in cypher—& 2 paragraphs abt My L^d Stairs." 12½ pages on 13 sheets stitched.

The two paragraphs referring to Lord Stair are as follows:—

"Il est vray que l'on ne peut point espérer de concilier les Esprits pendant que le Roy d'Angleterre se servira de M. le Comte de Stairs. Il a si clairement fait conoitre en toute occasion qu'il ne vouloit rien pour faire naistre des sujets de defiance et il a affecté avec tant de soin de garder le silence sur ce qu'il a vue par luy meme de la sincerité des intentions de Monseigneur le duc d'Orleans qu'il n'est pas possible que l'on puisse jamais prendre confiance en luy; cependant le Roy n'a pas voulu faire de plainte formelle de sa conduit et Sa Majesté a cru qu'elle devoit la dissimuler afin de ne pas donner lieu de dire qu'elle voulut demander le rappel d'un homme actif et éclairé qui pust être témoin de ce qui se passoit.

Il n'y a rien de plus faux que ce que vous a été raporté d'un prétendu discours de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans à M. le Comte de Staire. S.A.R. luy a bien dit que ce n'estoit pas sa faute si le Roy d'Angleterre n'avoit pas accepté l'offre qu'elle luy avoit faite au nom de Sa Majesté de former une Alliance entre la France l'Angleterre et la Hollande qui auroit levé toutes sortes d'ombrages et de soupçons mais jamais elle ne luy a pu dire que par rette raison elle ne fut pas en état d'empêcher que le Prétendant ne tirast des secours du Royaume. Elle l'a empêché autant qu'il a esté en son pouvoir et c'est une de ces inventions que le party qui veut le renouvellement de la guerre [two or three words are here illegible from decay of the MS.] de vraisemblance aussy bien que de verité et qu'il soutient parce qu'elle convient à ses vûes. Je vous prie d'être persuadé que je suis très veritablement Mons^r entierement à vous le M^{AL} D'HUXELLES."

1716, May 16th. The last statement of Richard Gascoigne, a Catholic Jacobite, lying under sentence of death in Newgate. 3 pp.

[1716]. An undated letter from the same to Sir Roger Bradshaw, Baronet, begging the latter to appear and give evidence on behalf of the writer at his approaching trial.

[1716]. A Memorandum, signed by the same, and dated in Newgate "Friday Morning, betwixt 9 and 10." :—

"All that was contain'd in my paper yesterday was true and as I shall and am obliged to day when I leave the world to declare, itt is soe and

I bless my God as I wou'd not tell an untruth for the world att any time, soe much less, when in a few minutes I expect to appear before the tribunal of our good God.

Itt wou'd be an instance of mercy and charity, if I cou'd be allowed some few days longer, for I was ill of a feavour. Many of those I have pass'd since my condemnation. If itt can be obtain'd, my poor prayers shall be offer'd for them that doe itt, who ever they are, I am heartily their well wisher both of soul and body."

1716, July 9th. Draft of a Council Minute. In Lord Townshend's handwriting.

. . . . Sir David Dalrymple and Sir James Stuart being heard upon the letters from Scotland giving an account of the endeavours used by the rebels who are prisoners there to obtain their liberty by applying to the Justiciary Court, they were ordered to prepare a letter with directions how to prevent their being released before they are brought to a legal tryal the draught of the letter to be laid before the Lords to morrow night.

1716, July 12th. Draft of a Council Minute. In Lord Townshend's handwriting.

To approve what Mr Wich has done in relation to Lord Duffus and to order him to thank the Magistrates for the assistance they gave him upon this occasion to [write to] Mr Stanhope that H.R.H. is of opinion if his Majesty approve it, that care sh'd be taken to secure Lord Duffus in safe custody and that he sh'd be sent over hither.

[1716.] A petition to the King from John Gordon, condemned for High Treason and a prisoner in Newgate, imploring his Majesty's clemency and mercy. Two copies, on the same sheet, one in French and one in English. Undated. Signed by the petitioner.

The petitioner states that his father, the late Patrick Gordon of Dunmeath in the County of Banff, and his uncle Sir George Gordon of Edenglassie—the Sheriff Principal in the same county, were early concerned in the happy Revolution in favour of which they both distinguished themselves.

[1716.] A copy of the above petition addressed "to the Lord Viscount Townshend His Majestie's Principall Secy of State." Undated, and signed by the Petitioner.

[1716 ?] "Memorandum of the Duke of Montrose to my Lord Townshend with relation to the following persons, in case there should be any application made to their prejudice.

Mr Walter Stirling, Keeper of the Wardrobe, he was my tutor till I went abroad.

Sir Gilbert Kennedy, Under-Falconer, a very honest gentleman upon half-pay, and a friend of My Lord Stair's.

Mr Henry Graham of Braikness, Chamberlain for the Bishoprick of Orkney; a namesake of mine, very well affected, and was recommended by the honest people in those parts.

Mr Mungo Graham of Gorthie, Receiver General of the Customs, who executes that office with so much care and integrity, that I doubt not but he will always deserve your Lordships particular favour and protection."

[1716.] Three undated papers in the same clerk's hand which seem to have been dictated by Horatio Walpole.

1. A Memorial, in French, endorsed by Horatio Walpole "1st Project of a Memorall." 6 pp.
2. A similar Memorial, in French, endorsed by Horatio Walpole, "2^d Project of a Memorall." 5 pp.

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3. An undated "Memoriall to be delivered in a Conference with the Deputys for Foreign affairs" of the States General.

These three memorials are to the same effect, and the last of them, which is in English, commences as follows:—

"The King my Master being firmly persuaded that his own interest and security is inseparable from that of the States has commanded me to acquaint you that notwithstanding the Rebells have been entirely suppressed in England and their army defeated in Scotland yett the person commonly called the Pretender has by the encouragement of some conspirators against their lawfull sovereign and country and by other ennemys to the publick tranquillity of Europe dared to invade his Majesty's dominions. And although the precautions his Majesty has already taken, the assistance of the brave troops which the States have been pleased to lend him and the vigorous and unanimous Resolutions of his loyall Parliament will in all probability by the blessing of God enable him soon to put an end to this unnaturall rebellion and entirely to baffle the hopes of success that his ennemys may have vainly imagined to find within his own Dominions, yett as on the other side the Pretender and his adherents flatter themselves with certain assurances of the assistance and support of a foreign power and as it is notorious that notwithstanding the repeated promises given by the Court of France that the Treaty of Utrecht should be strictly observed, and that no officers soldiers arms and ammunition should be permitted to goe from any Port of France for the service of the Pretender and that positive orders had been given in all the Ports of France for that effect, yett great numbers of officers *etc.* doe constantly pass into Scotland for the service of the sayd Pretender from most of the Ports of France without the le[a]st opposition from the Governours there and particularly the Commandant of Calais when Mr Moore an Englishman did on the part of my Lord Stair acquaint him that severall hundreds of persons were ready to embark from thence to go to the Pretender instead of giving a civill answer to Mr Moore threatned to make him leave the town, and accordingly the sayd officers sayled the 30th of January at midnight in four vessels fitted out for that purpose."

This memorial goes on to insist upon the importance to the Dutch republic of the Protestant succession to the Crown of Great Britain, and concludes by urging the States General, in concert with the King, to "invite other Princes and States to join his Majesty and this Republick for their common security and defence in order to "discourage " and distresse by all possible means any Power that shall endeavour to violate the peace which Europe now enjoys or to give any succour or assistance to the sayd Pretender."

The following Postscript to the above memorial is in the handwriting of Horatio Walpole:—

"The army of the rebells being put to flight, and the Pretender obliged to leave Holland since this Memoriall was drawn it will be easy to make the alterations which these incidents require."

1717, Dec. 6th. Copy of a Jacobite letter with names in cipher. Unsigned and unaddressed:—

"Doubtless you heard of the alterations at South's house; you might have heard on't long ago had Moulsworth and his gang made use of the fair handles given 'em from time to time, but as Rog[e]rs had reason to suppose the s^d Moulsw[orth] was willing to live upon the spoil as long as he cou'd, took a resolution with himself to strain a point so as to bring matters to an open rupture.

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He happened to discourse over a bottle a fast friend of Hall's that he knew formerly in Gerard's house, and finding [him] uneasy at Hall's management, saying that he was blind and stupid and was in hands that wou'd treat him as they did the late Mr Kemp, I agreed with him, on which he drew a paper out of his pocket which he said [he] was to give to Mr Hall the day follow^s and was to tell him withal that if he didn't change hands and take in some of the leading and moderate ones of the Waggs and Tanners he was an undone man.

The paper contained in substance that he should forthwith reduce Allen, give a free protection to Overbury and those with Mr Ken not to meddle in Egleton's quarrel, to bring Segrave, Beaumont and several others of the gang to be his mates, to give free access to all Tanners and others, and equal encouragem^t with the Wags. I told him this wou'd be a means to rivet him in Hall's affections, and his family in the copyhold; as soon as I parted from him I put all this suggestion into an order, sent it to Scogel by an old friend and acquaintance of Moulsworth, Scog[el] shew'd it to Moulsworth on sight, and as he came back to my friend he ask't if he wou'd make good what he said: my friend answer'd he would be ready to do it on occasion, and wou'd wait on old Hall when he desir'd him. On inquiry I found Scogel made nothing of the matter for a while to see what Hall wou'd do, and find out his natural bent and inclination, upon which I made some of the Waggs and Cope's partners acquainted with all this matter, and convinc't them Hall wou'd drop them in a little time. They answered they wou'd put it out of his power. They made a noise and a splutter and blamed Cotton and Moulsworth as well as Hall saying if he wou'd not be their tool they shou'd not be his tools, and wou'd have no motly mates. This frightened him and his mates and [I] was obliged to shew a steadiness to them, but I found this wou'd not do. I went to a person that waits on Mr Hall, and told her that Moulsworth wou'd lay hold on this occasion of the child's christening to affront her, and if he got one point of her or her husband she must give up all other points, to ingratiate herself with her mistress. She improved it to advantage, telling her withal old Hall's supposed wife and mistress was at the bottom on't. I found after Arbutnet influenced them, and spurr'd them on against Moulsworth and Hall who has consign'd himself over to the former, being the only person now in the Keeper[s] that can assist him against Knell and Treyton, therefore he will sacrifice all his friends and family to preserve his quart[er]s in Gerard's house. None now can so well do as Moulsworth and the present mates, 'twill be his ruin in the end, for he and all the Gerardins are too much govern'd by passion and interest that 'twould be an easy matter to run 'em aground had the Tanners or Moulsworth a true love for their country or Mr Kenedy. I must confess Segrave and Overton have been the main occasion that the Tanners are so backward, buzzing in their ears the power of the patron and Finch's House; now they see they can't do anything without Otway or Knell the latter will do nothing for them but with assistance of the former.

If Hall or his family were beloved, this last proceeding of his would inflame the 3 Keepers, if Arberthnet and his friends can but get young Hall to declare in Holt's house that the partners of Hungate is now illegal, it will produce some good effect; and reconcile all the Waggs to your interest, or at least be passive. In the mean time don't doubt but the present proceeding will have some good effect or other; 'twill encourage the Tanners, discourage the moderate Waggs, and forward the Registerions and Cope's partners to proceed with more violence, and oblige Hall to reduce Allen to the same state Quaint left it, if so you'l find work that will please you.

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I have no news to send you but that the P[rin]ce & P[rin]c[e]ss of Wales that were banisht the Court are going to live at the D[uke] of Devonshire's house till matters are made up with the King. They are now indispos'd, and 'tis hop'd they'll be better in a few days; at least I hope so, and that they will be reconcil'd to the King. You know I can't be but sorry for this difference. So will Mr. Ken and you.

I hope and don't doubt but Mr. Kirk will be at Evlin's honse by Easter; if a project Rogers has in hand succeeds he is in a way to serve Rion and his cause. He'll spurr 'em on. Otway may be convinc't is nor will be in any power to withstand him or his Allen if he comes his late [*sic*]. A gentl[eman] was acquainted with the scheme Rog[e]rs laid for these proceed[ing]s and seemed well pleased with it. He thought me too daring."

1721, June 10th. Report by Anthony Cracherode on the Case of James Gartside. In reference to the Information laid by the latter against Captain James Leonard whom the informant alleged to have committed High Treason at Calais in December 1716.

[1722.] The following copies of Jacobite letters seem to have been made for the Privy Council, and to be connected with Layer's Conspiracy. The contents of these letters are very similar to those printed in "Reports from Committees of the House of Commons; which have been printed by Order of the House and are *Not* inserted in the Journals."

[No date.] Londres, Jendy. À Mi Lord Mar à Paris sous l'adresse de Monsieur D'Hubert chez Mons^r Waters banquier à la Rue Dauphine à Paris.

1722, April 23rd. To Cap^t Volnson—N or X—under the cover of Mr Francia at Calais. Signed Goodwin.

1722, May 10th. N.S. Copy of a Letter from M^r Blunt To Mr. N—X under the cover of Mr. Francia at Calais. Dated in London and signed Blunt.

[No date.] Received 3^d June.—Copy of a letter from Robert Brown directed to [the writer's cousin], Mr. Hary Blair, Writer [to the Signet] at his house in Allan's Close opposite to the Cross Edinburgh North Britain." Without date.—This letter came by the French Mail 3rd June 1722, and is an answer to a letter of the 4th May signed Walter Grahame and directed à Mons^r Collins chez Mons^r Waters, Banquier à Paris.

1722, June 20th. T. J. To Mr. Jn^o Paterson; in the care of M^{rs} Alexander in the Canon Gate, Edinburgh.

1722, June 21st. Copy of an unsigned letter dated at Castle Howard and addressed, under cover to Mr. Walters at Paris, to Madame D'Hubert.

"My Dear Sister, I received a letter from you last Post which was much long'd for—My Lord Carlisle is the most agreeable in his own house that's possible, there is one thing that surprises me much to find both my Lord Car[lisle] and Lord Irwin quite brock with Lady Lechmer and Lady Mary hears of her seldom in great dryness. I know the opinion you have of her which I must always think she deserves it. . . . I heard today [from] Mrs. Harvey she complains sadly of never hearing from you, and has done so in every letter I've had from her."

[1722], Augt. 4th. To M^r Chauncey at M^r Chesshyres in Devonshire Square near Bishop's Gate. [Unsigned.]

1792, Augt. 13th. Dated Dieppe. To the Rev^d D^r Hunt head of Baliol Colledge in Oxford. By a person who subscribes himself Alex^r

Richmond. Another Letter from the same Alex^r Richmond of the like date directed to W^m Phips Esq^{re} at the Hon^{ble} Sir Constantine Phips in Ormond Street.

1722, Augt. 13th and Aug. 16th. Two letters addressed from London. "À Mons^r Francois Bernard chez M^r Tuillies tapissier, rue de S^t Pere près la Charité Faubourg S^t Germain à Paris."

1722, Augt. 15th. To Mr. David Wilkins at Wills Coffee house near Covent Garden London.

1722, Augt. 18th. To Mrs. Draycott to be left at M^r Glasco's on Arrars Key Dublin.

1722, Augt. 19th. For M^r La Fontaine at Clare's Coffee house in Conduit Street near Hannover Square.

Same date. For Mr. Spencer at Old Man's Coffee house, Charing Cross. From Paris.

1722, Augt. 24th. To Mr. Wilkins at M^{rs} Brydges at the Lamber House in Duke Street Westminster.

1722, Augt. 25th. Extract of a Letter to The Lord Garlies; to the care of the Post Masters of Edinburgh and Wigton Scotland. The author signs C. S. with a flourish.

1722, Augt. 29th. "For Mr. Wilkins" etc. as above. It begins "My dearest dear," and is subscribed "your for ever—LE BRUNE."

1722, Sept. 3rd. An anonymous letter addressed to Mons^r Evans chez Mons^r Waters, Banq^r rue Christine Fauxbourg S^t Germain.

1722, Sept. 7th. To Robert Dillon Esq^r at his house in Latins Court Dublin.

1722, Sept. 10th. To Mr. Shortip at his house the lower end of Norfolk Street in the Strand. Dated at Dunkirk and signed Tho. Smith.

1722, Oct. 6th. À Milord le Vis-Conte de Bolingbrook under a blank Cover to Mons^r de L'Orme chez Mons^r de Blissy Commissaire des Poudres rue des Minimes à Orleans. In English; unsigned.

"I write this upon my birthday, and am now come to that age of man which according to the Scripture is the uttermost extent of life.

I am sorry to hear you have bin ill if you apprehend any thing of the palsy, or rheumatism and that your lameness continnes, I should think that the waters of Aix La Chapelle, or Barage, very proper for you; we see many every year who come to our Bath, supported with sticks, and crutches that return leaving both behind them.

We have had so fine an autumn that I hope it has made amends for the badness of the summer and that you will have a good vintage and we good wine.

I hear poor Jo: Whiteman is dead suddingly of an apoplex at the Bath; well at Lyndsey's a tuesday night, and dead a few hours after. Lord Hinchinbrook is likewise dead there.

The King is come to town and the Parlim^t meets on tuesday, we shall leave this place about the 18th inst.

Pray make my wife and daughters complim^{ts} to Mad^m La Marq^{se} and my service in particular.

All mine are Yours—Adieu.

[P.S.] I am glad to hear you have had no hand in this dirty work, you have run hazards enough already for the party which you and your family will feel to its great loss if not to its ruin."

1722, Oct. 10th. John Colebrooke to Mr. William Lock in Exchange Alley, London.

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[1722], Oct. 17th. For James Fountaine Esq^r [from R. Eustace]. To be left at Howel's Coffee House in Great Wild Street, London. This letter is supposed to be design'd for the person, who writes from hence and who commonly signs Rogers, or sometimes Richards.

[1722], Oct. 18th. To Mr. Louis Clement at M^r Charie at the sign of the Dog and Duck in S^t James's Street, London. From Rouen. In French, signed C. C.

[1722], Oct. 19th. To Mr. Floyd at M^{rs} Wild's in Bennet Street S^t James. Cette lettre est marquée sur l'adresse par la poste, estre de Rouen.

1722, Oct. 21st. To Mr. Martin at the hat and Beavor, a Hatter's near the new Exchange in the Strand.

1722, Oct. 24th. To Mr. Wye in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street. N.B. this letter is by the same hand that signs Quittwell &c^a. Dated at Paris and signed Dorval.

1722, Oct. 26th. A Mons^r La Tour chez Mons^r Brailli chez un tapisserie vis à vis S^t Joseph rue Mon Martre à Paris.

[No date.] For M^r Wilkins at Mrs. Brydges House at the Lumber House in Duke Street Westminster. Weds^d morn. 10 a Clock. Unsigned.

1722, June 29th. The examination of Walter Steeres gentleman taken [and sworn] before John Parnell Esq^r one of the Judges of his Majesty[s] Court of King's Bench [in Ireland]. 3½ folio pages.

The information is to the effect that in the previous July one John Steers an attorney living near Lincoln's Inn Fields, proposed to Major William Crosby, Gentleman of the Horse to the Duke of Chandos, to kill the King, and asked him what was the best method they should take to murder him *etc.*

[1722, July 28th]. Council Minutes in the handwriting of Lord Townshend. Undated.

[Present] L^d President—L^d Privy Seal—Duke [of] Roxburgh—M^r Walpole—L^d Cadogan.

That the visitours [Lady Bellew and others] who were seized with M^r [Dennis] Kelly this morning be discharged there being no papers of a treasonable nature found upon them.

M^r Mills the merchant who shipt the goods and [was] formerly in custody and M^r Drycote.

That a guard be placed at the house where Kelly is in custody.

Mr. Draycott [to be] examined and remanded into custody.

That the persons that were taken on board the ship and in Mark Lane be brought hither by water with their baggage and that they be here by ten of the clock in the morning.

Nothing to be stirred out of the ship.

1722, Augt. 20th. Hon. Edward Carteret, the Post Master General, to Lord Townshend. Dated at the G[eneral] P[ost] Office.

"My Lord—I have met with the enclos'd letter this afternoon amongst the letters which came into the office today from the country, which I thought it might not be a miss to send you, that you might have the perusal of it. It is dated from Billingsgate a place in the country not known in our office, Thursday last the 16th, and in the letter, says that Mr. Rogers and he went this morning to the mercer, whom he mentions to live beyond Hanover Square. The mention of the name of Rogers and the oddness of the letter induces me to send it you, and if it be of no consequence you will I doubt not have the goodness to excuse the

trouble, and return it me by the messenger, and I will forward it to night for France. I am" *etc.*

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1722, Sept. 1st. An unsigned MS. of nine pages in book form, endorsed in Mr. Tilson's hand "Informations about designs &c." It begins:—"The person that communicated his observations last year has continued to have a watchful eye stil upon some particular persons, from whom he has made some discoveries, which would have been sent sooner if thought necessary: but such as they are you have them now." And ends:—"All matters seem to be at a stand but the papists [are] no ways baulked, tho' they think things will not be ripe before spring, at least they *seem* to think so."

[1722]. Extracts from Jacobite letters of this year. 9 pp.

[1722]. An alphabetical key to the cyphered names in the Jacobite Correspondence. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

[1722]. Lists of Jacobite letters that had been signed. 14 pp.

[1722]. Cypher keys to Jacobite names. 4 pp.

May 11th, 1723. "Le Connû" (a Government spy in Holland) to *George Tilson or to Anthony Corbiere?* In French. Unaddressed.

[Translation]. "Sir,—I have the honour of your letter of April 26th. My enclosure to his Excellency contains one of those foreign letters, the contents of which have always been obscure to me, but it may well be that he is not too skilful, or that not having a high character he has no occasion to show his 'sçavoir faire.'

Here are two extracts from letters of Walkinshaw. In that from the Hague there was a song of which you have a copy here annexed. To-day Walkinshaw sent a copy of it to Hugh Paterson at Boulogne in France, he has also sent an abstract-copy to a certain M^r Waddel a Scotch student, and according to my opinion to have it printed there. "*I did destroy the paper with my own hand*" this is [i.e. refers to] that paper which Walkinshaw had tried to get printed here, and which I suspect to be concerning that sample.

In order to prevent those sort of papers being printed M^r D'Ayrolle [Dayrolles] would have nothing to do but to mention in conversation to the Deputy of the town of Leyden, in the Committee of the Dutch Raad, that one knew that ill-intentioned persons would try to get printed at Leyden pieces odious to the Government and in favour of the Pretender, and that they might be prevented if the Magistrates served orders on all the printers not to print in English flying sheets like this one, or at least not till they had shown the original to M^r Gouwan, the English Minister here, that he might see and examine it before hand. This Minister is a perfectly honest man and of the best intentioned for the Government, for I believe that he prints many little flying sheets in this country, and that they are sent into England to be dispersed there.

I am very respectfully—Sir—Your humble and very obedient servant,
LE CONNÛ."

The following copies, in Le Connû's handwriting, of two intercepted Jacobite letters were enclosed in the above.

(1). Extract. De Paris, 3 May 1723.—"I am sorry that the disappointments of these paper affairs should deprive us of the pleasure of seeing you here. I shall inform my self more particularly as to the affairs of the Canal and advise you and I am not without hopes of

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recovering your other affair. Mr Dundass his business with L: M: [the Earl Marshal?] goes but very sloealy tho people believe they will be able to clear all in time.

De £1200 à 1205.

A. ALEXANDER."

(2.) à Mr Walkinshaw.

Hague the 8th May 1723.

"Dr Sir—If this comes time enough to hand take care that Willie Hay may be as right as Kaperdish can make him and I shall repay you the favour at meeting. You can [ken] my meaning.

I did destroy the paper with my own hand and had all the others you sent for which I most heartily thank you, the inclosed will make amend for all my neglects. My good wishes to Mr Maul Mr Cunningham and Mr Morrow from—Your &c.

JAMES HAMILTON."

1724, July 4th. Petition of William Downham, of Bristol, to Lord Townshend Secretary of State; recommended to his Lordship by Sir Abraham Elton and Henry Walter.

[1724?] An undated petition of Jonathan Kelly of Dartmouth, and William Downham of Bristol, to George Prince of Wales. 16 pp.

The petitioners represent that they were the principal agents in discovering to Lord Townshend certain details (which they minutely specify) of "the late horrid bloody and unnatural conspiracie," and that they have only received a reward of £600 etc.

The last paragraph commences as follows:—

"That not being provided for his Majesty's service as was often really promised us, we are therefore brought under great inconveniences, only pityed by our friends and flouted at by the Jacobites. That being become their scorn and derision we cannot expect nothing else (some time or other) but to fall a Sacrifice to the furie of them. But our trust is in the God of Heaven who has hitherto defended Our Majestie King George and his Kingdom, from the vile attempts, and secret conspiracies of the Pope and a Popish Pretender, and we hope ever will. And as we are true subjects of his Majestie King George (the best of Kings) we doubt not but our actions will be duly considered, and countenanced, knowing his Majestie to be the great example of Europe in encouraging good actions."

1724-5, Jan. 14th. "A Memorial concerning the Highlanders Sheriefships Vassalages &c. of Scotland." Dated at Edinburgh and unsigned. Numbered (1). 7½ pp.

1724-5, Jan. 15th. A Memorial etc. with the same title, and in the same handwriting as the last. Dated at Edinburgh and numbered (3). 13 pp.

[No date.] A memorial entitled "Proposall abt the Highlanders." 5½ pp.

To the proposal are appended the following lists:—

(1.) Clans or tribes [that] were engag'd in the late Rebellion. Most of them are arm'd and committ depredations.

(2.) Clans belonging to superiours well affected to his Majesty. The Athol men, 2000, [and] The Broadalbin men, 1000, went into the Rebellion in 1715 without their superiours.

(3.) Clans in the late Rebellion and suppos'd still to be disaffected to his Majesty.

(4.) Roman Catholics in the Highlands.

(5.) List of the most considerable gentlemen who are well affected to His Majesty's Government.

(6.) Gentlemen inhabiting the Highlands of the Shire of Inverness said to be proper persons for executing the office of Justice of the Peace.

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[1725.] Copy of a "Proposal for disarming the Highlands of Scotland." Unsigned and undated. 8 pp.

To this proposal is appended the following papers. The first is headed "Provision of money will be wanting for the purposes under-mentioned," and endorsed "Services to be performed in the Highlands in the years 1725 and 1726." 1 p. The second is headed "Numbers of the Highlanders as they were estimated [in] 1715. At a mean calculation partly from the numbers actually in Rebellion and partly from different informations." This paper is as follows:—

In Argyshire including Lord Breadalbin's and the Laird of Calder's men (chiefly whig) about 4000.

Macleans in the Isle of Mull; the land belongs to the Duke of Argyll, the men for the most part Tory 600.

Stewart of Appin attainted, the land belonging to the Duke of Argyll, the men Tory 200.

Mackdonald of Glencoe, Torie 100.

Mackdonald of Keppock attainted, the men Torie 200.

Mackdonald of Glengarie, Torie 500.

Mackdonald of Klenronald attainted and the land belonging to the Duke of Argyll (Tories) 600.

Camerons belonging to Lochiel, in several places, Tories 800.

Mackleods Tories 600.

Seafort's Mackenzies Tories 1500.

Lovat and his Frazers whigs 600.

Grant and his followers at present Tories 800.

carried over 10500

Duke of Gordon and his followers Papists 1500.

Mackintoshes Tories 500.

Mackfersons Tories 400.

Duke of Athol, his followers and the Robertson Tories 1500.

Mackniel of Rannay Papists 100.

Mackinnon Tories 150.

Rosse's mixt Whigs and Tories 500.

Kilrawack and his Rosses, Whigs 200.

Munroe's Whigs 300.

Lord Rea 300.

Lord Sutherland 500.

[total] 16450.

Mem. There are several other Gentlemen on the borders of the Highlands who can influence a small number of men.

Earl Breadalbin in Perthshire 500.

Total according to this gross computation 16950

No date. "A projected Act abt [disarming] the Highlands." In 3 clauses. 4 pp.

No date. A Memorial concerning prosecutions begun in Scotland relating to what passed in September last in the towns of Dingwal and Nairn. 4 pp.

It begins:—"There being several contests at the late elections for Magistrates of the towns which are now represented in Parliament by

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Colonel Monroe and William Stewart Esq."—and concludes, after mentioning that Lord Lovat is likewise in the Indictments branded with the imputation of several crimes without so much as being made a party to the suit, by submitting that it would be for His Majesty's service if His Majesty's Advocate should waive his suit by (as it is called in the Law of Scotland) deserting the Diet simpliciter.

1726, April 22nd. Substance d'un projet qui fut donnée au Duc de Ripérda le mois de Fevr^r dernier 1726. Endorsed "Substance d'un projet pour le Prétendant. Madrid 22^d Av^r 1726, in Mr Stanhope's $\frac{1}{2}$ Ap^l." Unsigned and undated. The following translation accompanies this paper.

Substance of a project given to the Court of Spain in February 1726, N.S.

"After having reflected on the project which has been formed and communicated to me, to burn the English men of war at Chatham, I find many inconveniencies in the execution of it; and even thò it were to succeed, yet it would have no effect for the advantage of the Pretender; because as there are at Chatham but part of the ships of England, the rest being dispersed in the several Ports of that Kingdom, besides that, by the Union subsisting between the King and the States General, another fleet would soon be provided, such an expedition would only serve to alarm all England, give them warning there to be more upon their gard, and prevent the making any enterprise hereafter in favor of the Pretender. I have another project to offer, which will infallibly have the success of placing the Pretender upon the English throne, if it be sure that the Emperor will sincerely join with the King; and this is the substance of it.

1°. Instead of sending troops into Galicia, as was proposed, which indeed would not fail to give uneasiness, by reason of the little need there is of troops in that country, where there never used to be above two or three battallions; 12,000 men should be sent into Navarre out of such Regiments as shall be chosen, and of which I shall give the names, under pretence of providing for the security of the frontiers on that side. These troops would be within reach of Guipuscoa, where transport ships might be easily had, and the two men of war lately built at Orogna might join the said transports in order to convoy them, and on board of these I would put some arms, as knowing where they are to be had.

2. I take it upon me to get six men of war armed in several Ports of Brittany, provided with all necessary stores, men, provisions, &c., reserving to myself the naming of the officer that shall command that Squadron. These ships shall be joined by those that shall go from the Ports of Guipuscoa with the troops, and the whole shall be commanded by the Duke of Ormond; I also offer myself to serve in that expedition if the King thinks proper to employ me in it.

3°. The Emperor must have 6000 men ready to be embarked at Ostend; I shall take the necessary measures for their embarkment. This matter must be kept very secret; and in order to prevent or retard the discovery of this enterprise, as soon as the troops shall march to be embark't, the letters must be stop't for two Posts together, and very strict orders given on the frontier not to suffer any person to pass, nor any courier to go from Madrid.

4°. Two ships may likewise be sent away from Cadiz, on board of which the Earl Marshall may go with arms which I shall put in those ships. He shall go to Scotland, where the best part of the troops will,

without doubt, be ordered to march into England, upon the first alarm occasioned by the descent; and then he will land with his arms and infallibly find the people ready to receive him.

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5°. The Pretender must set out from Rome to Vienna to go to Ostend, and there go on board of one of the six ships which I shall have provided in Brittany. If his project be relished, and approved by the King of Spain, I shall propose the several means of putting it into practice, so as to make it succeed infallibly, &c.

6°. The three Mascovite ships, which are now at St. Ander, may be employed in this expedition."

[1726?]. Project du Duc de Wharton pour rétablir le Prétendant. Unsigned and undated. The following translation accompanies this paper:—

The Duke of Wharton project to restore the Pretend[e]r.

The Pretender must go from Rome to Vienna *incognito*, and make a secret treaty with the Emperor and the King of Spain to give Minorca and Gibraltar to the latter, as soon as he shall be in possession of Great Britain; and he shall not only guarantee to the Emperor the Ostend trade, but grant him the trade to the English Colonies, as well in the East as West Indies. From Vienna the Pretender shall go to Petersbourg, the Czarina being absolutely resolved to assist him. From thence he shall go to Archangel to be transported into G[reat] Britain with ten or twelve thousand men. The King of Spain must land 8000 men in England and make himself master of a Port, and that the Emperor shall send all the troops that shall be thought fit from the Port of Ostend, and shall, at the same time, march more troops into the Low-Countrys to hinder the Dutch from sending any assistance into England. The affair must be begun in Scotland which will quickly be in arms, the Pretender having arms in Spain, Britany, Holland; and 2 millions of pounds sterling are ready in the hands of his friends in England, where they only wait for the Pretender's order to begin a general insurrection as well in England as in Scotland; and it is assured that in Scotland almost every body is in the Pretender's interest and ready to rise on his first order. The landing must be executed when the English Squadrons shall be abroad, and in case that opportunity cannot be laid hold of, it must be done in winter time when the ships are laid up.

April 10th, 1727. General (afterwards Field Marshall) Wade to Lord Townshend. In a secretary's hand, and signed by the General. Slightly torn. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—As you have been pleased to allow me the liberty to represent to your Lordship what I conceive to be necessary for His Majesty's service in North Britain, for securing the present peace of the Highlands on a solid and lasting foundation; and to frustrate the designs of His Majesty's enemys who for the future may attempt to disturb the present tranquility of that part of the Kingdom.

Nothing can more effectually contribute to those ends than the proposals I had the honour to make of erecting new forts and barracks at Inverness and Killitruiman; which His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to approve of. But I am sorry to acquaint your Lordship that notwithstanding my repeated representations of the necessity of carrying on these works, and of repairing the Castle of Edinburgh, and other fortresses in the South of Scotland, nothing has yet been

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effectually done (either in the one or the other) but repairing the old Castle of Inverness.

I hope your Lordship will likewise procure His Majesty's consent that an allowance may be made out of the contingencies of the army as was [done] the last year for carrying on the roads of communication. The great military way through the centre of the Highlands extending from Fort William to Inverness (50 miles in length) is now almost finished and made practicable for the march of troops, cannon or other wheel carriage, and may be continued to Perth at a very moderate expence by the Regiments quartered in those parts.

I formerly took the liberty to represent to your Lordship that it would be of use if a small man of war were ordered to cruise on the West Coasts of Scotland, for if the Pretender should ever attempt to land arms or forces in that part of the Kingdom it will probably be on the West Coasts, which by my last intelligence has been already surveyed by a sea officer in the Spanish service sent thither for that purpose.

I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship by letter from Edinburgh the last year that I had information that four persons attainted for High Treason were returned to Scotland, viz^t John Stuart of Inner-nitty, Alex^r Robinson [*sic* for Robertson] of Strowan, Sir David Trepland of Fingask, and John Walkinshaw of Scots Town, in hopes of being permitted to make their submissions to His Majesty. But if His Majesty does not see fit to receive their submissions and grant them his royal pardon, proper measures should be taken to chase them out of the country.

I begg leave to observe to your Lordship that as the Governour and Lieut Governour of Edinburgh Castle are generally absent the Earl of Orkney by his attendance on His Majesty, and Brigadier Preston by his ill state of health, occasioned from the wounds he received [in] the last warr, the highest officer resident there is the Fort Major, who though an experienced officer is often indisposed by sickness and [is] decayed in his constitution. I therefore am humbly of opinion that it would contribute to the security of that important place if His Majesty would please to constitute a Deputy Lieut Governour of known zeal and experience who would constantly reside in the Castle. The person who I should recommend as most proper for that employment is one Major Hardine formerly Major to Sir Charles Hotham's Regiment and who was Major to the Castle of Allicant when besieged by the Spaniards in 1708, which he defended with great resolution after the Governour and other his superiour officers were blown up by the springing the mine of 1500 barrells of powder. This gentleman is now in London, and has offerr'd to serve as Deputy Lieut Governour without any sallary provided he may have the promise of succeeding Brigadier Preston in the Lieut Government of the Castle when it may happen to become vacant.

I take the liberty likewise to recommend Col^o Cunningham as a proper person to be made Lieut Governour of the Castle of Inverness; he served with reputation in all the Campains of the two last wars in Flanders, but is now out of employment; he is willing to reside constantly at Inverness where there has been no Governour since Col[onel] Clayton's departure to Gibraltar. An officer of experience will be usefull, in that part of the Highlands, as well to keep the country in a due subjection to His Majesty, as to forward the fortifications and barracks intended to be executed erected there.

I must likewise put your Lordship in mind of two persons I had the honour to mention to you, the one is the Lord John Murray, the

eldest son of the Duke of Athol by his second marriage; he has been educated in England, is a youth of good parts, very desirous to serve in the army, and would be very well pleased with a Colours in the Foot Guards having very little to depend on. The other is the nephew and heir to the Laird of McIntosh, and will succeed him as Chief of that Clan; he has served for some years as Quarter Master in Collo Kerr's Dragoons who gives him a good character as well for his diligence in his station as for zeal he has always shown to His Majesty and Government, and if he were encouraged (by being made Lieutenant of Foot) to continue in His Majesty's service he would in time be able to work a great alteration in the minds of that Clan whose disaffection has been so notorious.

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When I had the honour to be last with your Lord[ship I took] the liberty to inform you, that the Moderator by order of [the *National*?] Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland had wrote a letter to [His Majesty forwar]ding the Petition of the Inhabitants of Maryburgh w[ho request that] his Majesty will be graciously pleased to allow them a salary for the maintenance of a Minister to perform Divine service, and to educate their children. If His Majesty is pleased to grant their request 50^{li} per annum will be sufficient for that purpose, and if no other fund can be found to defray that charge it may be allowed out of His Majesty's annual bounty to the Kirk of Scotland for the support of itinerant ministers.

I have only to acquaint your Lordship that the Highlands continue in perfect quiet. The garrison Companies, as also those raised for [the service of the Highlands have been compleat ever since the 24th of February last, since which time the latter have been assembled at proper Stations, and ready to march to any part of the sea coasts, if occasion shall require. I am—My Lord—your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

GEORGE WADE."

1727, May 16th. Copy of advices from the Camp before Gibraltar. In French. Unsigned. It concludes:—

"The day before yesterday the Duke of Wharton insisted on going to a Battery to show his Garter-Riband crying out a thousand times "Long live the Pretender," and using a quantity of bad language. They represented to him repeatedly that he ought to withdraw, but he refused to do so. At last he was struck by a piece of a shell on the toe. He had been drinking brandy, otherwise perhaps he would have been wiser. . . . If the English do not have pity on us we shall all have our beards grey before Gibraltar is taken. Plenty of persons have engaged to write otherwise but I would rather hold my tongue than write falsehoods."

1727, August 18th. Mons. La Roche to *Horatio Walpole*? Endorsed:—"In Mr Walpole's to Sr Robert Walpole." In French.

[Translation.] "Sir—I believe that you are sufficiently persuaded that there is nothing on foot in favour of the Pretender. The Bishop and O'Brien have both told me that there was some appearance that he would go to make a tour in Spain. There were frequently councils at the Bishop's where Mr Ruth always assisted and about three weeks ago the Bishop passed a whole day and night at Mr Ruth's. It is this which has given rise to someone belief that an interview with the Pretender took place—O'Brien also being absent for some days. O'Brien told me yesterday that there is a treaty concluded between Spain and France, and that the affairs of Europe were about to change

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their aspect a good deal. I do not think that few persons are informed of the place where the Pretender is. I believe that he has been at Cologne and at Liege, and I am persuaded that he has been at Comnonges at Mr O'Roark's or at Commersi, and that so much the more probable that I am persuaded that the journey of Mr Roark to Vienna is [undertaken] on that subject, for he is one of the most zealous Jacobites in the world, and one of the best fitted for negotiations.

I have seen my Lord Blandford very often for a month past and he continues to have his head very confused with all those affairs, and he no longer thinks of returning to England. I supped last evening with the Duke of Beauford and Lord Blandford and it seems that those two Lords wish to make a grand intrigue together, for they often enough have secret "teste à teste" conferences, and I find that Lord Blandford is very pleased with the Duke.

The chief rumour current among the Jacobites is that Spain is preparing an armament in favour of the Pretender. There are some people here who affirm this with great positiveness but I believe it would be unreasonable to pay the least attention to it: Above all [to] a piece of news which took its origin in the head of the Chevalier Toby Burck.

I hope, Sir, that I have not had the misfortune to displease you. The apprehension that I have done so has given me all imaginable paine. However I take the liberty to assure you that I act with zeal in this affair and that I have neglected no occasion of arriving at a knowledge of the things that I have thought useful to be known and to be communicated. I am resolved whatever happens always to continue to do so. I commend myself to your goodness and protection and entreat you to believe me with very profound respect—Sir—Your very humble and obedient servant.

LA ROCHE."

"à Paris cc 18 d'Aoust 1727 a l'hotel d'hansbac [*Anspack* ?] rue Jacobe."

1727, Augt. 19th. An Affidavit made by George McCaines at Portsmouth.

George McCaines Master of the Catherine of London this day arrived from Havre de Grace in France, which place he left on Tuesday last, who says it was there reported by people of good credit, that the Pretender in company with the German Ambassador lately went to Versailles and that the Pretender was two hours in private with the King of France, after which he immediately took post chaise and in company with the said Ambassador went for Brussels.

Jurat' etc. Jn^o Norris.

[Signed] GEORGE MCCAINES.

ACCOUNTS, ETC., FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE EARL OF
WILMINGTON.

1705-1728.

1705, Nov. 30th. A copy of a Warrant, from Prince George of Denmark to his Treasurer and Receiver General Edward Nicholas, to pay to Sir Isaac Newton and others a sum not exceeding £1100.

It begins:—"Whereas I have thought fitt to appoint the Hon^{ble} Francis Roberts Esq^r, Sir Isaac Newton K^{nt} President of the Royall

Society, Sir Christopher Wren K^{nt} Her Majesties Surveyor Generall, Mr John Arbutnot and Mr David Gregory Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxon, to oversee and take care of the printing and publishing of the observations of the Heavens for thirty years last [past] by Mr. John Flamstead, with power to contract for printing and publishing the same at my expense"

This warrant is noted at foot:—"25 Apr. 1707. Paid to Sir Isaac Newton in part £375*l.* and incident charges, £9 7*s.* 6*d.*—£384 7*s.* 6*d.*"

1705-1709. A bundle of Accounts, Inventories, and Valuations, etc., formerly belonging to the Hon. Spencer Compton as Treasurer to Prince George of Denmark. Some of these are quoted further on.

1707, March 17th. A copy of the Warrant of His Royall Highness Prince George of Denmark to Spencer Compton Esq^{re}, Treasurer and Receiver General of his Household and Revenue, to pay the Duke of Argyle £431 for Colours drummers' coats &c.

"I doe hereby direct and require you that out of such moneys as are or shall come to your hands by the receipt of any Revenue you pay or cause to be paid to the Duke of Argyle or his assignes the sume of four hundred thirty one pounds according to the bill hereunto annexed. For which this with the acquittance of the said Duke of Argyle or his assignes shall be your warrant. Given &c."

Same date. The Duke of Argyle's bill for the use of His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark's Regiment of Foot:—

For 26 drummers coats, wascoats and			
briches, stockings, shoes, shirts and			
cravatts 15 ^{li} each, 3 pair of Colours at	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 ^{li} each	420	0	0
Incidental charges	11	0	0
<hr/>			
[Total £]	431	0	0

170⁷, March 12th. Major William Churchill to Spencer Compton.

"Sir—Inclosed are the reasons which induced [the] Duke of Marlborough Duke of Argyle and Gen^l Churchill to beg his Royal Highness's favour to his Regim^t, the Duke of Argyle is very uneasy till 'tis granted. I this morning received the inclosed from his agent. I beg pardon for this trouble and am" *etc.*

"State of the Prince's Regiment." Enclosed in the above letter.

"That upon the Revolution in 1688, the regiment of your Royal Highness, late commanded by Gen^l Churchill, now by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, did most of them desert with new cloathing, which upon their recruiting, being forced to be new cloath'd, occasion'd two new whole cloathing in one year.

That when it came to Gen^l Churchill it was left by Sir Theoph[ilus] Oglethorpe above 500*l.* in debt.

That in Ireand there was 400 draughted from them with their new cloathing, for which the said Regim^t was never reimbursed.

That during the time of small money, and the great deficiency on tallies, the Regim^t being alwayes on service, the cloathing exceeded the off reckonings in 5 years above 4000*l.*

That at the Battles of Landen and Houghstet, the Regiment was almost destroy'd being new cloathed.

These misfortunes occasion'd a great debt on the Regim^t, which by management is above half of it reduced.

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But Her Majestie having been pleas'd to appoint a new method of clothing for the future, which cannot be comply'd with by his Grace of Argyle, without running the Regiment further in debt, unless Her Majestie, or your Royal Highness will be pleas'd to shew some favour to it.

Tis therefore humbly pray'd your Royal Highness will be pleas'd to bestow on the said Regiment, the favour annually (till the Regiment is out of debt, which will be in three years) that your Royal Highness used to grant to Gen^l Churchill every other year.

All which is humbly submitted."

PAPERS relating to the personal effects of the late Prince George of Denmark.

1709, June 9th. A Memorandum, signed by Lord De La Warr, Groom of the Stole to Prince George.

"There was alsoe taken out of the Prince's pocketts, vizt.:

A gold watch and seals, a gold tooth pin case, a gold tuisar case and 20 guineas. All these things were put into the Prince's scrutore that stood in the closett att Kensington, and I delivered both the key of the closett & scrutore to the Queen.

There was alsoe put into this scrutore att that time, a pair of diamond shoe buckles, and a diamond hat buckle.

There was also 2 diamond Georges and a gold George put into the Prince's strong box and his collar of SS with his enamelled George.

There was also 2 gold headed canes in his closett at Kensington.

There was alsoe 2 pair of diamond buttons which he constantly wore in his shirt sleeves which I delivered to the Queen.

There was alsoe 2 pair more of diamond buttons for his shirt which were in the Prince's own custody either in the scrutore or strong box as Mr Buckholt Informed me.

The was 2 Boxes of guilt dressing plate brought from Denmark whereof one was presented to the Queen, when Princess, the other was kept for his own use in his Bedchamber, when his Royal Highness was in health, & used to dress in his own side. This box consists of 24 pieces which was always kept by Mr Buckholt only, as being first barber, and when he att any time held the Prince's leave to goe to Denmark he delivered it over to Mr. Laroch as the Prince's second barber with a list."

1709, June 21st. A Memorial delivered to Queen Anne by [the R^t Hon^{ble} John Smith Esq^{re} and the R^t Hon^{ble} Sir Charles Hedges] the Administrators to his late Royall Hignness.

With this memorial are preserved the following exhibits :—

An appraisment of the horses and mares of his late Royall Highness Prince George of Denmark, the 20th of June 1709. [Signed by John Willis and Robert Simcoke.] :—

Breeding mares.

						Prized at
						li. s. d.
Grey Webb	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0
Chesnutt Webb	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0
Charming Jenny has now 2 bone spavins	-	-	-	-	-	20 0 0
Pope Bess	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 0
Chesnutt Ramsdon	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0
Bay Courant	-	-	-	-	-	50 0 0
Bay Scratch	-	-	-	-	-	35 0 0
A Bay filley 4 years old	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0
Chesnutt Spot good for nothing	-	-	-	-	-	—

Stallions.

Leeds	-	-	-	-	80	0	0
Dunn Arabian	-	-	-	-	60	0	0
Black Arabian	-	-	-	-	43	0	0
Honey Wood	-	-	-	-	30	0	0

Coach horses.

Sett of 7 Black Danish horses and 1 gelding (1 blind, 1 spavin'd, 1 bad eyes, 1 broken winded & good for little. The whole set at	-	170	0	0
The sett of Danish bay mares and geldings (3 spavin'd, 2 blind.) The whole Set at	-	50	0	0
The leading set of English horses being 8	-	143	11	0
Three chaise horses	-	40	0	0

Hunters.

The brown Welley mare	-	60	0	0
A little Barb Stone horse, 23 gu ^s	-	24	14	6
A little Barb nag	-	20	0	0

Padds.

A dunn padd	-	7	0	0
The Doctor's nagg	-	12	0	0
One gray padd	-	29	0	0
The old dunn padd	} >	10	15	0
The Chiddle padd				
Old Ormond padd				

Total	-	992	0	6
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Valuation of the coaches. [Signed by Francis Kitson and Timothy Budworth.]

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
His Royall Highness Body coach out of mourning valued at	150	00	00
And old coach put into mourning for a Body coach valued at	40	00	00
The three end leading coach in mourning: and an old velvitt lining and a seatt cloth belonging to it valued at	55	00	00
The chariott in mourning valued at	30	00	00
The old chaise in second mourning lin'd with a grey cloth valued at	10	00	00
The three old wagins valued at	15	00	00
The old sashmere valued at	06	00	00
The old chair valued at	20	00	00

The valuation of the Prince's silver plate. [Signed by Richard Adams and Pierre Platel.]

Note. The total weight is stated as 10329 oz. 12 dwt., and the total value at £2681 17*sh.* 5½*d.* The highest value set on any pieces being 5*sh.* 4½*d.* per oz., and the lowest 4*sh.* per oz.

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Arms belonging to his late Royall Highness valued the eighth day of June 1709 by Thomas Wright, Master of the Gunmakers' Company, Francis Phillipps, Warden, John Shaw sen^r and Andrew Dolep.

Item. Twenty pair of pistolls valued at three pounds a pair	-	-	-	60	0	0
Item. Ten pair of pistolls at one pound a pair	-	-	-	10	0	0
Item. Four pair of pistolls at seven shillings and sixpence a pair	-	-	-	1	10	0
Item. Eight mortar peices at one pound a peice	-	-	-	8	0	0
Item. Fifteen wheellock guns at one pound a piece	-	-	-	15	0	0
Item. Sixteen bullet guns at one pound fifteen shillings a peice	-	-	-	28	0	0
Item. Eighteen ordinary guns at one pound five shillings a peice	-	-	-	22	10	0
Item. Six double guns at ten pounds a peice	-	-	-	60	0	0
Item. Two wind guns at five pounds a peice	-	-	-	10	0	0
Item. Twenty four guns at three pounds ten shillings a peice	-	-	-	84	0	0
				£299	0	0

A barge belonging to his late Royall Highness deceased valued the 16th day of June 1709 by John Loftus and Robert Mason.

Item a twelve oar'd barge and glasses and oares - 130 0 0

Item. These exhibitants declare that the plate belonging to the bed chamber of his late Royal Highnes and which was in constant use there was appraised at 93. 5. 9³/₄. but was claimed by the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Delawarr who was Groome of the Stole to his late Royall Highnes as a fee and perquisite of his office and as such was delivered to him.

Item. These exhibitants declare that the coaches chaises carriages chaires saddle and coach horses, breeding mares and stallions and all other things belonging to his late Royall Highnes's stable were claimed by the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Bridgewater who was Master of the Horse to his late Royall Highnes as a fee and perquisite of his office and as such have been delivered to him.

Item. These exhibitants do declare that the barge belonging to his late Royall Highnes was claimed by Christopher Hill who was Barge-master to his late Royall Highnes as a fee and perquisite of his place and as such was delivered to him.

[1709?]. Duke of Argyll to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed and undated.

"Sir—You know when I came to command his late Royall Highness Prince George's regiment of foot [the 3rd Buffs] the board of gen^l officers found that Gen^l [Charles] Churchill had left the regim^t £3858 in that debt to Major [William] Churchill and M^r Harnege on the clothing acc^t. The Duke of Marlborough was acquainted with it and for accommodating the matter on their application his Royall Highness was pleased in place of the £200 he gave yearly for clothing the drums and hautboys of his regim^t in his livery to allow £430 p annum for that untill the above mentioned sum of £3858 should be paid the

regim^t being to be clothed new and the first £430 being paid from your office last year I desire you'l oblige me by acquainting my Lord Treasurer herewith and pray the favour of him to speak to Her Majesty to ordere the paym^t of the £430.

Your favour herein in will oblige Sir &c.

ARGYLL."

1712, March 31st. Sir John Stanley to Spenceer Compton. Dated at the Cockpit, and unaddressed.

"Sir,—Her Majestie having been pleased to referr my Lord Chamberlain the inclosed peticon of Mr Hill, master of the barges to his late Royall Highness [Prince George of Denmark], his Grace desires you to inform him what allowance was made to Mr Hill out of your office for repairs of the barges, barge-house, &c., and to what time paid. Also to inform him whether the Prince's barges do now belong to her Majestie, or [can be] claimed as a fee by any of his officers, or any other person. I am with respect—Sir—your most obedient and most humble serv^t

J. STANLEY."

1715–1723. Abstract of the expences of His R. Highness [the Prince of Wales'] Household [for every month] from Oct. 1st 1715 to Sept^r 30th 1722. On a sheet in tabular form.

A similar abstract from 1st Oct. 1715 to 1st Oct. 1723.

With the above abstracts are several other papers and accounts, most of which are undated and of no great interest, relating to the Prince of Wales' Household.

In an undated paper headed "An Establishment for Richmond House," which begins "Mr Carter the gardner for the whole charge of the gardens 210*li* p ann.," there is entered "The Black [a] Moor in the menagery 8*li* p ann. [and] 6s. board wages p week. Totall 23. 12. p ann."

From another paper it appears that Mr^s Margaret Purcell in 1718 was housekeeper of His Royal Highness's House in Leicester Fields at a salary for herself and her servants of £100.

1720–1722. Accounts of [and letters to] Spenceer Compton as Treasurer to the Prince of Wales.

1723–1728. The following papers relate to the Duchy of Cornwall, and formerly belonged to Mr. Compton as Treasurer of the Duchy.

1723, April 16th. Edward Trelawny to *Capt. Rogers*? Unaddressed and apparently a copy in a clerk's hand.

"Sir,—Haveing the hon^r to dine with the Judges at your Assizes, I took that oppertunity to more my Lord Eyres for a farm [*qu.* a lease of mining rights?] in fav^r of the tinn^rs; his lordship seemed very well pleased with it, and with an uncommon earnestness encourag'd me to endeavour a petition in order thereunto from the tinn^rs, saying it was not theires but our business to petition which if I would forward in the contrary [*sic*], his lordship assured me, he would promote it above with his utmost interest, and doubted not of bringing it to a happy conclusion.

Soon after I did my self the honour to write to my Lord Falmouth [Lord Warden of the Stanneries] in it, for his lordship's direction; whose answer now lies before me in these words. I am very well pleased, that you or any other gentleman, should use their utmost endeavours for a farm; which no man living more earnestly desires than my self.

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I need not tell you how hardly the tinnors are dealt with by the merchants; and you are so much interested in this affair, and have the interest of your contrary [*sic*] so much at heart, that I flatter my self, you will not only approve of my endeavours for the common good, but will promote it among your neighbours with your utmost zeal.

I therefore make it my request to you, that you would give me your opinion (who have been so lon[g] experienc'd in forwarding farms for many yeares last past) whether this will be most properly promoted by a generall meeting of the best adventurers; or by a Petition drawn in form and circulated through the county for subscriptions; which together with your pardon for this trouble, will be very welcome to Sir—Your humble serv^t,

ED. TRELAWNY."

1723, April 22nd. William Pendarves "To the Honrd Col. Godolphin Member [of] Par^l at his house in Scotland Yard--Whitehall." Dated at Pendarves.

"Honrd Sir—Thursday last at our half Quarter Sessions at Penzance a letter was there communicated to us by Cap^t Rogers a copy of which is inclosed. We came to the resolution that we would make application to some of the Prince's Councill to know in what manner his Royal Highness will be address; whither by the Lord Warden [of the Stanneries] or any other way, if you would give your self the trouble to ask the Speaker his thoughts thereon, and let me know them it will be a great obligation on this country, and if we can bring it to a conclusion, will rivet his Highness[']s int[erests] so in the hearts of our country men; as no other favour can parelel. If for any reason you do not think fit to grant this request, you may please to communicate to any [of] our country men (the enclosed) who you may perchance meet.—I am—Sir your obliged humble servant

WILL PENDARVES.

[P.S.] Pay the inclosed to my wife."

1723, April 27th. Colonel Sidney Godolphin to Spencer Compton. Dated at Whitehall and unaddressed. Endorsed in Spencer Compton's hand "Sidney Godolphin—Apl. 27th 1723—Tin-Farm."

"Sir—I beg leave to trouble you with the inclosed, and that I may wayte on you at your coming to towne to receive your commands I am—Sir—Your most obedient servant

S. GODOLPHIN."

1723, Sept. 25th. The most humble Petition of William Munday—To the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall &c :—

Sheweth—That your Petitioner hath been Chief Clerk in your Royal Highnesses Auditor Gen^{ls} Office ever since the establishment thereof, And was many years before in the Auditor's Office for your Dutchy of Cornwall, and was sworne Deputy therein at your Highnesses new granting the said office to M^r Bertie. And your Petitioner hath likewise acted in your Survey^r Gen^{ls} Office as Chief Clerk, all the time that M^r [Samuel] Travers [late M.P. for St Mawes] held the same, and is now continued by Mr. [Walter] Cary the present Surveyor Gen^l

That for all these services your Pet^r doth not receive from your Royal Highness any salary or yearly fee whatsoever, nor from any of his principals, but M^r Bertie, who pays him 40*li* p ann. only: And his perquisites are so small in all the said Offices, that your Petitioner is

unable to support himself and family without your Royal Highnesses bounty towards him, *etc.*

Endorsed: "Referr'd to his Royal Highness's Council the 25th Sept^r 1723," and minuted at foot:—It is his Royal Highnesses pleasure that this Petition be referr'd to the consideration of his Royal Highness's Council; and that they do report their opinion to his Royal Highness what gratification it may be reasonable to allow for the extraordinary services mentioned therein.

S[AMUEL] MOLYNEUX.

1724, April 29th. The Memorial of W^m Munday Deputy Auditor of the Dutchy of Cornwall relating to the Accounts of Robert Corker Esq^r Receiver General thereof. Addressed "To the R^t Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Esq^r His Royal Highnesses Treasurer and Receiver General." 2 pp.

From this Memorial it appears that "the Ipsum" of the Dutchy Receiver's Account for the year ended at Michaelmas was £21,807. 12. 5½.

1724, May 18th. The second Memorial of W^m Munday Deputy Aud[ito]r of the Dutchy of Cornwall relating to the Accounts of Robert Corker Esq^r Rec[eive]r Gen[era]l thereof.

"The remains of the Ipsum of his Accounts to and for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1721, according to my former state is 3,257l. 12s. 6½d."

"In all in the Rec^r Gen^{ls} hands due to his Royal Highness to Michaelmas last 16,884l. 10s. 11¾d."

"1724, Dec. 16th. Nicholas Vincent to Spencer Compton. Dated at Chelsea and unaddressed. Endorsed by the Speaker "Mr Vincent's letter relating to the Sheriff of Cornwall."

The writer states that he has received a letter from Mr Samuel Philips complaining of ill health, and begs Mr Compton to prevail with his Royal Highness to name Thomas Long of Penheale his Sheriff of Cornwall, for the ensuing year, instead of Mr Philips.

1725, April 7th.—Mons^r Brunand to "The Right honourable Spencer Compton Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—In St James—London." Dated at Bordeaux.

The writer advises his Highness's Treasurer as to drafts he has drawn for wines bought for the Prince's use. From his figures it appears that the then rate of exchange between England and France was then about 3s. 2d. per écu of 3 francs.

"£200 at 37¾ p. v. making in French money frs. 3814.10." The letter concludes:—

"I did not draw all at once as Mr Powell writes me you wished I had done but I durst not do it before the wines were ready to go aboard. However [I] am glad that what remained to draw was but little at this high rate of exchange, it being started up in one post from 37¾ to 38½ & ½ year^s 38¾ never have I seen the like, nor monneys so scarce; that we may thank the famous system of Mississippi for. I subscribe [myself] with submission" *etc.*

1725, July 3rd. J. Collier "To The Right Honourable Sir Spencer Compton Speaker of the House of Commons." Sir—I have sent the farther bill to Mr Andrews for your honor—and would humbly presume to begg your Honor's favourable recomandation of the item in my former bill which is left in blank. I am sure from your owne justice and generosity considering my Extroadnary paines and service in the affair there is noe ocaation to mention it but that it may not slipp your mind, I am Sr—Yo^r hono^{rs} most obedient humble serv^t,—J. COLLIER."

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TOWNSHEND
MSS.

1725, Oct. 9th, N.S. William Rollinson to Sir Spencer Compton. Dated at Bordeaux and unaddressed. 3 pp.

The writer discusses the merits of various wines and the prospects of the approaching vintage. Begs his correspondent's acceptance of a barrell of grapes which he is sending by Captⁿ Henry Beach of the Bordeaux Merchant. "Twenty-four hours more wet before the grapes are cut must infalibly spoil the whole sans resource. I am therefore so far at present from saying what sorts may be most proper this year for His Royal Highness, that 'tis impossible for me to imagine whether any wine in this province can be found worth bringing into England. I have this day drawn upon you for 2903: 1: Livres, at 38 $\frac{7}{8}$ per French Crown, £156. 14. 11. sterling, payable to the order of Mr Robert Gordon at two [months?] usance, being the amount of five tons of wine according to the enclosed invoice"

Note.—From this letter it appears that the claret supplied to the Prince of Wales's household cost about thirty guineas a tun, that the value of the French *livre* at this date was nearly thirteen pence, and that the exact value of the French *écu* of three livres was 38 $\frac{7}{8}$ pence.

1725, Dec. 13th. Nicholas Vincent, "To William Munday Esq. at his House in Grovesnor Street near Hanover Square—London." Dated at Truro.

"Mr. Munday—I receiv'd yours last Saturday, and though I have no objection to the characters of the persons whose names you sent me, yet I think it would be more for the service of the Government, that John Collins of Treworgan Esq^{re} should be appointed Sheriff for the ensuing year, and therefore hope he will be nominated accordingly. I desire you will present my humble service to that Gentleman who commanded you to write the letter and am—your friend and servant,

NIC. VINCENT."

1726, April 17th. Sidney Godolphin to Sir Spencer Compton.—Dated at Thames Ditton in Surry, and unaddressed.

"Sir, Havinge (beyond expectation) survived the winter I am not without hopes of liveing a little longer, in order to which I don't know anything that can contribute more effectually then his Royall Hignesses's grace and favour.

I am told Mr Vincent (if liveing) is in a verry ill state of health. Upon Mr. Godolphin's death be succeeded him in the place of seymaster [? Assay-master] of the stannerys. I did then with all humility address my self to your Honour (who I am proud to call my Patron) to recomend me to the Prince's favour on that ocaion which I now again do if you approve of this the most humble request of—Your most faithfully devoted and obedient serv^t.

S. GODOLPHIN."

1726, July 1st. Lord Falmouth, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, to Sir Spencer Compton. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"Sir—I take the liberty to lett you know, that att two this morning Mr Vincent dyed, by whose death the office of essay master is vacant in the gift of His Royall Highness. If itt would be His Royall Highnesse's pleasure to bestow that office on Samuel Foot Esq., who lives constantly in the Country, is knowing in these affairs, and has ever been steady to the interest of the royall fameleye itt would allsoe enable me to be very usefull, in severall corporations, which to be permitted to be (to His Roy^l Highness) is my utmost ambition, but this must be as (he pleases)

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MSS.

and it must be told Him or not as you please, att least you will pardon this, from him that is most truly Sir—Your very scall [? special] humble servant.

FALMOUTH."

1726, Feb. 2nd. Robert Mann "To Mr Andrews at the Right Hon^{ble} Sr Spencer Compton's—These."

"Sir—A vacancy being likely to happen in a very little time here, I think it my duty to let my great Master know it, and being confin'd to my room, where I have been more then ten dayes, thought none so proper to tell him of it as yourself—'tis Mr Astells [Post of] Controller of the cole yard; the sallery 30^{li} p^r ann, diet coles and candles, with a pretty little lodgeing fit indeed only for a single man. He sells the Colledge coles by contract and delivers out all candles and by that means serves all the offices with both cole and candle. In a word in my opinion 'tis to a man that will be here and mind his business a good 100^{li} a year. Formerly the Wardrobe was enext to this and Pope the present Wardrobe Keeper is in a very bad way and had he dy'd first Astall was to have had both (as I have heard) and then it would be twice as good and two very good lodgeings, and indeed the first establishment runs for one man to both places, and since my time one Heeler had them both. If you please to let his Hono^r know this and with humble duty, you'l oblige me. I don't Care to presume to write this bussey time to him, but you'l believe me—Sir your most humble servant.

ROB. MANN."

[P.S.] Interest is making by some [who] will make the Speaker believe its worth a very triffle but mine is a true state of the matter.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE TOWER OF LONDON.

1712 to 1719.

1712, April 1st. Petition of Thomas Cornelius, Master Gunner of the Towa to the Earl of Northampton. Assigned and Endorsed "Cap^t Cornelius's Petition."

The petitioner thinks it his duty to acquaint his lordship that yesterday when putting the guns in order on Evan's Battery Mr Eustace, Mr Gibson, and Mr Musgrove that assists the Surveyor came there and "without any provocation the said Mr Musgrove grew very passionate and did not only villifie and degrade your petitioner with very bad language but also struck your petitioner severall times while upon his post and duty as aforesaid and the other two held your petitioner that he could not defend nor helpe himself" *etc.*

[1712.] Another Petition of the same to the same; unsigned and dated.

Humbly Sheweth.—That it hath been an antient custome for the Master Gunner of the said Tower to be empowered by Warrant from the R^t Hon^{ble} the Constable of the said Tower to demand and receive a smale matter of money for tole or warffidg for landing of goods at and carrying goods from Iron Gates stayres adjoining to Tower Wharff in the Tower liberty

Humbly prayes your Lordshipp will please to graunt your petitioner the like Warrant.

1712, April 2nd. Humphry Brent "To the R^t Hon^{ble} George Earl of Northampton att his house in Bloomsbury Square." Franked "Walpoole," and bearing the impressed Post Office stamp "Post-payd,

MARQUESS
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MSS.

Peny." Endorsed "Mr Brent's Letter concerning the Commissioners of Sewers."

"My Honoured Lord I have acted as Clerk of the Sewers for about seven years about four months agoe there was a Petition lodged att my Lord Keeper's (which still lyes before him) under the hands of the Sheriffe Cass, Mr Justices [*i.e.* Deputy Lieut^s of the Tower Hamletts] Tyssen Brattle Frampton Johnson Kyrby and others. With the list of Commissioners [of Sewers] which my Lord Abingdon was so kind to deliver for me to my Lord Rivers, the same having been first approved of by the Sheriffe and Mr Baron [Robert] Price [of the Exchequer] who had sent me before to renew the Commission as being much concerned himselfe to have it done, because his estate at Wapping which is considerable (as well as the estate of many others) suffers very much by the foulness of the Sewers in those parts, But my Lord Rivers being expected to be moved from his Government of the Tower 'twas thought adviseable to defer renewing the Commission till that Post was filled I humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for this trouble as well as leave [to] subscribe myselfe (with the utmost defference and respect)—My honoured Lord, *etc.*

HUMPH: BRENT."

1712, April 11th. John Hales and David Crauford (two of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital) to the Earl of Northampton. Dated at Chelsea.

The writers beg that the bearer, Mr Crispe, may be continued as agent for the 3 Invalids Companies in the Tower, to which post he was appointed by his Lordship's predecessor, the Earl Rivers.

1712, June 7th. Sir Stephen Fox "To the Rt Honbl^e the Earl of Northampton. Dated at Chiswick, and endorsed "Sir St. Fox's letter recommending Henry Bowman."

"My noble Lord,

I was earnestly desired to put this Petition into your Lordship's hands by a person that was recommend'd to me very earnestly and by his stern look [he] seems very fitt for the employment he desires, there will be good security given for his faithfull performance of that office the Petitions for which I leave to your Lordship's judgement and remain,

My noble Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most affectionate and humble servant,

STE: FOX."

[1712]. The Earl of Northampton's case as to the Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamletts. Undated.

The Tower and Liberty and Precinct thereof hath an antient Court of Record for tryall of all actions there, and a Court Leet, and by a Charter in King James the 2^d there are Justices and Sessions of the Peace peculiarly and restrictive from those of Middlesex.

The Hamletts of the Tower are not in the Liberty or Precincts but are in the County of Middlesex and the inhabitants have bin formerly by orders of Councell exempted from appearing at the Sessions for the county in respect of their duty to attend and guard the Tower when required and the Trained Bands of the Hamletts were antient and their rights are reserved in the Militia Act of 13, 14, 15 Car. 2^d from which time the Chiefe Governo^r of the Tower hath bin (by Comission) Lord Len^t of the Hamletts and all other places incorporated and privileged

within the limitts and Precincts of the Tower or Hamletts and hath made Deputy Lieut^{ts} as in other countys.

The Earl of North[amp]ton's Comissions of Lieutenancy and Custos Rotulorum are of the Hamletts of the Tower and place incorporated and priviledged within the limitts or Precincts of the Tower or Hamletts with a clause in the Commission of Custos to return to the Sessions of Peace of the Tower Liberty, all writts precepts processes and indietm^{ts} there to be determined.

But there are noe particular Comissions, Sessions or Clerke of the Peace for all the Hamletts as there are for the Liberty and tho' the Earle of North[amp]ton be Custos Rotulor[um] of both Hamletts and Liberty, yet the Justices and Clerke of the county continue to execute their Office in the Hamletts as in the other parts of the county. See that at p^rsent his Lordship's grant of Custos Rotulor[um] of the Hamletts is of noe use to him.

1712, June 13th. A list of the new Commissioners of Sewers [for the Tower Hamlets]. In duplicate, in the handwriting of Humphrey Brent. One copy is endorsed "List of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Tower Hamlets," and the other is endorsed "List of the Commissioners of Sewers given to my Lord Keeper. June 13th 1712."

The R^t Hon^{ble} Simon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton Harcourt, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Brittain: The R^t Hon^{ble} Rob^t Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Brittain: The R^t Hon^{ble} George Earl of Northampton Constable of her Majesties Tower of London: The R^t Hon^{ble} Richard Earl Rivers, Master of the Ordnance: The R^t Hon^{ble} Montagu Earl of Abingdon: The R^t Hon^{ble} M^r Baron Price: Sir Edward Northey her Majesties Attorney generall; Sir Robert Raymond her Majesties Solicitor Generall: The Hon^{ble} James Bertie Esq^{re} [and] Hugh Smithson Esq^{re} [M.P.'s for Middlesex]: Sir Samuel Garrard, Sir William Leman, [and] Sir Nathaniel Barnadiston, Barr^{ts}: Sir John Lake, Sir Henry Johnson, Sir John Parsons, Sir Jonathan Andrews, Sir Thomas Davall, Sir Edward Betenson, Sir William Benson, [and] Sir James Etheridge, Kn^{ts}: [Alderman] John Cass, William Gore, Francis Tyssen, John Ward, William Johnson, Alexander Pendarvis, Uvedale Price, William Bridges, Simon Harcourt (Clerk of the Crowne), Thomas Chamber, William Parker of Hackney, William Northey, Daniel Brattell, Paul Dockmanique, Samuel Benson, Thomas Frampton, Bastwick Johnson, Robert Kyrby, Alexander Ward, Sherman Godfrey, Robert Thornhill sen^r, Robert Thornhill jun^r, Nathaniel Manlove, Charles Cæsar, Thomas Blackmore, Joseph Short, Felix Feast, John Metcalfe, Ephraim Beauchamp, Henry Hunt, Samuel Brewster, Joseph Moxon, Edward Ambrose, Joseph Jorye, Alexander Pitfield, Robert Doyley, John Dorrell, Humphrey Parsons, Samuel Twinn, Richard Beauvoir, John Smart, Daniel King, William King, James Walker, Clare Windham, Thomas Wright, and William Wright, Esquires: Dr Richard Welton, [Rev.] John Wright Cler[k], Dr Richard Mead, Peter Monger, Edmond Noble, John Silk, Thomas Bacon, William Jewell, William Blakewey, Edward Lee, John Goreum, Richard Byrom, Cap^t John Hazelwood of Wapping, Henry Mulcaster, Henry Whitehand, John Warner of Spittlefeilds, Philip Shepheard, Stephen Hall, Charles Boone, John White, Thomas Bateman, Timothy Thornbury, John Bateman, Robert Dennett, Henry Marshall, William Beawes, Cap^t John Merry, Thomas Preston, Samuel Skinner, John Blackhall, Alexander Weller, John Kirby, Robert Bird, Richard Mount, Thomas Sargeant, Ralph Harwood, John Hawkins, Cap^t Thomas Wharton, Joseph Wilmot, Cap^t John Haselwood of St Bar-

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thol[omew] the Great. — [All the above gentlemen are] off the Quorum.

[Those whose names follow are] not of the Quorum—James Spagg, Daniel Taylor, Thomas Webb, Samuel Groome, Robert Stephens, Massey Owen, John Elderton, Thomas Cooke, Charles Venner and Art[hur] Stephens, gent[lemen.]

1712, June 17th. J. D. Crispe (Secretary to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital) to the Earl of Northampton. Dated at the Royal Hospital near Chelsea.

The writer encloses a copy of her Majesty's instructions to the Lords and others Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

[1712, June]. The humble Petition of Henry Bowman to Sir Stephen Fox. Undated.

The place of goal-keeper of the Tower-Court being in the gift of the Earl of Northampton, and not in the gentleman porter of the Tower, and Mr Steward [Robert] Thornhill having regulated many abuses committed by the Deputy-goaler, who is not duly admitted to the said Employment, the Petitioner begs the favour of a recommendation to the Earl of Northampton to admit him into that office.

[1712, June]. The humble Memorial of the same to the same. Undated.

SHEWETH—That he having humbly petitioned your Hono^r to present him to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Northampton, to be goale-keeper of the prison holden for the Tower Court . . . long since informed relating to that station that goale-keeper, and returne-brevium, is one and the same place: returning all the process sent by the Sherriff, when executed in his Lordship's Precincts.—Therefore most humbly prays your Hono^r's farther favour to prevaile with his Lordship to grant his Warrant directed to Robert Thornhill Esq^r, Steward of the Court for the Tower Liberty: that your Petitioner may be settled in the said employment.—And as in duty bound, *etc*.

1712, July 26th. J. Blount to Humphrey Brent. Endorsed "Copy of Blount's letter to Mr Brent to go with the Deputy Lieu^{ts} to Windsor."

"Sir,—Since we parted I have hired 2 three end coaches with 6 horses each at 2^{li} each coach. I have paid 10s. earnest and the rest to be paid after the journey is perform'd. The man's name is Blunt and [he] lives at the upper end of the Hay Market Pickadilly. The coaches will be at the Exchange at the hour appointed but my Lord being determin'd to go out of town to-morrow I am oblig'd to wait upon his Lordship into the country so cannot attend the Lientenancy to Windsor so must desire you will defray all the charges as I should have done had I been there. I am &c.

J. B.

To Mr Brent."

1712, July 26th. Humphrey Brent "To Mr. Blunt or in his absence to Mr Hewett att the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Northampton's in Blooms-bary Square. Endorsed "Mr Brent's letter in ans^r to Blount that he could not do as desired."

"Sir—I do not intend to returne from Windsor with the coaches but to hire a chaise to carry me directly to Reading tomorrow night and to further [*sic*] in Berkshire to bring up my spouse who is there. So that I must desire you to order Mr Hewitt or some other person to discharge the coach-hire which has been always done by the Clerk and for which you have an order. This Charge as well as other incident

charges will be satisfied out of the first trophy money collected. I can't tell how you can excuse yourself from going this journey, for you know the gentlemen must be provided for, when they come to Windsor, and I am sure you'd not think it either reasonable or proper for me to be concerned in this affaire since I am not as yett so much as appointed Deputy Clerk nor do I know whether I ever shall [be], and besides the care of this affaire was left you know wholly to you by the gentlemen which I doubt not on a second thought you'll take care not to sufferr any failure in I am—Sir—

Your most humble serv

H. BRENT."

1712, Oct. 21st. Humphrey Brent to the Earl of Northampton. Addressed "To the Rt Hon^{ble} George Earl of Northampton—Present," and endorsed "Mr Brent's letter with excuses for not going with the Deputy Lieut^s to Windsor."

The writer expresses his regrets that he should have fallen under his Lordship's displeasure, either from a letter he wrote to Mr Blunt [on July 26th] or from not sooner paying his duty to his Lordship. He prays for forgiveness and explains his inadvertency. The letter concludes:—

"From all which, my Lord, I beg leave to say that I do not so much sollicite your Lordship for the Deputy Clerkship of the Lieutenancy (tho' I should even in that post be proud of serving your Lordship and the gent[lemen]) as to reconcile myselfe to your Lordship's favour, which if you please to grant me will not only be an argument of your Lordship's great lenity and goodness; but of convincing me how much I am.—My honoured Lord.—Your Lordship's most dutifull and most obliged humble serv^t.

HUMPH. BRENT."

1712, Oct. 22nd. Minutes taken by Humphrey Brent "Att a Court of Lieutenancy held for the Tower Hamletts att the Rummer Taverne in Whitechappell on the 22d day of October Anno Domini 1712":—

Present—Sir John Cass Kn^t, William Northey Esq^{re}, Thomas Hardwick Esq^{re}, Thomas Frampton Esq^{re}, Edmund Noble Esq^{re}, John Blackhall Esq^{re}, John Elderton Esq^{re}, Thomas Blackmore Esq^{re}, Sir Samuel Clerke Knt., Robert Kirby Esq^{re}, William Nicholas Esq^{re}, Samuel Skinner Esq^{re}, Thomas Preston Esq^{re}, Peter Monger Esq^{re}, George Tourville Esq^{re}, Stephen Hall Esq^{re}. [Deputy Lieutenants].—In the chair Sir John Cass Kn^t.

THE Rt Hon^{ble} George Earl of Northampton Lord Lieutenant of the said Hamletts having this day by Sir John Cass Kn^t recommended to this Court Humphrey Brent Gentleman to officiate as Clerk in the absence of Mr Hewett Clerk to the Lieutenancy the said Humphrey Brent was accordingly unanimously elected and declared Clerk and is appointed by this Court to officiate as Clerk in the said Mr Hewett's absence.

ORDERED that the severall Companies of the two regiments of the Militia for the Tower Hamletts which are at present commissioned be forthwith ticketted and that the rolls of each Company together with a duplicate of the same be brought in by the severall Captains to the next Lieutenancy to be holden at the place abovesaid on Monday next att two of the Clock in the afternoon in order to be approved off and signed by them and that Major Thomas Hardwick and Major Thomas Kemp do forthwith give the necessary orders to the severall Captains of their respective Regiments accordingly.

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ORDERED that all such orders as shall from time to time be issued forth by authority of this Court to the respective Majors of the two regiments be signed by three of the Deputy Lieutenants at least.

ADJOURNED to the place abovesaid to
Monday next att two a clock.

[1712?]. Petition of Ellinor Calverly to the Earl of Northampton. Unsigned and undated.

Sheweth—That your Petition^r hath given credit to the men doing duty here, the sum of seven hundred pounds: the officers haveing receiv'd no pay (although haveing done twelve months duty) your Petition^r being involv'd in dept and brought to the last extreimity by giving credit to above halfe the garrison wee all expecting your Lordship's takeing possession of the garrison, do hope for your Lordship's favour in this our deplorable condition. Otherwise both officer, soldier and sutler must come to utter ruine.—Your Petition^r most humbly prays your Lordshipp will be pleas'd to give us your letters to the Lord High Treasurer, and that the Company's doing duty here may be establish't and paid, whereby the officers may be kept from starving as well as the men and sutlers from goales, and falling into utter destruction.

[1712?]. Petition of Peter Steward to the same.

The Petitioner is one of his Lordship's tenants as a sutler in the Tower, in the house where Eaton lately lived and he prays that his Lordship will "let him continue in the said business or otherwise your Lordship's poore old petitioner and wife must unavoidably perriish."

[Circ. 1713.] The humble Petition of Charles Wills quiltmaker in Buckle Street in Whitechappel and Headborough for the Upper Precinct.—To the Right Honorable the Earle of Northampton Constable of her Majestie's Tower of London:—

Humbly Shewith—That on Thursday the 19th instant about 3 and 4 a clock in the afternoon he having finished the collection of a brief for building the church of Burton upon Trent was going to Tower Street upon business and having a sudden occasion he went doune to the side of the Tower Dock near the rayl that goes doune from the turn pike to ease himself. Whilst he was there he was shot by the centenell upon or about Leg's Mount with pease or small shott in about 60 places that the blood followed and near 40 of them on his right thigh and 20 in his right leg and 6 in his cod which beat him doune and [he] was taken up senceless by Capt Bolton and other gentlemen who were passing by who led him to the Czar of Muscovy's Head in Tower Street a surgeon being brought he order'd some plaisters and oyntment and that he should goe home where he has continued ever since in great paine not being able to follow his trade to his detrimt having a wife and 3 children to maintain. The persons that took him up saw a serjeant and soldiers of the garrison and which were upon the hill when he was taken up s[ai]d that the centenells had orders from the Gover[nor] to shoote at all persons that eased themselves there.

WHEREFORE Your Petitioner humbly prays your Lordship wilbe pleased to take his condition into your consideration and give him such relief as in your Lordship's great wisdom shall think proper.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

[Circ. 1713]. Petition of Thomas Glover for, and on behalfe of, his Father Richard Glover, to the same. Unsigned and undated.

SHEWETH—That your Petitioner's brother Richard Glover was by your Lordship's Comission in Feby last admitted one of the Yeomen

Waiters att the Tower, under your Lordship's Command, and paid for the said place 250^{li} being all his substance: that his said brother left an ancient father and six children to maintaine in a low condicion, and before his death desired that an Humble Memoriall might be presented to your Lordship of his hard case—AND most humbly pray'd your Lordship that his said father or your Petitioner for him, might be admitted to the said place, or otherwise that your Lordship would be pleased to grant his said father such reliefe upon the admittance of any other in consideration of the great loss, as your Lordship of your wisdom and goodness shall think fitt; hee being an object of your Lordship's pitty, as will bee certified to your Lordship by Mr Foley of Stoake Hall, in Herefordshire, Richard Hopton Esq^r, Robert Unit Esq^r and others there."

[Circ. 1713]. Petition of Elizabeth Eades to the same. Unsigned and undated.

The Petitioner, a widow, who for several years has had the use of a cellar near Traytor's Gate has lately been locked out of it by the orders of Colonel Pendlebury, and begs that she may have the use of it as formerly.

[Circ. 1713]. "The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the North and West sides of Tower hill" to the same. Undated.

The petitioners beg his Lordship's permission "to plant a row of trees before their dwelling houses which they humbly conceive may be an ornament to the hill and no manner of ill conveniency," etc.

Signed by Tho. Andrews, Harcourt Master, J. Hunt, John Gore, Sam^l Percivall, P. Cranke, W^m Baynes, Sprig Manesty, Richard Harris, and Benjamin Fowler.

[1713]. The humble address (To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty (of the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Lieuten^t and Custos Rotulorum, and of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace, and Militia Officers of the Tower Hamletts. Endorsed "copy of an Address to Her Majesty, from the Tower Hamletts." No signatures:

"Most Gracious Sovereign

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects humbly crave leave to approach your royal person with hearts full of gratitude for your princely care and steddy resolution in procuring a peace [at Utrecht] not only for your own subjects but for your allies, notwithstanding the utmost efforts that have been used to obstruct it.

The overcoming so many difficulties in the course of the negotiations is a manifest proof of your Majesty's wisdom in the choice of your Ministers, and of their faithfulness and abilities in discharge of the great trust repos'd in them.

"We can't be sufficiently thankful to your Majesty for securing the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover and establishing a perfect friendship with that illustrious family which has effectually disappointed the malice of your enemies, and put it out of their power to divide your interests.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty that we in our several stations will diligently use our constant endeavours to promote and preserve the publick peace, to defend your sacred person, our happy constitution both in Church and State, and to shew ourselves loyall and dutiful subjects to the most indulgent and best of princes."

1713, Jan. 2nd. Sir William Windham to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed "S^r William Windham's about changing the garrison at the Tower.—Ans^d Jan^y 5th 17¹³."

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1713, Feb. 2nd. The same to the same. Dated as the last and endorsed "S^r W^m Windham about disbanding the 3 companys of invalides, that did duty at the Tower."

1713, March 3rd. A burial certificate from S^t Andrew's, Holborn. "These are to certifie that Robert Gill Esq^{re} [Keeper of the lyons in the Tower] from his house in the great street in Hatton Garden was bu[r]ied the 29th of March 1673, as by our Reg^r Book appears. Witness my hand this 3^d day of March 1713. WILLIAM CHARLES Pish Clerk."

1713, March 25th. The humble petition of Richard Heaton late one of the Sutlers in her Majesty's Tower of London—to the same. Undated, but endorsed "Richard Heaton petition—Read the 25th March 1713—Ordered that M^r Heaton do bring a certificate of his good behaviour.—Q[ue]ry] if Kettleby had a legall warr^t for what he did"—

"HUMBLY SNEWETH—That your petitioner about June 1707 became a Sutler at the Punch Bowl in the Tower and at his coming in besides the vallue of the household goods and drink gave the widdow Mayes twenty pounds over and above for her good will and paid the rent of 12^h per annum for about two yeares to the order of Gen^l Cadogan, but a dispute arising between the said Cadogan and Coll. Farwell then Dep^{ty} Governor the rent lay for about a yeare and half in your petitioner's hands when Farwell having inform'd your petitioner that he had a right to the rent and could indemnifie your petitioner for paying the rent to him, your petitioner applied to M^r Pearce secretary to Cadogan (to whom he paid his rent before) and informed him of what Farwell had said who told him he must then pay it to Farwell.

"When Farwell disposed of his Commission to Coll. Pendlebury your petitioner then paid his rent to the said Pendlebury as he demanded it, and soe continued till Christmas 1711 about which time the Tower was garreson'd by Invalids who not being upon the establishm^t of Guards and garrisons your petitioner did subsist them upon his credit and trusted those of Cap^t Hide's company to the vallue of 100^h. Some few days before Christmas last when the year's rent would be due, Coll. Pendlebury by his serv^t demanded the rent, which your petitioner could not then pay by reason of his having disburs'd soe much money to subsist the Invalids.

"About the 3^d day of February last your petitioner had his goods seized and body arrested by Kettleby (on the suit of Coll. Pendlebury) who put severall persons immediately into possession of your petitioner's house and would have carryed your petitioner to prison tho' the goods seized were of much more vallue then the debt and tho' he offered substantiall bayle, unless he gave him 8^s 9^d. Upon which he permitted your petitioner to have his liberty tho' he immediately [ap]praised his goods, at which time there was between 30^h and 40^h due to your petitioner for subsisting the Invalids above [mentioned]. But your petitioner owing money to his brewer and other tradesmen was for fear of other actions forced to leave his habitation and obscond without having any consideration from Coll. Pendlebury (who then put a serv^t of his into the house) for the 20^h he had paid to the widdow Mayes which with the money due from the Invalids (which was paid in [a] few days after) and the vallue of the goods seized would have amounted to more then would have paid all your petitioner's debts by a considerable sume.

"Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays your Lordship to consider the oppression he has had in this matter and the deplorable condition he and his family is thereby reduced to, and wilbe graciously pleas'd to restore him to his employment as a Sutler in the Tower under your Lordship's

command or to order he may have some allowance for the 20^{li} paid at his coming in and for the damage disgrace and ruin that is brought upon him and his family.

"And your petitioner shall ever pray &c."

1713, April 3rd. Lord Dartmouth to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed "Lord Dartmouth's letter for firing the Tower guns upon the peace being concluded at Utrecht."

1713, April 18th. A certificate from the Commissary's office (signed by J. Crawford) "that the R^t Hon^{ble} Robert Lord Lucas was mustered as Chief Governor of the Tower both before and after the Treaty of Reswick."

1713, April 20th. Two certificates from the Paymaster's office, signed by James Moody Deputy Auditor.

From the first it appears that by the accounts of the Earl of Ranelagh, late Paymaster General, that the pay of Lord Lucas, as Chief Governor of the Tower, was at the rate of 38s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per diem, from 1st April 1692 to 24th June 1702.

From the second certificate it appears that the pay of the garrison of the Tower, from 25th June 1702 to 24th Oct. 1702, was paid to the R^t Hon^{ble} Montague Earl of Abingdon.

1713, May 4th. Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State, to Lord Northampton, from Whitehall; acquainting his Lordship by the Queen's commands that she has ordered proclamation of the Peace to be made the next day and that it is her pleasure that the Tower Guns should be fired as usual.

1713, June 25th. The same to the same, from Whitehall.

"My Lord—Her Majesty commands me to acquaint your Lordship that when the French Ambassador makes his publick entry, it is her pleasure that he should be treated with all the marks of respect that are usually shewn to persons of his character on the like occasion."

1713, July 6th. The same to the same, from Whitehall.

"My Lord—I am commanded by the Queen to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty does not go to St Paul's Church tomorrow, but both Houses of Parliament being to be there it is Her Majesty's pleasure the guns of the Tower should be fired at the singing of the Te Deum as has been usual at times of publick thanksgivings in that place."

1713, July 21st. The Duke of Ormonde, Commander in Chief, to the same, from the Cockpit.

"My Lord—The third regiment of Foot Guards being to be reviewed on Thursday next, I desire your Lordship will give orders for such of that Regiment as are now in the Tower, to march out tomorrow morning, and to be reliev'd by such others of the Foot Guards as shall be appointed for that service according to Her Majestie's pleasure signified to me thereupon."

1713, July 28th. William Nicholas to the same. Endorsed:—"Mr Nicolas letter about my being muster'd and appointing an Agent."

1713, Augt. 1st. The same to the same. Endorsed:—"Mr Nicolas's letter upon his being made Agent to the Tower Garrison."

1713, Augt. 3rd. The Duke of Ormonde to the same. Dated at St James's.

"My Lord—I am inform'd your Lordship is plac'd on the establishment of guards and garrisons for the more regular payment of your appointment as Constable of the Tower, but I must at the same time acquaint your Lordship that it is not the Queen's intention, the

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privileges which the Lieutenant has by custom enjoy'd should be thereby any way lessen'd, either in regard to the agency or any thing else."

1713, Augt. 3rd. Sir William Wyndham, Secretary at War, to Hatton Compton Esq^r [Lieutenant General in the army and Lieutenant of the Tower]. Dated at London, and enclosed in the next.

"Sir—I have received yours with the copy of a letter from Mr W^m Nicholas, and an extract of your patent. My Lord Northampton is at his request placed on the establishment and ordered to be mustered, he desiring rather to be paid on the military list than the civil where the Constable used to be paid. When Her Majesty complied with that request of his Lordship's I am satisfied she never meant to make any alteration in the power or authority of that post much less to take away any from yours as Lieutenant which is conferred by patent."

1713, Augt. 4th. Hatton Compton to Lord Northampton. Dated at Fulham, and endorsed:—"L^t Gen^l Compton's letter."

"My Lord—When first I hear'd of your Lordship's being upon the establishment I rejoyced extremely knowing 'twas your own request and I hoped you would stoped there; but last Saturday night I received a very pert letter from your agent as he calls himself: which allarumed me that your Lordship was taking what of right belongs to me: whereupon I made my applycation to my Lord Treasurer [Lord Oxford and Mortimer] his grace of Ormonde and the Secretary of Warr; the first spoke to the said secretary in my hearing a sunday night to the same purpose which is hoped will satisfie your Lordship since the other two have writ the inclosed to convince you so far as to recall what orders you have given to your clarke or agent for I have got the Muster stoped to avoid disputes untill I receive your Lordship's comands: which I desire next post. Now I humbly beg leave to give my poor opinion: viz.: that by being muster'd you brought yourself to be one of the 8000 men and consequently under whosoever commands the army, which I fear lessens the grandure of the Constable; I still hope 'twill not be in the power of little underhand people to create any misunderstanding betwixt your Lordship and him that ever was and is" *etc.*

1713, Augt. 4th. William Nicholas to the same.

" I cannot learn why the Muster was putt off till Friday
 . . . I have provided the Muster Rolls so every thing will be ready for Friday."

1713, Augt. 6th. The same to the same.

My Lord—I have onely to acquaint your Lordship that the Lieutenant has sent a lett^r to the Tower w^{ch} Major D'Oyly shewed me this day in these words: "These are to acquaint you that the Muster is putt off till a further day, of which you shall have timely notice from &c. The lett^r was directed to Coll. Pendlebury"

1713, Augt. 6th. Lord Northampton to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Endorsed—"Copy of my letter to Generall Compton."

"—I received your letter and am surprised you should be so much dissatisfied with my being putt at the head of the Muster Roll and at my appointing an agent, which I take to be the regular way and shall not recall any orders I have given having writt by this post to the D. of Ormond. As to any misunderstanding between us I know of none nor of any person that endeavours to promote it, but if there should be any it will be wholly owing to yourself, for I am as I have always been."

1713, Augt. 6th. The same to Lord Oxford and Mortimer. Dated at Ashby, and addressed "Copy of my Letter to Lord Treasurer."

"My Lord, I hear the Lieutenant of the Tower hath been with your Lordship upon my being placed on the establishment of guards and garrisons and upon my appointing an agent which of right belongs to him that is at the head of the Muster Roll; it was by your Lordship's favour I was made Constable and also putt upon this establishment, which makes me hope for your protection in maintaining me in my just rights"

1713, Augt. 6th. The same to the Duke of Ormonde. Dated at Ashby, and endorsed—"Copy of my letter to the D. of Ormond." To the same effect as the last.

[1713]. "The Case relating to the Power of the Constable of the Tower in appointing an agent for that garrison when upon the establishment for guards and garrisons."

1713, Augt. 8th. William Nicholas to Lord Northampton. Endorsed—"Mr Nicholas with answers to Querys concerning an agent."

1713, Augt. 11th. The same to the same. Endorsed—"Mr Nicholas concerning the appointing an agent."

1713, Augt. 12th. The same to the same. Endorsed—"Mr Nicholas concerning an agent."

1713, Sept. 3rd. Samuel Lynn to the same. From Whitehall.

"My Lord—Her Majesty having order'd the Third Reg^t of Foot Guards in the Tower Hamletts and on duty at the Tower to march from thence, being first relieved by a detachment from the other reg^ts of Foot Guards in the said Tower duty, I am comanded in the absence of Mr [Francis] Gwyn [Secretary at War] to acquaint your Lordship therewith that you may please to permit the said relief to be made accordingly"

1713, Oct. 6th. Lord Northampton. "To the Right Hon^{ble} Mr [John] Hill Lieu^t Generall of the Ordnance."

"Sir,—There being a vacancy of one of the garrison gunners under my command by the death of Dan^l Thorp, this is to desire you will please to give the necessary orders for Rob. Trimble to have a warrant to succeed him. I doubt not but he will be the more acceptable he having served in the Royall Artillery in Flanders till it was broke and he also having assured me he will reside in the Tower the better to do his duty which I shall for the future expect from the garrison gunners."

[1713]. "Extract[s] of sev[era]l patents [temp. Jac. I., and Car. I.] of the office of keeping the Lyons in the Tower."

[1713.] John Martin to Lord Northampton. Undated and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—The grant of the said Lyon office is most humbly desired for the term of forty years or any other term that may be readily granted, by—My Lord—Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant, JNO MARTIN."

[1713]. "Establishment of the Tower of London for 184 days, from the 24th June inclusive to the 24th December inclusive."

NOTE.—From this paper it appears that the pay, per diem, of the Constable is 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; of the Lieutenant 1*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*; of the Deputy Lieutenant 16*s.* 5¼*d.*; of the Chaplain 6*s.* 8*d.*; of the Tower Major 4*s.*; of the Surgeon 2*s.* 6*d.*; of the Master Gunner 2*s.*; of four other Gunners 1*s.* 2*d.* each; of the Gentleman Porter 1*s.* 4*d.*; of 40 Yeomen

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Warders 1s. 2d. each; of the Physician 1s. 1½d.; of the Apothecary 6½d.; and of the Gentleman Gaoler 1s. 1½d.

1714, Feb. 27th. William Bromley, Secretary of State, to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and addressed to the Earl "at his house at Castle Ashby."

"My Lord—The Queen having this day received the ratifications of the Treaty of peace and commerce between her Majesty and the King of Spain, I am commanded to signify the same to Your Lordship, that you may immediately order the Tower guns to be discharged as has been usual on such extraordinary occasions."

Same date. The same to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty being pleased to order that the [Treaty of] peace and commerce between Her and the King of Spain be proclaimed next Monday at twelve of the clock in the forenoon, I am to acquaint your Lordship therewith that you may give directions for firing the great guns in the Tower on occasion of that solemnity.

1714, July 30th. Lord Bolingbroke to the same. Dated at Kensington.

"My Lord,—The Queen has been taken very ill this morning, and the Lords of the Council who are now assembled here upon that occasion, have commanded me to write to your Lordship that you do without loss of time come up to town to attend in your post, and to take care of the Tower in this juncture."

[P.S.] "I am too much in haste to use my own hand."

Same date. Francis Gwyn, Secretary at War, to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord—I am commanded by his Grace the Duke of Ormonde, [Commander in Chief] to acquaint you that you are forthwith to repair to the garrison under your command, and that you take care that all the officers thereunto belonging do likewise attend their duty."

1714, Aug. 1st. "Letter from the Privy Council for proclaiming his Majesty King George at the Tower." Addressed "To our very good Lord George Earl of Northampton Chief Governor of the Tower of London" and endorsed "2^d Aug^t 1714. There is a meeting of [the] Council appointed at St James's at ten a clock this Day."

"After our very hearty commendations to yo^r Lordship. It having pleased Almighty God this day to take to his mercy out of this troublesome life our late sovereign Lady Queen Anne of blessed memory and thereupon his royall Majesty King George being here proclaim'd according to the tenor of the proclamation signed by us herewith sent to your Lordship forthwith to cause the said Proclamation to be proclam'd and published in the usual places within your jurisdiction with the solemnities and ceremonies accustomed on the like occasion, so not doubting of yo^r ready compliance herein we bid your lordship very heartily farewell, from the Council Chamber at St James's the first Day of August 1714.

Your Lordships very Loving Friends.

[Signed by John Duke of] BUCKINGHAM [President of the Council; William Earl of] DARTMOUTH [Lord Privy Seal; Simon Lord] HARCOURT [Lord Chancellor; Charles Duke of] SHREWSBURY [Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; George Duke of] NORTHUMBERLAND, [James Duke of] ORMONDE; [James Earl of] FINDLATER; [Hugh Earl of] LOUDOUN; [Charles Bodville Earl

of] RADNOR; [John Earl] POULETT [Lord Steward of the Household; Heneage Lord] G[U]RRNSEY; and WILLIAM BROMLEY [Secretary of State].

Same date. An Order of Council—Dated at the Court of St James, and signed by Edward Southwell.

It directs the Earl of Northampton to give directions for firing the Tower Guns at 12 Clock being the time appointed for proclaiming King George.

1714, Augt. 3rd. William Bromley to Lord Northampton from Whitehall.

“My Lord—Since the City of London enjoys a perfect Tranquility, & there is no just Cause to apprehend that any Designs are carrying on to disturb the Publick Peace, their Excellencies the Lords Justices think fit that the Militia of the Tower Hamlets be forthwith dismissed. I am with the greatest Respect,”

Same date. Francis Gwyn, Secretary at War, to the same, from Whitehall.

“My Lord—I am to desire your Lo^p will cause an acco^t to be returned to me what Number of Men the Barracks in the Tower of Lond^o will contain, and in what condition they are at present.”

1714, Augt. 5th. A Sealed Order in Council. Dated at the Council Chamber St James’, and signed by Edward Southwell.

It directs that Particular Care be taken that during the Proceeding of her late Maj^{ty} Funerall from Kensington to Westminster Abby, and untill Her Maj^{ty} Body be interred, a Gun be fired at the Tower every Minute.

1714, Augt. 15th. Thomas Gwyn to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall.

“My Lord—The Lords Justices having ordered seven Battallions of Foot to be brought over from Flanders to England some of which are already Arriv’d and the rest hourly Expected, I am therefore to Signify their Excellency’s Command to your Lordship, that as any of the said Battallions shall be brought up the River of Thames, You permitt them to land at the Tower Wharfe in order to follow the Route given them to their intended Quarters.”

1714, Augt. 17th. A sealed Council Order. Dated at the Council Chamber, St James, and signed by Christopher Musgrave. Endorsed:—

“Order of Council for firing a Gun at the Tower every Minute on Sunday Night next while her Majesties Funerall is proceeding from the Princes Lodgings to the Abby at Westminster and till Her Majestie is interr’d.”

1714, Augt. 25th. The humble Petition of Thomas Cable to the same. Undated, but endorsed “The petition of Thomas Cable—25th August 1714—To succeed his Father in ringing the bell in the Tower”:—

SHEWETH—That your Petitioner’s Father Thomas Cable after having rung a Bell w^{ch} goes at Half an Hour after Nine a Clock at Night in the Tower for Twelve Years, and upwards, died Yesterday (the 24th of this instant August) his Wife having also departed this life the 28th of July last, and have left behind them, ten Fatherless and Motherless Children, six of whom are not able to do any thing for a Living; and being left in miserable poor Circumstances w^{thout} any manner of Dependance for their Support, but the Charity of well despos’d people.

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Wherefore and in regard to his Fathers long and Faithfull Service, your Petitioner Humbly prays you'll be pleas'd to bestow on him his Fathers said Benefitt of ringing the Bell (w^{ch} will be a most charitable Act and enable him to maintain his poor Brothers and Sisters).

Your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c.

THO^s CABLE.

1714, Sept. 6th, Whitehall. Francis Gwyn to Lord Northampton.

"My Lord—A Detachment of Two hundred Men and Officers proportionable of Lieut^t Gen^l [John Richmond] Webb's Regiment [the 8th Foot] being order'd to march and relieve the Detachment of the Foot Guards now doing Duty at the Tower of London the Day before His Majesty's coming from Greenwich to St James's, It is the Lords Justices Direction that upon the Arrival of the said Detachment of Lt General Webb's Regiment Your Lordship do permit the said Releif to be made accordingly."

1714, Sept. 8th. A Sealed Council Order. Dated at the Council Chamber, St James's, and signed by Edward Southwell. Endorsed :—

"Order of Councill for firing the Gun's at the Tower 1st wⁿ the King Lands at Greenwich; 2. wⁿ the King sett's out on the day of his Entry; 3. wⁿ His Majtie & all his Guards shall have pass'd ov^r Londⁿ Bridge."

1714, Sept. 16th. Francis Gwyn to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed :—

"Lettr from Francis Gwyn Secy of War that the Detachm^t of Guards [at the Tower] be forthwith retired by the Detachm^t of Gen^l Webbs Regiment."

1714, Sept. 27th. William Pulteney to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed :—

"A Letter from W^m Pulteney Esqr Secretary at War, for permitting Gen^l Webbs Regm^t to be relieved by a Detachment of the 3 Regim^{ts} of Foot Guards."

1714, Oct. 14th. The same to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed :—

"William Pulteney Secretary at War That a List of the Commis[sion]ed Officers in the Tower be sent to him."

1714, Oct. 19th. Lord Townshend to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed :—

"Letter from my L^d Townshend Secy of State to fire the Guns as usual [tomorrow] on the Day of His Majesties Coronation."

Same date. William Pulteney to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed :—

"Order for firing the Tower Guns for His Majesty's Coronation."

1714, Oct. 26th. The Board of Ordnance to the same. Dated at the Office of Ordnance, and signed by C[harles] Musgrave (Clerk of the Ordnance) the Hon Dixie Windsor (Storekeeper of the Ordnance), and Rupert King.

"My Lord—We desire your Lordship will be pleased to give directions, that the person who has the Key of the House belonging to this Office on the East end of Tower Wharfe (which was lent for the Guard to do duty when doubled on the demise of her late Majesty) do forthwith deliver the said Key to Mr Farmer Messenger to this Office."

1715, Jan. 7th. The same to the same. Dated at the Office of Ordnance, and signed by Edward Ashe (Clerk of the Ordnance), James Craggs (Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance), Major General

Michael Richards (Surveyor General of the Ordnance), and John Armstrong (afterwards Surveyor General).

"My Lord—We writt to your Lord^p the 26th of October last to desire you to give directions for delivering the Keys of the House on the East end of Tower Wharfe (which was lent for the Guard to do duty, on the Demise of her late Majesty) to Mr Farmer Messenger to this Office, but as yet the said Keys are not delivered up, We must therefore desire to remind your Lordship of our former Letter, & that you will be pleased to give directions accordingly."

1715, Jan. 10th. "Copy of my Lords Answer to the Board of Ordnance concerning the key of the Guard house at the End of the Wharfe."

Sirs—I rec^d y^r letter of the 7th Instant wherein you desire me to give directions for delivering the Key of the Guardhouse at the East end of the Wharfe. I will speake to the Duke of Marlborough concerning it & am—Sirs—Your humble Servt.

1717, July 5th. The Account of the Pay of the Garrison of the Tower of London [from Jan^y 20th 17¹³₄ to March 14th 17¹⁶₇].

This is a True Copy of the Account of all the Money received and paid on Account of the Garrison of the Tower of London by me—WM NICHOLAS."

LETTERS FORMERLY BELONGING TO ELIZABETH (SHIRLEY) COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

1713-1737.

1713, Augt. 10th. Dame Ferreis to Elizabeth Shirley. Unaddressed.

"My dear Child.

'Tis in this relation i shall ever esteeme you, therefore you may depend upon me, and in w^tsoever i may [do] most to express my selfe for y^r servis be free wth me and i will readily compose my selfe to y^r intrest, for as Almightye God hath bin pleased to leave but one of my Famyle, i thinke i am the more oblidgd to offer upon any consernes of y^{rs} to be redly to inquier w^t can be [in] my power to add to y^r advantage, and recomend it in all times, that you will be very prudent in care off the station you are in, nor do or act in future or present any thing to the preindise of that inheretance w^{ch} God hath given you, i shall now say noe more but trust that you make good use of my advise for y^r owne binifett and now take my Lave for this present but shall be to you my Deare Child y^r affectionat Grand Mother

ANNE FERRERS."

[No date.] The Hon. Lawrence Shirley to "Mrs Shirley at the Lady Ann Courtney's in the Pall Mall—London."

"Twickenham Sunday.—Dear Niece I cant by any means prevail with my Lord to look into those Papers, that I brought with me: He says he will neither concern himself with them, nor any thing that belongs to y^w, as long as y^w continue under my L^d Abingdon's care. . . . He has still a great deal of compassion left for y^o, & would willingly be the means of saving y^u from the ruin y^u must inevitably meet with, from those whose hands y^u are now in. Wherefore, if y^u will consent to leave my L^d Abingdon, & turn off y^r french woman (which is another thing he insists upon) y^u shall be very welcome to his house ane he will do y^u all the servise he can." . . .

1714, July 20th. The Dowager Countess of Arran to the same. Unaddressed.

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"I had writt to you sooner Deare Niece, on this sad occasion but that really I have had so much trouble for it my self, as made me very unfit to write on that subiect, but I desire you to believe, I am much concerned for you, hearing how great a share you take in this iust affliction you have, in the losse of y^r oneley, & kind Brother [Lord Tamworth], in this change (that hath noe remedy) one must submitt wth patience to the will of God, who orders all things for the best, & be thankfull, that it hath pleased God hitherto to preserve you alive, & I hope, you will not afflict y^r self soe, as to bring any illnesse upon y^r self but that you may be preserved in health, to inioy the fortune that is now fallen to you, & may be continued, to be an honnour to y^r famly, & a comfort to y^r relations, amongst w^{ch} none wishes you more happynesse, nor will be readyer to serve you in all I can, than y^r Affectionat humble servant

D[OROTHY] ARRAN."

"[P.S.] Pray present my service to y^r Aunts & to Lady Barbery [Barbara] & M^r Laurance [Shirley] that I am sorry to hear are soe afflicted."

[1714], July 24. The Countess Ferrers to "The Honrable M^{rs} Shirley at Staunton in Leicester Shire.—Loughbrough [Post-] Bagg." Dated in London and franked "Ferrers."

"Dear Madam, we got hear a fryday by six a clock, we had a very pleasant journey it was not hot nor dusty. That was a bundell went down by the Mourning Coch, dericked [directed] for me, if you pleas to openn it y^{ar} your shows [shoes], pray send my Slippers the furst opportunity. I have sent to M^{rs} Gilibone, he say he has not bespock you a Saddel. I desire to do it a Monday & hope to send it the week after. I cannot get any brown gloves ready Made. L^y Abingdon is in town and L^y Wenshallcey. The town says L^y B: has 20000^{lb}. left her. I hope it will do her Servis, and marry her soon. I have seen nobody nor heard no news. I desire you will let me know how you are y^{es} [this] time, weather more than useall or les. I desire you will take y^r medesons a week after you are well, I will send you some Spaw Waters a Monday, that you may recover y^r health is the harty prayers of y^r obliged humble Servant.

S[ELINA] F[ERRERS].

[P.S.] My L^d gives his blessing to all I desire mine ware dew [where due] I cannot write to lena y^{es} post & I for got to charge her not to speck to L^y Bety let her be never so bad pray tell her this. Since I writ I hear [the] L^d T[reasurer] went to the Q: last night & gave her his Staf L^d Darthmouth & the D^k of Buckingham the say L^d Bishop of London is to be the furst L^d of Trea: the B^p of Rochester privi Seal. L^d T: has been here sence I writ with his wite Staf so I believe all I have writ may not be trew pray send the inclosed to my Mother."

[1714], July 27th. The same to the same. Addressed as the last, and franked by Lord Ferrers.

Dear Madam—I could get nothing ready to send you y^{es} [this] week but hope to send all the next I have bespock y^r Saddel the man brant me one I liked very well but it had two pumels so I have bespock one with one pumel covered with gray cloth lased with black lase [lace] with every thing to it for 4^l. 10. I hope it will please you I am to have it a Satterday sevennight. L^y Angelsey was marry'd last Satterday, M^{rs} Pit to M^r Chomley y^a [they] ware at St James Church a Sunday very fine all my L^{ds} Diamonds are come y^{ar} is non very large, we have bid 5000^{lb} for M^{rs} Bouchers house we conclud we shall have it for she says

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—

she will take five thousand Guineas so I believe she wont stand for that. I desire Jack may take some spaw waters every day and Mr Marthus desires he may ride a horse back [on horseback] if he wont go before a Man he [Lord Ferrers] would have Nurs[e] ride behind a man or one [on] a singel horse & take him [Jack] in her lap y^r is some drops for him gon y^{es} week to take when he wakes before dinner as he uste. L^d Wamouth [Weymouth] is very ill y^a think he wont livve he hie- nps so every night y^a can [hear] him two or three Roomes of[f] L^y Worsley is with him but non of the famely besides y^r is a good dele of company hear b^t y^a will all go as soon as the Q: leves Kinsinton she has the Gout in her knee a lettell. My L^d has the Gout in his grate towe of the outhter foot but he goes a bout the hovse I give [you] many thanks Dear Madam for the care you take of my children & hope I shall soon be with you.

I am y^r Most obliged Humble

Servant

S. FERRERS.

[1714?], July 29th. Dame Ferrers to the same. Addressed: "For Mrs Shirly."

"Deare Miss,

I have receaved y^r most respectfull kind letter to me wth all the consolation that i was capable of in the condition i was in, for the reale sence of y^{rs}, and my grate Love, hath establisht such an affliction upon my heart that i could not compose my selfe to write so sooune as i ought to have dune, besides i have not bin well, but now am better, and doe assure you as long [as] I have Life will ever express my selfe in my constant friendship for you therefore watch wth greate prudence to have a care of y^r present State and be not prevailed wth to pre[j]ud[i]ch y^r power, you have a fayer fortune be sure you keepe it, and God give you wisdom and courage to mantaine y^r powers health and life i pray to Allmighty God give you for this his favour will still be my prayers that am y^r Affectionate Grand Mother.

A. FERRERS."

[1714], Aug. 12th. The Countess Ferrers to the same. Addressed "For Madam Shirley at Staunton Leicershire—Loughbrough Bagg" and franked by Earl Ferrers.

"Dear Madam—

I saw M^{rs} Ferrers a mounday night she went off the next day out of Town she is not well I never heard any body so angrey as she is att his Will she sayd was it love what els coud it be that he shoud leve her so much she woud have seen him if she had known he had made a Will & a grate dele more every body says the same she dos. I hope you will like y^r Saddel he would have had 7. l. 10. s. if it had been a lose cloth & y^{es} way he had 4. l. 10. s. he can make you a velvet Cover over y^{es} or he will change it when you have don with it we are very quiate hear & y^a think we shall be so, some fear it will not last, y^a believe the Coronnation will be asson as y^a can get things ready for it, but he is very stately & every thing must be very fine he speks nether frinch nor English he wont be very good Company to these Kings [the Lords Justices] when he comes (houe?) are much exalted the lettell D^k of K[ent?] has ganed three inches I have seen one of them but he dos not speak to Subjects. Pray take no more of the waters sence y^a do not agree with you I desire if you are not so before five weeks pray take that

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purg agane dont go longer than five weeks I beg. I am very glad to here you are so well for nothing can be a greater pleasure to

Madam

y^r Most obliged—Humble Servant
S. F.

[P.S.] My L^d gives his blessing to you and all the family he thought y^a had been a Buck sent from Chartley every week he has writ to order one every week."

[1714], Augt. 14th. The same to the same. Unsigned and unaddressed.

"Madam,

I have changed y^r saddle for two pumels the mancoly news of Q. [Anne's] death makes every body hear very dull I hope you have a pleasanter time in the Country I was yesterday at M^{rs} Bondchers My L^d has bant it he gives 5000^{li} it is thought very cheap I carryed both my boys to School I am sory I cannot tell when I shall return to Staunton for my L^d will stay to see the new K: he cannot be hear in les than a fourthnight which is grate grief to me for I long to see you I am in grate hast. My L^d gives his blessing to all mine ware dew My Sister is y^r Humble Servant."

1714, Sept. 4th. Frances Thynne (afterwards Duchess of Somerset), to the same. Dated at Leweston, and unaddressed.

"Dear Madam—

I return you many thanks for the favour of your letter & am very much asham'd you should take any notice of so worthless a thing as the purse I have a great deal of reason to beg your pardon for sending it att a time when you was in such affliction for the death of Lord Tamworth, but I knew nothing of his illness till after it was gone, so I am in hopes you will forgive me,

I am very much obliged to you for the Sence [you] express of our loss in my Grand Pappa [Lord Weymouth] & join wth you in thinking that this has indeed been a very Unfortunate summer to us both. My Sister presents her most humble Ser^{ce} to y^u and the yonng Ladys. I hope you will do me the favour to accept of the same & believe me to be Dear Madam

Y^r most affectionate Cousen & obliged humble Servant

F. THYNNE."

1714, Sept. 11th. Dame Ferrers to the same. From London. Addressed "these for the Honored M^{rs} Shirley at the Right Hon^{ble} The Earl Ferrer's—Staunton Harold in Leicestershire."

"My Deare Child

The letter wherein you intrusted me so freely wth y^r secrett thoughts came safe to me w^{ch} in every part did so much agree wth my sence of y^r condition that had i bin wth y^r selfe in conference together could not have bene in any kind more express a prudence then w^t was, in that my approbation of all you say in that you writ then, i advise you to keepe firmly to, and looke wth a constant Vigilance to of oune interest, this is all i can now say to you being in hopes soun to see you in toun, when wee may more at large know one anothers minds, and pray belceve now and ever y^t i'm y^r most faythfull affectionate friend in all your consernes, as y^r oune Mother to the last day of my Life, in w^{ch} you may communicate y^r thoughts att times when you thinke fitt, and nowe farewell till wee meet, but wheare i am y^{rs} as i proffes.

ANNE FERRERS.

[P.S.] My Lady Ferrers did me the honor of a visitt my services to all y^r Aunts my serviss to Lady Baberbery [Barbara] the time draws neare for my rent charg remember of it."

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[1714 ?] Sep. 12th. The Dowager Countess of Arran to the same. Unaddressed.

"Deare Niece,

I received y^{rs} & I am glad to find you are in good health, I caⁿt blame y^r iust concern, but in things that caⁿt be helped we must submit, & look to the present, w^{ch} is y^r wellfaire, I received a very oblidging letter from my Lady Ferrers, who professes great kindnesse to you, & how much she will indeavour to serve [you] & make y^r life pleasant, but I hope in a convenient time, you will be settled well in a house of y^r own, y^r fortune being now soe considerable that you may soon have many good opurtunitys of that kind in y^r choice. I shall always be very glad of any hapynesse that befalls you, & ready to serve you in any thing that lyes in the power of

Y^r Affectionat

Aunt & bhumle ser^t

D. ARRAN.

[P.S.] I fancy my L^d Ferrers will hardly goe back into Darbyshire there is soe much to be done in town w^{ch} will occasion y^r coming the sooner to town I shall be glad to hear from you. I suppose my mother hath writt to you since her return from hence. My humble service to y^r Aunts."

[1714 ?], Sept. 18th. The Countess Ferrers to the same. Addressed "For The Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Shirley att Staunton by Loughbrough bag. Lecestershire," and franked "Ferrers."

"Madam,

I am very glad I am now to set a day for y^r journey M^r Kirckland has orders to hire Coches for you one Mickalmas day if you approve of it I believe Fore of my Garls & a Servant may come in the Coch with you if y^a do then Martin & the two Children & French women & my Chamber Made & the nursary Made betty Tomson one more that will be most helpfull to them may come in the other. My L^d wont let Jack come if he stays betty Wilkins must. I hope the rodes will be good & that you will have a pleasant journey I sopo^se you know y^r Aunts intend to go & live with some of y^{ar} relations which I hope will contribut to y^r happyness as well as mine & that every thing may add to y^{rs} is the harty wishes of

Y^r Most Obliged Humble

Servant

S. FERRERS."

[1714], Sept. 24th. The Countess Ferrers "To the Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Shirley att Staunton Lecestershire—Loughbrough Bagg." Franked "Ferrers."

"I forgot to write you a pece of news I heard a bout a fortnight ago. L^d Dunkilen [Dunkellin] is going to be marryed to one M^{rs} Parker a widdo she has been so but a year & a half she has 7 children & ust to be a cocket with grate spiret, but now I will tell you the good part. She has 800^{li} a year & a house & 25000^{li} in money, her father is very rich & very fond of her he has only one more Daughter he does not care for, he is called Portland Smith. I believe it will make some body very ille agane. I believe the last was owing to y^{es} [this] for it has been

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a goode wile about. I have sent y^r saddel this week I hope you will like it for I gave the man y^r note of derickctions y^{ar} is in the case [a] bundel for my Mother. I have sent Sewallis a favour I think he should send it L^y Abney. I hope Madam it will not be long before I see you for my L^d has grate maches offered him but he keeps them all till hesees you. The wind stands wrong for the K[ing] so my boys go back to Scool to day y^a [they] both give y^{ar} servis to you so dos my Sister how [who] is now hear but gos to day hear is a plague amongst the Cows a grate many peopel have for bid any Milk or butter being used in y^{ar} houses y^{ar} deyed a 100 Cows in one week at Iselington y^{ar} was severall Oxen burnt at Smithfeld & tuctel [Tuthill] felds be[c]ause y^a ware rotten. The way y^a knew it is y^{ar} brath stinks & y^a shake & dey in three hours the reason they give for it is y^{ar} has been so littel grase y^a have feed them with Grans [grains] & that has rooted [rotted] them. I can get you no good pens as [you] will givse [guess] by y^{es} srall [scrawl] but beg you to excuse it from Madam y^r most Oblidged Humble Servant,

S. FERRERS."

[1714?] Lady Barbara Shirley to the same. From Lichfield. Franked by John Cotes and addressed "For M^{rs} Shirley att the Earl of Abingdon's in St. James's Square—London."

"Dear Neece

I am glad y^u have see[n] my L^y, & get maters as to my sister Betty; as to my self, I do not care w^t my father thinks; for if it had been by my advice, I think I had no reason to be a shamed off it, & n^y father has alread[y] showed his ill will to me, as much as he can. Pray present my humble service to Ly Abingdon; & tell her, I have sent M^r Harriett the Baily at Astwell to return these arrears to her; w^{ch} I have reason to hope will not be lease than 100^{li}; I am told [that if] I buy [a] bank bill that bare[s] interest I shall have at the rate of three per sent if the mony lies in but a quorter of a year, & if it is so I beg my Ly will lay out my Mony that way. Pray tell her also that I am very well assured that their was twenty thousand pound setteled on my fathers daughters, & that after I was born their was a farder settelment made; this I had from Cozen Okover who had the writing onc[e] in her hands to cary to M^r Corben, without my fathers knowledg & she is also a witness to them. I hope to get them soon in my owen hands, if they are in his daughters hands, but she living a great way off it will be at lea[s]t a week before I shall have them. I have been this day at Blifield so can ade no more but that I am y^r affec:

Aunt & Servant,

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] It is reported that my father has given his consent y^u should have M^r Paget, & has given him his interest to be chose for Staford shire. He is in the Country."

[1714?], Oct. 2nd. The same to the same. From Lichfield. Franked by John Cotes and addressed "For M^{rs} Shirley att the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Abingdons in St James's Square—London."

"Dear Neece

I receiu'd y^r Letter but not the acquitence then menshaned. I was very much diverted wth the account y^u gave me, & do not questan but y^u will convince the world, in a Littel time; that y^u are not, w^t my Lady Ferrers represents, & I think her preseeding on that occasion, exposes her more than all she has ever done yet: I hope when they find they can do no good they will be friend[s] again, & hus[h]e all up; for

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I think it will be much for their creadit to do so. I think now y^u are in toun y^u would do well, to take advise, as conserning y^r demands from my father; for tho: y^r brothers Will hinders y^r demanding a porshan out of w^t I have, yet I believe, it being due from y^r fathers death, my fathers liabe[1] to pay it y^u out of the arrears, & if not the porshan yet the interest, w^{ch} would be considerable; & of great advantage to y^u at this present, for it would help to clear y^r estat against y^u came of age. [My brother] Lory came here to day from M^r Coten's [Cotton's], he has not see[n] M^{rs} Thacker since, he went their; but she has promes'd to come here; so I hope that matter will succeed, but say nothing off it. Sister Anna came here yesterday. Y^r horse is come well, & I will take great Care off it. I desir y^u will buy me a set of watter Colers, & six littel french cutts, & two or three Ivory plates: by this y^u will see how I intend to employ my self; I have made some efortes at it already; but my Colers are very bad & I want time for practes to emprove my hand, for I make but sad da[u]be of it yet: y^u may give these things to my sister & she will send them with some other things she is to send down. M^r Hill & Chetwen continue to treat still, but have lease hopes than ever, for M^r Bidelf has been here, a making enterest for my brother & the Capten; & he has very good enterest in this town. I shall be glad when the election is over, for we hear of littel else but making enterest now. I shall be glad to hear from y^u often, & hope to hear y^u are very well pleased in the place y^u are in, I will ade no more at present but that I ever am.

Dear Neece—Y^r Affec: Aunt & Servant

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] Pray present all our services to Ly Abingdon. All here are much y^r servants. Pray when y^u see y^r gradmother next give my service to her."

[1714?], Oct. 11th. The same to the same. From Lichfield. Franked and addressed as above.

"Dear Neece

I return y^u thanks for the care y^u have taken of the paint, & believe the Ivory will do well enough for a beginner. I find M^r Millward hase given a very fails account of the Lady days rents in his hands, & he desir'd he might pay the mickelmas taxes out of it, he having no mony of his owen, & they was to be paid as soon as the day was past, & he should not receive any of the rent so soon; so I told him he might, & repay me when he received the mickelmas rents: for I understand those that receive the rents must pay the taxes, but I should tell y^u that M^r Annesley sent me word that if any of the Leases was set to midsummer I had a right to those rents, because my Nephew died after, so I ordered Mr Millward to look into all the tenants Leases, & give me an account to w^t time they was set: but he has not yet: he told me their was one estat that was under set, & that it might be rased 15^{lb} a year, so I bid him send word of it to London; for I had nothing to do w^t that. I believe L^d Abingdon should ask for the Counter parts of the Leases of y^r estate, & if they was looked into it might be of great advanage to y^u. I am going to day to see M^{rs} Coten & in tend to stay two or three days with her, so can ade no more but that I am

Dear Neece

y^r affec: Aunt & Servant,

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] All here are y^r servants; & wee all desire our humble service to L^y & L^d Abingdon."

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Oct. 15th, [1714?]. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Unaddressed
 "I return Dear M^{rs} Shirley many thanks for her oblidging Letters & should have done it before now but was prevented sometime by my Concerne for the Death of my poore Sis^r Bertie who is realy a very great Loss to her famely & last week I had begun writeing to y^u but was seiz^d wth the Colick before I had finished my letter w^{ch} Continued upon mee for some days & made mee soe weak that this is the first time I have bin able to take pen in hand since & I can not say my disorder has perfectly left mee yet, y^r La^{ps} surprized mee by the news y^u sent mee of the Dutches of Beaufort & own I can not but think she had much better have Continued as she was, I hope if my Couzen Catherine Bertie marys my Lady Norreys will take hir Sis^r Nany to live with her.

I am oblidged to y^r La^{ps} for y^r desier of seeing mee but nothing has yet happend in this Countrey to make mee desierous of leaving it but if I could doe y^u any service none would bee more ready to take a Jorney to London than my Self, my Boy is soe delighted wth the present y^u sent him that he says he will drink y^r health for ever & indeed he & his Sis^r never doe mis it a day, I think wee are much quieter here than at London w^{ch} makes mee wish all my friends wth mee I shall expect in a little time to hear some news of y^r La^{ps} I am sure none wishes y^r Happynes more than I doe who am

Dear Madam

Y^r La^{ps} faithfull Humble Ser^t

A. COURTENAY.

[P.S.] S^r W^m & my litle ones are y^r La^{ps} Humble Ser^{ts} & I am the same to Lady Bab & beg the favour of y^r La^{ps} to get a sight of the bed as y^u mention w^{ch} I think must be a penyworth & if y^u think it soe I shall bee oblidged if y^u will buy it for me & will returne y^u the money."

1714, Oct 17th. Lady Anna Eleanor Shirley to the same. From Lichfield. Franked by John Cotes, and addressed "This for M^{rs} Shirley att the Earl of Abingdon's in S^t James Square—London." The seal on this letter represents an amorino springing off the ground to catch a winged heart.

"Dear nece,

I should not a been so long silant, but that my sister Bar[bara] writing, I belived y^u wold loke upon it the same, and I had nothing more to tell y^u, but what she did, I am extremly well pleas'd y^u like being att L^d Abingdon's, for I dont question but it will be much to y^r advantedg, for non more sencerely wishes y^r happynes, than my silf.

My Brother & Sister, & nece, & my silf, was att the assamble, we dined at Lady Pies; she inquier'd after y^u, as did M^{rs} Willmot, we danced, & ther was most of the best company ther, M^{rs} Coten says M^r Nate Corsen enquiars much after y^u, & his elder brother drinks y^r health to him. I hear M^r Pagit desires to make great Cort to y^u, so that he will follo y^r Brothers maxim, in not taking on[e] deniall. By what I can hear y^u will have great store of admi[r]ers; I can give y^u noe account of Repton, yett, it is much as it was when y^u was last hear. M^{rs} frances bagot is just com hear to the Race, in hopes of her loves Company i sepos, to dance, but she will i fear be balked for ther will be tow ball's, & we shall goe to M^r Chettings [Chetwynd's?], tho he desines to envit all upon the race; & has musick com from lester, & has lad out 20 pound in swettmets & hiered the town hall, i am in hast, & wish y^u can read this sad [s]croll, i am

Y^r most Affe: Aunt & Servent,

AN: ELL: SHIRLEY.

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[P.S.] My Brother Ler : gives his sarves to yⁿ, & all the rest of y^r relations hear, & with me wishes yⁿ much devershon att the Corenation, & hopes yⁿ will not be uneasy att y^r not being wellcom to the Pellmell, for when they Com to Consider they will soon Chang ther minds ; my sarves to madamasell & Mr Gillbo."

1714, Oct. 31st. The Dowager Countess of Arran to the same. Unaddressed.

"I hope Deare Madam you had my letter I sent you before you came to town, & having not heard from you a good while, I ca'nt forbear inquiring thus after you since y^r coming to London, where I hope you have been well, I dought not but of y^r being very easy at my L^d Abington's, where I hear you are, but yet cannot but be sorry at the occasion, of leaving y^r grandfathers house, before a good Husband brought you to one off y^r own, where I hope in due time you will be haply placed, having now undoughtedly many good offers in y^r choice, & that you will accept of some [one] of them before long, w^{ch} is the best settlement y^r friends can wish you. The town now is very intertayning, & I hope you have by this time gott of in some measure y^r malancholy, for the unfortunate losse w^{ch} is not to be recalled, I shall extreamely reioyce to hear of y^r well faire, being a very true freind of y^{rs}, & in all things very much

Deare Niece,

Y^r Affectionat humble servant,

D. ARRAN."

1715, Aug. 17th. Rev^d Walter Horton to the same. Dated in the Cathedral Close of Lichfield and unaddressed.

"Most Honoured Madam

Permit me to address myself to you this day, and even with extasys, & transports of joy to congratulate your having compleated the twenty first year of your age. It was my happiness to dedicate you to the Christian Religion, and it is a mighty satisfaction to me, that you are as much distinguished by your Piety, as by your birth, & quality, & I have with unspeakable pleasure reflected upon that truly noble Idea of Religion, which is so eminently conspicuous in you, which sits as it were in a glorious triumph in your brest, with all the passions in subjection about her, & with all that lustre that a sweet disposition, & excellent sense, & a most graceful amiable Personage, can endear, & recommend. This, Madam, will command esteem, & inhance your Value amongst all that have the honour to know you. This will revive the brightest Images of your Illustrious Ancestors, for the Ferrerses are renownd in our Annals for their generous favours to the Church, as well as for the vigorous Endeavours to maintain the liberty of their Country. May you live many many years. & inherit the Virtues with the fair estates of your Great Predecessors, may you have a most sure, but an exceeding late most blessed Immortality. May you be blest with a noble sweet Companion worthy of you, & may your Children succeed you in your fortunes, may all that prosperity attend you which your own good heart can desire for your self, are the constant & ardent Prayers of

Honoured Madam

Your most devoted & most humble Servant

WALT: HORTON."

1715, Aug. 19th. M^{rs} Katherine Ward to the same. Unaddressed.

Dear Madam,

This being the Anniversary of your La^{sp}'s Birth Day, the same which brings you to the possession of your honourable Estate, & inheritance, I

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think it My Duty to congratulate y^r La^{sp} upon the same, with My Most sincere wishes for your health, & happiness, Long Life, & good Days, & the best of Husbands, when you think fitt to alter your station, together with all other enjoyments your own heart can wish, or this world can afford you. I doubt not Madam but this is a day of great rejoycing amongst all your La^{sp}s friends, & honourable relations. And we for our parts, according to the utmost of our poor capacitys have endeavour'd to participate with you as much as it was possible at so remote a distance, upon the Joyful accation. Sir Edward Littleton vissits us frequently, & M^r Ward tells him sometimes that your La^{ps}, & Lady Barbara would make My Lord Newport, & himsele the best of Ladys, & if the Heavens have so great a blessing in store for Staffordshire, how should we rejoyce? to have so good Neighbours, & the satisfaction of seeing your La^{sp}e placed so near as within 6 or 7 Miles of each others seat. I have never had a Letter from your La^{sp} since that I wrote in obedience to your Commands concerning My Masters Will, & after that I wrote to Mademoisell to enquire after your La^{ps} health, hearing you were indisposed, but have never heard from her, which I am very much concern'd at, I hope as soon as this comes to hand Your La^{sp} will honour me with a Line, for nothing is a greater pleasure to me than to hear from you often, nor nothing would be a greater trouble than to think I was forgotten by your La^{sp}. Be pleased to present my Humble Duty & service to Lady Barbara, & the rest of the Ladys, & I beg of you to accept of more than be expressed from

Dear Madam

Y^r La^{ps} Most obedient & most faithful

Humble Servant,

KATH: WARD.

[PS.] M^r Ward is your La^{ps} Most Humble Servant, & we beg you will please to give our services to Mademoisell.

"Upon 11th of July last '89 I was at M^r Wrights of Loughborough who was a Servant of M^r Ferrers of Walton for some time, & did travel with him beyond Sea, both in France, & Holland, he told me that Esq. Ferrers had a farne in Holland with a good House upon it, which he had been wth him at it, & it was called by the Name of Lows Downes, about seven Miles from the Hague in Holland.—JOHN CODDINGTON."

This I found in an account book of M^r Wards, & believing it might be of service to your La^{sp}, I have transcrib'd it."

[1716], [Feb.] 22nd. Lady Anna Bertie to the same. Dated as below and addressed "To M^{rs} Sherly att a house next Door to the Dyall in Charles Street near S^t James Square; London."

"This is to beg dear M^{rs} Sherley & Lady babiays pardon for not waiting on you on mounday morning but my father was att home by himself and I could not have the face to ask him to give me leave to come to you but according to my promise will not faile to give you a full and true account of my journey to Oxford and my proceedings their, my commpny in the Coach was ane old goutay man and his man and his maide the old man preteniged great love to me, so you mus think I was mighty happy, so when I came into Oxford the furist thing I sawe and heard was K—y how [who] told me that my Lady norrise [Norreys] was very angrey that I should come to Oxford without and invet[at]ion from her, but when I saw my Lady shee told me shee was mighty glad to see me and that I was mighty wellcome to her house, but she sad that I made her very dull, I put her so much in mind of my sister Nelly that I doe not much mind what was saide afore; all the Oxford scolsr

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aske if I am not a kin to Mr^s Elnore Bertie for they never saw too so like in thear lives. This day I was att the Theater to see my lord Aron chose and all the Cry I hear is Aron [Arran] & Ormond for ever & Down with the round heads, and treason hollied in the streat from mornning to night so that you must think I am got into a very vile town. I beg my humble service to Lady bab and I beg her pardon I did not pay her for my head but upon my word I never thought on it till I came to weichem but I shall be in London in less then a forngight or I will send the mony by the furis[t] opuertunety but pray make a very handsome excuse for me, I have a great Deale to say to you but durst not turst itt in this paper, I did not get out of London till verry late so that I did not come into Oxford till darke night and I was in great Danger of breaking my night, I hope dear Mr^s Sherley [you] will be so kind as to send me word when you are my lady, and if you can give favours I hope you will laye one by for me and some bride cake for you know what a great lover I am of plumb cake I had this day the happiness of seeing young Mr Counton who I ham mightly in love with, I hope you will find out what is meint in this letter but you know what a very good speller I am, so that I will conglude Dear madam your faithfull frind
and humble serveint
to command

A. BERTIE.

my sister deisirs her humble service to you I have not time to write to aney body afore twlef a Clock att night, pray derickt for me att my Lady norrisse near the Theater in Oxford

Oxford the 22 twelf att night."

[1715], March 5th. Lady Dorothy Cotes to the same. Dated at Lichfield and addressed "For the R^t Hon^{able} the Lady Compton next door to Mr Massy's Wachmaker in Charles Street near St James's Square; London."

Dear Neice,

There is no Change of fortune happens to you wherein I cannot but take a part having allways had so sincere a Concern for you. And therefore must beg leave to congratulate with you on your entering into the happy Estate of Mattrimony; and as you have all the Prospect of happiness any of your freands can desier so I sincerly wish you all the Injoyments this World can aford.

Your Unkell desires his humble Sarvice to you wishing you all happiness & would have write to you on this subject but, thought it would be less trouble to you to put it in mine; all mine are your humble Sarvants and

I am Dear Niece

Your Affec. Aunt & Humble Sarvant,

DOROTHY COTES.

[P.S.] I desier my humble Sarvice to your Lord thou[gh] unknown."

[1716], March 6th. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Un-addressed.

I have this day heard Dear Madam that y^u are entered into the State of Matrimony & cannot omit taking the first opertunety of wishing y^r La^{ps} all imaginable Joy & Happynes as I think y^u have reison to propose to y^r self from the good Character w^{ch} is soe generally given of my Lord Compton & I hope he justly deserves it for I am sure none hes a truer

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Value for y^r La^{ps} then. I have, I believe y^u are at this time much taken up wth Company soe will tyer y^u noe longer but to assure y^u I am

Dear Madam

y^r La^{ps} Most affec. & Obedient Humble Ser^t,

A. COURTENAY.

[P.S.] S^r W^m is y^r La^{ps} Most Humble Ser^t & wishes y^u much Joy & we both beg leave to Joyne in the same to my L^d Compton. Nany begs y^u will accept of her Humble service & good wishes."

[1716], March 10th. Catherine Venables, daughter of Sir Robert Shirley, to the same. Address torn.

"My waint of heart (Madam) hendered me writing & I had as soon as I heard, to have wished y^u ioy no boddy dus it more harttly (for y^r father and mother sack) I most allwas have a kindnes for y^u and should be glad if it was in my power to searvie y^u. I am much concerned att the disputs betwine y^u, and y^r grandfather and his anger, he is your father[']s father, and for his sack bair it all as well as y^u can and hid[e] his packen [?] passion] as much as you can for his sack and y^r own as it may as lettell be knon as can be in the famally y^u are now in, he is old, and so I am I hope y^u will exquise this impertignences, and believe me to be

Dear Madam

Y^r affect : [great] Aunt & humble searvant,

C. VENABLES.

[P.S.] My sarvis to L^d Compton."

[1716 ?], April 3rd. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Unaddressed.

"I am very much oblidded to Dear Lady Compton for her letter at a time that I am senceable y^u were so much taken up wth Company the remembering a friend at soe great a distance at that time was an addition to the favour but I doe asure y^r La^{ps} y^u could not have bestowed it upon one who has a truer Value for y^u than my self, I was very glad to hear by a letter from S^r W^m that y^r La^{ps} iniows y^r health & hope y^u will long Continue to doe soe, I have bin very ill of my old comyanion the Collick w^{ch} very often returnes upon mee, this place is very dull at present haveing noe Company & y^r La^{ps} knowing something of my temper may sopose mee to be a little spleenatick therefore I will tyer y^u noe longer wth this dull scrall but asure y^u I am,

Dear Madam

Y^r La^{ps} Obedient Humble Ser^t

A. COURTENAY."

[1716], April 8th. Lady Anna Bertie to the same. Addressed "To the Right Honbl^e Lady Compton next Door to the Dyall in Charles Streat near S^t James Squir—London."

"Madam,

I received the honour of your L^{dsp} Letter & should have return'd thanks for it before this time had I not been Confined to my bed for above this Week by a feaver wich I am now much better of but I have a great Pain in my head, I wish this Place afor'd[ed] any thing to make a Letter aney wayes acceptable but all the talke att prasint is of a very od Weding wich has lately happned hear, tho you do not know the Lady I cannot help giving you an account of, and am Sure did y^u know her you must be of my Mind that nothing that weres petticoates need [dispair of a husband, She is a bout three score & has nether beauty witte nor good humour to recommend her she is of a make large enough for the Grand Senior. Standing one lucky hour att her

Window thear past by a genttelman about the same age who casting hies eyes upwards beheld this Queen of Beauty & att this time was taken wth Such a fluttring att his heart that he could not rest till he had Broke his mind to her and he soon found releif, for theay said Matri-mony in a week and hethertoo think themselves they [are the] happiest Couple in the Kings Dominions, God keep them so say I. My Father desiens for London next week but I am a frad I shall no[t] come wth him tho' my cheafe Beasness is to pay my duty to y^r Lad^{sp} this Place Grows extreemly plesint, I will not tyer y^u any furdur att this time then to assure you I am Madam

wth all respet y^r L^{dsp}

most obliged humble

Servient to Comand

A. BERTIE.

I hope this will find my L^d & y^r L^{dsp} in good helth my sister desiens her humble service to y^r L^{dsp} & wishes you all the joy & happines y^u can desier.

I should have maid a excuse for the Length of this but that y^r L^{dsp} was so kind to Desier me to use the same fredome, w^{ch} is a Command I very readily obey."

[1716?], May 8th. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Dated at Powderham and unaddressed.

I am extreemly obliged to Dear Lady Compton for the favour of her letter & Picture w^{ch} I shall sett a very great value on haveing so true a respect for the originall & Sr W^m tells mee he thinks it is very like, I should not have bin soe long w^{thout} returning my thanks for it but have bin soe very ill wth the Colick in my Stomack & Cramp in all my limbs that for some time I could not hold my pen to write a letter & being soe well acquainted wth y^r La^{ps} good humore makes mee hope y^u will excuse it, I am very glad y^u soe well escaped the robbers. I think those who stay late at the Park have very great Courage, I think my L^d Torrington was very charitable in leaving an Estate to one of soe ancient a Famely & had so little before, my Daughter Nany is very senceable of the Honnor y^r La^{ps} does her in remembering her in all y^r Letters & is very often wishing she could wait on y^u to thank y^u for it her self she begs y^r La^{ps} will accept of her Humble service & I fear I have tyerd y^u soe will onely asure y^u I am very faithfully

Dear Madam,

Y^r La^{ps} Most Obedient Humble Ser^t,

A. COURTENAY.

[P.S.] Sr W^m is y^r La^{ps} Most Humble Ser^t & wee both Joyne in the same to y^r Lord."

1716, June 23rd. To Lord and Lady Compton from the Rev^d Walter Horton. Dated in the Cathedral Close of Lichfield. The signature has been cut off.

"My Lord, & Lady,

My sickness hath prevented me from doing my self the honour to congratulate your thrice happy espousals, but having a little recovered the use of my hand, permit me to wish you all that lasting joy, that sweet consolation, that inviolable friendship that can possibly attend so Hoïble, so solemn, so sacred an engagement.

I cannot but with the highest satisfaction reflect upon the promising Consequences of this blessed union, when I duely consider that both your familys make the brightest figures in our English Annals.

The Comptons for a long succession of Ages have been celebrated in other nations as well as in our own, for their gravity & steadiness, for

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their wisdom, prudence, & valour, & our late Gracious Sovereign when she summond your Lordp to the House of Peers discern'd in your Person the Illustrious Virtues of your Noble Ancestors, & you rarely qualifiyd to assist her in perplext & difficult times.

The Ferrers & Shirleys were of old Great Patriots of their Country & your excellent Lady is descended from them both & is as such distinguished by her Virtues as by her high & truly noble extraction, the humility, & aimable charming Sweetness of her temper will every day appear most lovely in your L^d sight.

That your many many years may glide smoothly on in Peace, that you may be left with a numerous offspring to transmit you illustrious qualifications to Posterity, are the constant dayly Prayers of My Lord & Lady.

Your Honours

Most devoted very humble Servant."

1716, Sept. 25th. Hon. Henry Shirley "To The Right Hon^{ble} Lady Compton att her Seat att Compton in the Hole Northamptonshire."

"Dear Niece

I am at a Stand how to begin or what to touch upon, so great a Stranger am I to Diversion as you may judge by the Sequel; when the Compass of 2 Acres confines my greatest Promenade, tho' Boundless my thoughts. Should I tell you I am desperately in Love, 'tis probable tell me it is common, But should I tell you with whom I dare say I may justify my self, if Philosophy is no a riddle, & that Beautifull Objects were not made to move the Senses. I have lived since I saw you so much upon Ideas that I am almost Ærial, & could wish not almost but altogether, could I but breath[e] that refreshment in a Vapour that might be agreeable to Lady Betty Compton. You may think me Romantick, But were you as sensible as my self of what I can (tho' a Paradox) term nothing but insensibility, I am sure your good nature could not but pity me. I have you know the great task to get over, the perswading some to return to their Reason who expect that men without their senses should live by their wits, & whats [more] work without their Liberty. I am so much a Heterodox man in the principles of modern Toryism, that I cannot write of Politicks without thinking that some men are Conjurers to compound others when stated rules in one Reign are reversed in another, all I believe is that I scarce can believe anything that is reported But what I have better grounds for then some imagine. I believe I shall whip up att last to prove my younger Brother not older then myself, which I find to be necessary, & then I will try what Lady Betty will hear from me; which as it is a thing of the last consequence I think ought to be proved according to law. And then I think to thunder Don Diego a Political March who by what I can understand has trim'd his weather cock Conscience to another Point of the Compass. I am very buisy with diverting my self some hours with the Camœnian Muses, & others with my Lord Chief Justice Cook's Crab-stick upon Littleton in the Character of Jacobs Modern Justice. I have been so witty since I visited this Mad House that I almost want a new Petticoat my Muses Cloathing is worn so thread bare & so homely that truly its scarce becomes my Modesty to tell the truth were I not a Poet, & much out att the Heels for want of High Church Hereditary Right. I hope you will not be long before you come to Town 'till when Adieu from y^{rs} Entirely

Service to my Lord

And bright Lady Betty &c."

H. SHIRLEY.

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1716, Sept. 30th. Jane Countess of Northampton to the same. Addressed "To the Right Hon^{ble} Lady Compton."

"Since we was to part with my Dear Daughter (w^{ch} I do assure you was with great regret on my side), I was mighty glad that you had so fine a day for travaileing; I hope you found L^d Tamworths family all well, & that you got away from thence in good time, that you might perform y^r journey with ease & get into Compton before it was dark.

My L^d sends you his blessing, & we both desire the same to L^d Compton; & to both return thanks for y^r kind vissitt. The seeming satisfaction you showed here, was I do assure you a very real one to me, & I do promiss Dear Lady Compton, that as long as she dose give me that encouragement, there is no opertunity I won't improve to give prooffs, of my real affection to my Dear Son; w^{ch} would be motive en^d for my kindness to you, but the addition of y^r own meritt engages me dully to be

Your most affectionate Mother,

J. NORTHAMPTON.

[P.S.] All y^r B^{rs} & Sis[ters] presents there servises, so doth aunt Whittle."

[1716?] Lady Barbara Shirley to the same. Undated and unaddressed.

"Dear Neece,

I believe y^u will be glad to know, how my brother's affair goes, therefore this is to let y^u [know] this last monday he went to Staunton, to aske my father's consent; & also to see w^t he would give him in present. He gave him his consent, he told him if he could get her, but did not believe he could, & told him he would give him a mentenance, but would not name w^t. When he had dun talking with my brother he went & told my Ly who was very much against it as y^u may easily emagen; but to put the better face on it; she told him he was very much in the rong to consent to it; for that he might have 20000*l*. with him considering the prospect he had of being Heir, & at last so per-swaded my L^d that he was against; the w^{ch} my brother being enform'd by those that hard the disput, he got a horseback & came a way without seeing my L^d Least he should for bid him, & yesterday he was to acquaint M^{rs} Lister with my L^d answer, the w^{ch} she is so well satisfied with that she has give[n] farder assurances that she will have him, & he has got a Lazance; and the mesanger that brings this to Northampton is sent for a ring; so we hope to have it accomplished very soon. Sis[ter] Catherin is now at Staunton but is to go soon in to Chesshir, one may easily believe she has no very pleasent time their now. My brother Cotes is gone to Wood Cote, w^{ch} place we have reason to think will soon be his for his father declines visable every day. I hope if y^u go to Compton we shall see y^u here in y^r way their, this being a good distance to make y^r dining place. I believe y^u will not see my brother & sister Tam; for they think it not covenant to lie out, & y^u know it is to fare to com back at night all here are y^r servants, & none more so than her that is

Y^r affec: Aunt & Servant

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] Pray give our service to L^d and Lady Nor[thampton] & all the other Lady, & also to L^d Compton."

1734, May 14th.—Lady Penelope Compton to the Countess of Northampton, "att Castle Ashby." Dated at Dover Street.

"... we have been tonight very much alarm'd with a Fire in Albemarle street . . . it happen'd to be of the other side of the

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way next Bond street, so that our house was not in any danger, but seeing it so near was very terrible, for it burnt very feirce two houses intirely down before they could get any water, it began I think they say in one Mr Cantillions who was quite burnt before it was discovered and they say it was by his reading in Bed but there are so many reports one can't tell what is certain; it was very near Mr^s Shirley which in her condition is very bad but they had no great damage and she sends word she is very well to day; we were a Sunday to see L^d Compton at Fulham so that I can now have the pleasure of sending your Lady^{sp} word that he is extreamly well; S^r John Rushout is come to town again we are just going to dine at Bloomsbury and so many of our Friends has been so kind in enquireing after us this morning that I have not time to add any more than to assure dear L^{dy} Northampton that I am

L^{dy} Margaret presents
her service to you &
we both beg the same to
my B[rothe]r and all Friends."

Your Lady^{sp}s Affec: Sister &
Humble Servant
PEN: COMPTON.

1734, July 14th.—Lady Anne Compton, "To The R^t Hon^{ble} the Countess of Northampton at Tamworth." In a child's handwriting.

" Madam

I hope this will find my Lord & your Ladyship safe and well arrived to Tamworth where I wish with all my heart to be with you. Thank God we are all very well Lady Charlotte desired me to join her humble duty with mine to Dear Pappa & Mamma I humble beg your Ladyship will be so good [as] to give our Services to Lady Betty & Mr Compton & pray remember us kindly to Lady Jane. I am

Madam y^r Ladyships
Most Obedient Servant
& Dutifull Daughter

ANNE COMPTON."

1734, Augt. 17th. Lord Compton to the same "at Castle Ashby in Northampton-Shire — by Ashby [Post-]Bagg." In a child's handwriting.

"Dear Mama

I wish your Ladyship a great deal of Joy of your Birthday, wishing you may see a great many of them, I hope you will all be very merry. I will be as merry here as possible. There was a Gentleman came from my [Dowager] Lady Northampton's to day, and says she is better than she has been. Pray give my Duty to my Pappa and my Service to Mr Compton, Lady Betty and my sisters.

I am,

Madam

Your most Dutiful son

JAMES COMPTON."

1734, Augt. 19th.—Lady Penelope Compton to the same. Dated at Bracknell and unaddressed.

"If I had not been indebted to Dear Lady Northampton for an obliging Letter, this Day [being her Birthday] would have claimed a remembrance. . . . I did not doubt but you had a good deal of company, betwixt receiving and returning Visits, I fancy it was great pleasure to the old Lady Chester to have an opportunity of meeting y^u for she used to be very hearty and cheerful with her acquaintances; poor Lady Gore is indeed I doubt in a very bad way for before I left London Lady Gainsbrough said she expected to hear of her death

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every post, it is a great deal of pity, especially since you say he is so much reclaimed that he should be left a Widower again so soon . . . tother day I saw Mrs Vansittart who said that the last time they heard of her she was much better; she is a neighbour to us here about 11 Mile off, and was so obliging to come to see us, as did also L^d & L^y Arran and L^{dy} E. Butler who are about the same distance too, Lady Nassau Paulet is within two Miles so that your Lady^{sh} finds we have some company, but excepting those that we knew before none has come which I am mighty glad of for [we] was not at all desirous of makeing new acquaintances here; nor of having many Visits, for [we] did not think it worth while to keep on our Horses whilst we were out of town not haveing much for'em to do I am very sorry for poor Mr^s Crofts for she will be a very great loss to the school it was indeed a terrible accident and the most extraordinary too that ever was heard on."

1734, Augt. 24th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Northwick.

"Dear Madam,—I should have writ by the return of the Person that brought the Venison to have return'd your Lady^{sh} and my Lord a great many thanks for it it was extream good, and this day [I] shall treat S^r John Dutton with some of it; the judges dined with us on Wednesday in their way home after finishing their Circuit, Tuesday S^r John is obliged to attend the Chusing of a Mayor at Evesham & Wednesday we go into Buckinghamshire, I shall first go to judge Denton's where after I have stay'd a Week or 10 days shall go to Tring, for about as long a time. Mr Sandys comes here to go along with us. I hope we shall have good weather, for [we] propose going to see L^d Cobham's which I have heard great talk of, I am very sorry to hear of the Misfortune of Dr Croft's Sister, I dont know whether L^d Compton is at Asby this Bartholomew time but whereever [he is] I hope [he is] very well, I beg the favour of my humble service to my B[rothe]r L^y Betty & the young Ladys, S^r John desires his also. This morning he had a Letter from my B[rothe]r Cha[rle]s at Lisbon, he and his Family were all very well my two Little Girls are mighty well, Betty at this time at my Elbow & begs her respects, indeed she bestows a great deal of her Company upon me which while I am alone is very acceptable, the small pox is a great deal in the town & tho a good sort yet I take all the Care I can it shou'd not come to us, I heartely wish it over as I do with all your family, it would be great Comfort to you and every thing that would be so is always most sincerely wished by

Dear Lady Northampton

Your most Affectionate

humble Servant

A. RUSHOUT."

1734, Sept. 7th. Nicholas Guillibean to the same. Dated at Fulham and addressed outside to the Earl of Northampton at Castle Ashby.

"My Lady,—My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. . . . as for Mr Crofts family it is still managed by his Sister in Law. . . . he intended to have his own Sister Ward but I hear that she has a very bad State of health. . . . her death is a great loss to him and to the whole School."

No date. The same to the same. Unaddressed.

"My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. . . . Mr^s Loundes came here Yesterday to see his Lord^{sh} and found them very well. I have ask'd Mr Leach who is Mr Crofts head Usher if he would

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go with his Lord^{sh} to Oxford, he being a Student of that place but as it will not be till the 14th of next Month he cant possibly leave the School."

1734, Sept. 17th. Elizabeth Rolleston to the same. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"Madam,

. I am overjoyed to hear that your La^{pp} my Lord & the dear pretty Ladys are in perfect health, I wish you a safe journey to Compton & a Continuance of that happiness there and in all other places. I have follow'd Doctor Colis's directions & I have found I thank God a great benefit by them & (under God) I owe this to your kind procuring his advice for me, May God reward you for this & all the other benefits I have been Constantly receiving from y^a ever since I had the honor to be known to you without which (in all humane appearance) I shoud have been a Miserable Creature, tis time I repeat my acknowledgements in every letter so they are still repetitions but how can a gratefull heart like mine so sensible of my unworthinoss & your great Condescention be able to do otherwise."

1734, Sept. 28th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Dated at Castle Ashby.

"My Lady,—My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health, His Lord^{sh} presents his Duty to my Lord and to your Lady^{sh} and Services to the Ladies. I had just now a letter from M^r Rawlins in which he tells me that he has taken a place in next Mondays Coach so proposes to wait upon My Lord on Wednesday Morning for the Coach has done flying. M^r Crofts Sister in Law is this week return^d to London, & She that manages the family now is a Cozen of M^r Croft her name is Turenne. She is pretty elderly but seems to be a good Manager and very civil to all the Gentlemen, and as for the Table it is kept in the same Manner as usual."

1734, Oct. 8th. The Same to the Same. Dated and addressed as the last.

"My Lady,—My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sh} keeps free from a cold altho they are pretty much about still. My Lord has drunk but little Malt drink this Summer for it was but seldom to his liking. I mention this because I have not heard M^r Croft speak of any wine he had receiv^d for My Lords use, but often calcs for some of Lord Goring's wine."

1734, Oct. 9th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Northwick and unaddressed.

. [I] am sure it woud have been one of the most agreeable parts of our ramble if I could have waited on my Brother and You, but our time was much streightned for what we did and besides had the disadvantage of very bad weather great part of the time, it was particularly unlucky all the time I was in the neighbourhood of Stow, for tho I did go to L^d Cobhams Gardens it was impossible to see any more than that it appeared very large & great Variety; but it seems placed in a very deep dirty Country, when I went to Tring 'twas rather better weather, but was engaged to dine abroad so many of the few days I stayed there, that I was in some fear least I shoud not get an oppertunity to see the new Obeliskt and Temple which M^r Gore has built in his Park since I was last there, which woud have been great pitty they are both so extreamly neat & handsome, I think he cant find much more to do at Tring, in my opinion he might quite have finished for it realy is a very agreeable fine place, the leaving that was great disadvantage to going

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directly to poor little Harrow where [the Dowager] Lady Northampton was obliged to send away part of her own family to make room for Sr John & I for a few days. I found her much better then when I left her, that Air I believe very good & is a place always agreed with her ; at my return Home I found Betty very well but poor Nanny has a terrible cough, which I believe contributes to keeping her weak, for she yet makes very little use of her feet."

1734, Oct. 12th. Nicholas Guillibeu to the same. Dated at Fulham, and addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health His Lord^{sh} presents his Duty to My Lord and to Your Lady^{sh} and Services to the Ladies. Mr Humes brought My Lords frock and Breeches this Morning and the Hatter has also sent a Hatt. His Lord^{sh} choose[s] to have it it laced, with an open lace."

1734, Oct. 13th. The same to the same. Address torn off. Dated at Fulham.

"My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sh} receiv^d a visit Yesterday from my Lady Cardigan and their two Daughters at my House my Lord being there (for it was Holy Day) : My Lords Pocket Money is all spent and his Lord^{sh} desired me to supply him with more so that I have let his Lord^{sh} have ten Shillings"

1734, Oct. 22nd. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated in London.

. . . . I heard to-day from Fulham that Lord Compton was pure well. Lady Dow[age]r Northampton has had a little of the Gout Lady Jane [Compton] was in Town and dined with me to day Sir John Dolben's son has had the small pox in the most favourable manner the Princess of Orange went away yesterday. Dr Tessier & the Queen's Nurse is gone over with her, it is generally said that the King of Prussia is dead, but not to be notified till after the Birthday, least it should eclipse some of the Finery every body that has been in the Air to-day complains extremely of the sharpness of it, such severe frosts beginning so early is a dismal prospect of a very long Winter, but in the Country you are much less sensible of the badness of it than in town"

1734, Oct. 24th. Nicholas Guillibeu to the same. Addressed to the Earl "at Compton Vinate—Warwick Shire." Dated at Fulham.

Lord Compton continues in very good health and sends his Duty.

1734, Oct. 26th. The same to the same. Dated and addressed as the last.

Lord Compton continues in very good health and received his Papa's letter last night. The breaking up [at his school] will be about the 12th of December.

1734, Oct. 27th. Lady Penelope Compton to the same. Dated at Bracknell and unaddressed.

. . . . "we are still very well satisfied with our little Habitation, for whenever there is a fine day we make shift to get out of doors which agrees mighty well with us both, and L^{dy} Margaret has not had the least cold our near neighbours are most of them going soon to town. L^{dy} Preston is already gone and Mrs. Skipworth goes tomorrow & those we used to see pretty often, and Mrs. Prade intends going in a bout a week."

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1734, Oct. 22nd. Nicholas Guillebeau to the same. Dated and addressed as his last.

The writer reports that Lord Compton continues in very good health and presents his Duty.

1734, Nov. 2nd. The same to the same. Unaddressed. To the same effect.

1734, Nov. 5th. The same to the same. Dated at Fulham and addressed to the Earl at Compton Viniate.

"His Lordship continues thank God in very good health, only his hollow Tooth has felt a little uneasy these 4 or 5 days but since I have stopped the hole with a grain of Mastick it has been easseyr"

1734, Nov. 7th. The same to the same. Dated and addressed as the last.

The writer reports that Lord Compton continues in very good health and presents his Duty.

1734, Nov. 18th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Unaddressed.

"Many thanks for the Venison you now send me
I have had no private Letter [that] has mentioned Lady Suffolk's quitting her employ; I read it with surprise last post
Sr John was sent for last Monday in great hast to L^{dn} to poor Mr. Bouverie (a Young Gentleman he is Trustee for) who lay dying"

1734, Nov. 19th. Nicholas Guillebeau to the same. Address torn off. Dated at Fulham.

"I went yesterday to Mr. Wood and bespoke a coach to be here this day Sevnight, the same Coach Man that usd to drive your Lady^{sp's} family will go this journey, he said that they could not do with less than six Horses for the Roads in all likelieood will be very stiff; and that the Oxford Road will be the safest for to go by, Islip is but indifferent travelling even in Summer. We are to go to Stoken-Church the first day and bait at Beaconsfield, and the next day I believe that Wheatley will be the properest place to bait at, and so on to Woodstock"

1734, Nov. 21st. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated in Golden Square and unaddressed.

"The number of story's & contradictory reasons given for Lady Suffolk's removing from Court wou'd fill more than ordinary length of one of my Letters (& that generally is een long enough too) my own opinion is that it was her own desire to retreat, her health is bad & the confinement very great, & since her Lord's Death that she was out of danger of falling into his hands, I believe she has been desirous to have Liberty & a little more time at her own command. Others say that she was at Bath too often in company with Lord B——ke &c. & that it a thing agreed on [at] St James's that before the Norfolk congress was broke up she should be removed from thence. Lord Hobbard [Hobart] is to be immediately out, & people conjecture that many more are to follow but I believe nothing is yet done. Sr John Rushout who is gone out of town will be able to tell your Lady^p much more than I can, as also about Farinelli he having much more judgment in Musick. All I can say is I think he is charming. A Scholar of Mr Gates's, Beard, (who left the Chappell last Easter) shines in the Opera of Covent Garden & Mr Hendell [Handel] is so full of his Praises that he says he

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will surprise the Town with his performances before the Winter is over. I suppose you have heard that upon Mr^s Thompson's (Mr^s Dunch's Daughter) being so privately buried Mr Thompson has sent to have her Coffin taken up & open'd, upon which it is found she was murder'd. Sr George Oxenden owns the having given orders for her burying, & some people think he must stand a tryal to clear him self of the Murder, it at present occasions a great deal of talk, as does also Lord Falmouth's lying so long unburied. The Widdow refuses to do it, as does also the Heir, & they are all a going to law, his body is still at Mr Trefusis's where he was gone to make a visit when he died. Lord Sidney Beauclerk has the small Pox, it is hoped in a good way, but he will have no Physician, but Dr Mead who is they say in great concern about it—for it seems if he dies without Children the Dr is heir to 1000^l p añ. Lady Salisbury is come up to her youngest son who has the small Pox & in a very good way.

Lady Harcourt complains loudly that no one Lord of what is call'd the Country side has taken any notice of Lord Harcourt since his coming over, & that all the Court has paid him great Compliments both Lords & Ladys, & the Beautys of Richmond, Albemarle, Harvey, &c. —may she says go a great way to biass a young man who has not an inflexible heart. Lord Carteret is a Relation—L^d Litchfield a neighbour in the Country both in Town but have not been near him. if Lady Pomfrett sends to me I will do my self the honour to be your representative & perform your Commissions, as I shall any from dear Lady Northampton that is in the power of

your most affectionate

sister and servant

E. COMPTON.

I beg my humble
service to my Brother
& young Ladys."

1734, Nov. 28th. The same to the same. Dated in London and unaddressed.

. . . . "On Tuesday Evening I had the honour to represent your Ladyship at Pomfrets & [I] wish you joy of your God-son Thomas Fermor, he is like all the rest of her Children a very fine lusty one, & bawled most lustily at the time of his Christening, which they say is a good Sign your Partners were the Duke of St Albans & Lord Lovell, all by Proxy. The Duke in Town but excused his coming upon acc^t of Lord Sidney Beauclair's having the small-Pox & Lord Lempster [Leominster] stood for him; the other down in Norfolk, his B[rother] the Vice-Chamberlain Coke represented. Mr Fermor & Mr^s Fermor were there, no other company, but the other eight Children who were highly delighted by being all present. Lady Lempster is confined to her chamber by a hurt she had on her Leg by falling down as she was getting into her Coach; (as you desired I left 10 guineas). Lady Harcourt is confined by spraining her foot by falling down as she came out of the Opera-house; she is not yet able to perform the Ceremonys at Assembly but after Christmas designs to have one. The Dutchess of Dorset is extremely ill again, here in Town; she looked sadly when she came up. 'Tis said Lord Scarborough has positively refused to go into Ireland, & that the Duke of Devonshire who is now named, does decline it. Lord Godolphin's Gold Key (as Groom of the Stole) is given to Lord Pembroke, he was offer'd a Pension but that he generously rejected. There is sad to do amongst the Ladys at Court, several of them not so much as speaking to each other, unless it is (in plain English) flatly to contradict what each other has said. The Queen came yesterday morning out for the first time. I was this morning at

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St James's She is grown a good deal thinner in the face & paler than she was, but I think she abundantly better for it, & she says she thinks she has got quite rid of all complaints, but the Town says she has got a sore Legg which is very bad, but I dont know whether that is true. Lady Mary Sanderson has been very ill ever since I came to town, & complain'd of great pain in her arm 'tis now feared to be a Cancer. The Dowager (Newport) Lady Torrington is very ill at Bath with a dead Palsie. Lord & Lady Ranelagh don't come up to Town till Xmas. Lord Malton is made an Earl, they talk of some more as Lord Abergavenny (& one or two besides) which if so I think it very hard as he was the first Baron that the Patent for one of the youngest should be passed before his, & eight new Creations are talked on. I never heard them all & some I have forgott. Sr Wm Strickland, Mr Edgecomb, Sr Rowland Wynne are some of them. Lord Winchelsea desired I wou'd present his humble service to Lord Northampton, & begged he wou'd be so good as to let him know, if whilst you lived in your house in Grosvenor-street, you ever found any inconveniency by smelling of shores or any complaint that cannot be discovered in going to see a house without living in it. Coll Schutz being going to part with it, Lord Winchelsea has some thoughts of buying it, but before he enter'd upon a Bargain desired I would ask my Brother this Question and have his answer. Lady Betty Fielding lives with him, to take care of the little Girl, Mr Buncombe's Brother has written a Play & last night was the Poetts night, I was there & I think he had a prodigious full house, especially considering that the Town is not near so full as it will be after Xmas. a Play comes out now with great disadvantage for 'twas sadly acted, otherwise I think 'tis really a good Play, 'tis a very deep Tragedy, the name Junius-Brutus, & the Story the conspiracy of his two sons Titus & Tiberius & their deaths. I sent the Ducks this day se'n-night down to Ashby you see I now neither stand upon ceremony nor brevity, but [am] glad of all opportunitys of assuring [you] my Dear Lady Northampton that I am most sincerely

Your Affectionate Sister

I beg my most humble service to
both the Lords & 3 Lady's.

& humble Servant

E. Compton."

1734, Dec. 7th. The same to the same. Dated in Golden Square, and unaddressed.

. "Lady Anne Rushout sends me word her eldest Girl has been very ill, but now so much better she proposes being in Town before Ch'istm's. My Lady Dow[age]r Northampton & Lady Jane came on Munday, the last is extremely well as ever I knew her, but my Lady is quite confined to her Chair, [she has] very little or no pain with the Gout now, but her feet & Ancles [are] so swelled and weak she cannot sett them down to the Ground. Mr Desbouvrie is dead, [his family] sent a Messenger for Sr John Rushout last Saturday, but if he had come away post immediately he wou'd not have found him alive, he has left one Brother who is of Eaton School. Lady Masham died yesterday she had been long ill & in Doctor's hands, 'tis said she had great Riches, [she has] left only [an] Only Son & a Gran-Daughter about 7 year old who aiways lived with her. Poor Lady Salisbury has been in great Pain for her Son who since the small-Pox has had a bad Feavour, & so weak she much feared his recovery, but is now something better & I hope will do well, for she is vastly fond of him, & he has by every body an extraordinary good character; poor woman she looks mighty thin, but as Mr Cecill recovers so I hope will she too. L^d Oxford they

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say seemed to decline giving them sisters any trouble or law about the dividend of the D[uche]ss of Montagu's Riches but my Lord Morpeth is resolved to give them all the trouble he can so that they are still in suspence he promised the last Term to make his Plea & have it decided, now it is put off till the next [Term]. Mr Tryon seems to think he goes on successfully with his [Lawsuit], he is now gone down into Northamptonshire to the estate in dispute. Dr Kimberley who was in Town a few days is gone down with him. Coll: Bachwell is come up to Town & laid up hand & foot, [he] has had a most severe fitt of the Gout, but [is] much better in his stomach. I believe I never thought to tell your Ladyship how I was one day surprized at a visit that was made me, it was before I had been any where out of doors [and so soon] after my coming to Town, that I did not know who was in or out of Town or who was sick or well enough to come abroad, when in comes Lord Ferrars; I own I was a little surprised not knowing he was so well, he behaved very sedately [and] enquired much after your Ladyship & [your] family. I have seen him since at the Opera & [he] seems mighty well, he does not lie in Town but has his Lodgings still at Kensington. Lord Clarendon is also very well, & every where about; your neighbour still at Mrs French's Sr Jason I remember I heard them speak off when I was at Northwick. I think he is so unhappy in his behaviour no body cares to be much with him, but has Sr Harry Parker been baulked in his Amours & gone down again without a Lady? The Town has given Lord North one, they name Lady Lewisham, but I don't believe it is true, but London news you must take as I can pick it up. I never pretend to vouch for the veracity of it, but to my latest breath will affirm the truth of my being

Dear Madam,

Your most affection^t

Sister & Servant,

E. COMPTON."

1734, Dec. 12th. George Ballard to ——. Dated at Campden, and unaddressed.

"Rev^d & Honoured Sir!

Fearing you would think me unmindful of my promise, I have made bold to trouble you with a Note to inform you that I sent a Letter by the next Post to London for the Drawings; but as yet have received no answer. I fancy the Gentleman who has 'em, hath made a Tour into Scotland in pursuit of Curiosities, (for I hear he designed such a journey) which I imagine is the reason I have received no answer. I shall be highly pleased as soon as I receive the Drawings to pleasure my Lady Countess [Lady Northampton] with a sight of 'em: There being no Noble Family to which I owe a greater respect then those of Compton & Shirley. To the former for their great Loyalty & sufferings for K. Charles the first. To the later not only for their steady Loyalty to the same Prince: But for the great affection they have bore to the Study of Antiquities, as Sr Tho: Shirley & Sr Hen: Ferrers, an ancestor of my Lady Northampton's by the Maternal side; both which are highly Characteriz'd by Sir W. Dugdale in his Antiquities of Warwickshire. And I am infinitely pleased to find this noble & beloved Study of her ancestors to be lodg'd in her Ladyship. I suppose by the many Pedigrees that have been drawn of those worthy Families already, her Ladyships design is in a Historical way: And believing the Inscriptions on the Monuments in Campden Church may be usefull in such a performance, I have copied 'em & sent you; w^{ch} if you judge proper you may please convey to her Ladyship. I have sent no discriptions of the

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Monuments believing her Ladyship has seen 'em already web is all in great hast, from " etc.

1734, Dec. 19th. Lady Penelope Compton to the Countess of Northampton. Dated in Dover Street.

..... "We came hither on Tuesday and had a very good journey tho' I believe the roads every where this year are as bad as possible. I dare say you found them but very indifferent going to Northwick, you sent me word you was there last Moon, I am sorry to find the youngest Girl continues still so weak in her limbs, for not to be able to go yet I think is a sad thing, and really great pity for it was a very fine Child, the eldest I hear is got quite well again, and Sr John and Lady Anne [Rushout] proposes being in town in a few days, my [Dowager] Lady Northampton is still confined with the Gout [so] that I have not seen her yet, but they say she is free from pain and otherwise preety well only very lame, we saw Lady Betty and Lady Jane [Compton] the night we came and they are both very well, I hear the town is but empty but can't tell much of that yet for [I] have seen but few folks ner have not picked up any news, only I find every body seems charmed with Faranelli so that the Opera's are constantly crouded. Mr Gore and Lady Mary [Gore] don't come up till after Xmas and very soon after that we may expect the pleasure of seeing your Lady^{sp}, for you gave us hopes that you shou'd come a little sooner this year then usual; Lady Margaret [Compton] desires her humble Service to you and my Brother to whom I beg to joyn mine as also to Lord Compton and the Young Ladys and believe me

Dear Lady Northampton

Your Affectionate Sister &

Obedient Humble Servant "

[the Signature is torn off.]

1735, April 13th. Earl of Northampton to the same. Dated at Ashby and unaddressed.

"Before this reaches my Dearest Life you will have seen Dr Cotes, who will tell you how we go on here, & he will tell how our Affairs stand at Tamworth, which I think are in a much better condition than ever, at which I most heartily rejoice, & hope by this warning your Interest there will never be so hazarded again, & I can assure you our Northamptonshire friends now see, that their Victory here wou'd not have been so compleat had we not succeeded there too. Sir John Dolben & Dr Kimberley dined here yesterday, they both congratulate you, & Sir John who had not heard till I told him that you had taken his Son to a Play, & that he entertained you so well, & was much delighted himself, was very thankfull to you for your kindness to his Son, & mightily pleased at the relation, & which he said would be a better Cordial, than what the Dr had ordered for his Mother, who is in a bad state of health. I writ by Smith to L^d Middleton on friday, his horses not coming for him sooner, & at the same time to Kirkland, & your letters will come to him the same day. The Town Clerk is a sad fellow: which I suspected. I shall finish all here to be in Town on Friday or Saturday. I thought Lady Cath. had been satisfied about the 5^l. I am confident it is right, & 40^l being paid to Mr. Web, there is now due to her 10^l, & 20^l will be due to Mr. Web in July, which makes 70^l. Mr Davys has a brother & Sister with him, I have not seen him these 3 days. Mr Betty was here yesterday, he looks poorly. I pray God bless you & our Dear Children I am

My Dearest Life

Your Most Affectionate

NORTHAMPTON."

1736, March 1st. Richard Wycherley to the same. Dated at Walton upon Trent and unaddressed. A curious business letter from a bailiff or land agent. It begins and ends as follows:—

“ May it please y^r Lady ship

Mr Kirkland not coming to Walton for a considerable time after I came from Compton upon Acc^t of the waters being out (w^{ch} have like to have been the Occasion of several losing their Lives perticularly Abraham Yates & two Gentlemen who were thrown out of the boat into the river the Gentlemen sav^d themselves by Swimming & Abraham by a whip which was thrown to him) for which reason I only had opportunity of inquiring abo^t Dickinsons house who insisted upon forty Shillings a Year

My Wife seems to be very easy at present and give a helping hand towards a Livelyhood teaching two or three Girls to sow &^{ca} & I hope & dont doubt but if we have encouragment from all sides we shall do very well but if the reverse my Wife being a timorous Woman and not used to the Frowns of the World will I am afraid run upon some extream for which I should be sincerely sorry having took a good deal of pains hitherto to prevent any such thing.

She has sent for her Sister & so far as I can understand my Mother's story [her Sister] has send word She shall come. I think its a very imprudent Action but being poor and unable to do for her as she might expect I am obliged to yield up the Ghost tho sorely against my Will.

If there sho^d be anything in this Letter not pleasing to Y^r Ladyship I hope y^r Goodness will excuse me for I do assure Y^r Ladyship I have no design in me [to offend].

My humble duty Waits upon My Lord & y^r Ladyships Family.”

[1737], April 12th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same.

“ Dear Lady Northampton,

The Painter who worked for us at Northwich & Mr Gore at Tring, his Name is Wimpew he lives in Axe Yard Westminster his Price with us was 3 shill^s a day and no Victuals nor lodging but Mr Gore gave him his price & Victuals too, & now he seems to insist upon that. He is a very good workman and painted our House very well.”

1737, June 9th. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Bloomsbury Square and unaddressed.

. “ Poore Lady Anne [Rushout] fell into her usual misfortune last Tuesday the little thing was judg^d to have been a son; she desires me to present her service to you ”

Same date. John Marshall to the same.

. “ the Damask seete [settee?] will come by the next returne wth Oriss Lace and other Mettrials for making a pare of w[indow] Curtains and Vallands.”

1737, June 11th. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same.

. “ [I] am not surprized that the Consul [Charles Compton] should be desirous of the next Little-ones being so well answered for, and according to the old saying I heartily wish it might have all the advantages arising from so accomplished a God-Father's [Lord Compton's] looking into the Bason, which would be a great Prospect of all future happiness both to Father and Son.

Poor Lady Anne Rushout is very unfortunate that notwithstanding all her care and Precaution she could not prevent losing her little one, but she is now thank God as well as can be expected after it, but very weak, last Tuesday was an unlucky day for those mishaps, it happening also to

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Lady Carnarvon and Lady Talbot, but those two occasioned by Frights, one by having her Pocket-Picked at the Play-house & the other by Miss Talbot's falling down stairs, whereas Lady Anne had nothing of that nature that she could impute it too.

Lady Francys Nassau has owned her being married to Captain Elliott to the very great grief of my Lord Grantham, which is much encreased by his discovering also now that Lady Cowper had a great share in the carrying on of the affair, it makes many People think that these disappointments with the many losses in his Family will incline him to marry again, were the Widdowers as much enclined to do so as the Widows I think there could be no doubt of it. Lady Erwin is this morning married to Coll: Douglass, a Lady happening yesterday to dine in company with M^{rs} Nugent, & hearing Lady Erwin was to be married to day, very unluckily cried out she thought the Devil was in all Widows this year. She was sadly frightened when she found she had said such a Paw-word [*sic*]."

1737, June 21st. John Marshall to the same.

About furniture and materials the writer has forwarded.

1737, June 23rd. Peter Smaggett to the same at Castle Ashby. Dated "from the Cabinet in Frith Street Soho."

About furniture.

1737, July 2nd. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated Golden-square and unaddressed.

. . . . "Lady Erwins match had long been talked on but my Lord Carlisle was so much against it & gave so good reasons for being so, that I believe all her Friends wished it might have been prevented, (& perhaps when it is too late she may wish so too). I don't know whether it is the Gentleman you met at the D[uche]ss of Ancaster's, they say he is a very handsome man, very covetous & very positive & does already find great fault with her laying out too much money upon her House, & in her Dress; so that unless she has reserved some money in her own Power, 'tis thought she will not get much. She has been presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales & had a favourable reception, more than M^{rs} Townshend had of the King when she went to be so, upon having the place of one of the Dressers to the Princess of Wales, he positively refused seeing of her. Lady Albermale had a very narrow escape of her Life, after the Review was over, going to get into the Queen's Coach (she being in waiting) the mob threw her down, the Horses being very unruly she very narrowly escaped being run over"

1737, July 5th. Lady Penelope Compton to the same. Dated in Dover Street. The seal represents a Cupid holding a bow, and its motto is "TOST-OV-TARD."

. "Lady Margaret and self are very much obliged by my Erothers and your Ladys^{es} being so kind to desire it and whatever day next week you please to fix will be ready to obey your summons, and in order thereto shall send our things by the Carrier this week, as we have just now settled it with Lady Betty. Lady Anne Rushout is purely recovered S^r John and she went yesterday to Harrow, [she is] ordered to drink some waters that are near her there [at Highwood] which if they agree with her will determine them what time they shall stay there."

1737, July 7th. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated in Golden-square.

. my sisters in Doverstreet as well as my self will with great pleasure set out next Tuesday for Wooburn; where with your Ladyships Coach we only beg a chair that holds two and one saddle-horse, we proposing one of the Abigails & one of the Men to go in that, and the other footman on Horseback, & what we bring from London will then return by a Boy that comes along with Mr Woods Coach since the small-Pox has been amongst the Boys at Fulham School I am very glad Lord Compton was not gone back Lady Francys Bland is very happy in her eldest Sons being just recover'd of the small-Pox.

Lady Mary Tryon came last night to Town, & proposes setting out to morrow for Northamptonshire. She is grown pritty big. Mr^s Sandys is [glad] I think that she was not catched upon the Road, for [she] has been every day this fortnight in expectation of her Midwives coming up to Town (she was to have in the coach that returned from her son's burying, but a Lady in the Country happening just then to lye-in stopped her) to have gone the journey down with her, and on Monday last she was brought to Bed, the child was born alive but [is] not likely to live."

Same date. Peter Smaggett to the same. Unaddressed, and dated "From the Cabinet Warehouse in Frith Street Soho."

About furniture sent down to Ashby.

1737, July 12. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Harrow. "I was advised to drink some waters at Highwood-hill which I have constantly done ever since I came here I go out at 7 a clock and am about an Hour and q^r going there every morning they are reckoned of the nature of Tunbridge [water] I was yesterday to make a Visit to Mr^s Sandys who was brought [to bed] the Night after I came out of town the child lived 2 days, she is as well as can be expected. I hear [the Dowager] Lady Northampton & Lady Jane [Compton] are at Scarborough, Sir John Rushout was obliged to leave me on Sunday to go to Evesham where I am affraid he will meet with much trouble; some whom he thought his friends has deceived him & turned out the Recorder & made alterations in the Chamber. Lord Wilmington came to see me from Chiswick on Sunday."

1737, July 26th. The same to the same. Dated at Harrow and unaddressed.

. "the water I drink every Morning gets me a very good Stomach and agrees with me I am now as well in Health as ever I was in my life, go out very much in my Chair & Coach, but walking these steep hills is a little too much for me. I was yesterday to wait on L^d Wilmington he has engaged me to come again and dine wth him on Saturday, we propose leaving this place the 8 Aug: and going to Tring from thence make a short Visit to L^d & L^y Jersey before we get to Worcestershire. I shall spend great part of this Summer upon the ramble. I hear poor L^d Scarborough is extreemly ill & feared wont recover the Blow he got on his Head from the misfortune of being overturned in his Coach; L^y Salisbury sent to me to day but I think is not fixed at Bushy. I am very sorry for poor Mr^s Robison she certainly will be a great loss to her Daughters. I am glad Mr Stratford has had the good fortune to dispose of his Estate so well, I believe tis easier to find Sellers then Buyers especially where the purchase is large, I know several people that have been long endeavouring to dispose of Estates that can't do it."

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1737, Augt. 13th. Nicholas Guillibeaue to the same, at Castle Ashby. Dated Fulham.

"My Lady We are got to this place thank God very safe & well & in good time & His Lord^{sp} is not at all fatigued, we found all here in good health I am with submission" *etc.*

1737, Augt. 15th. M^{rs} M. Tryon to the same. Dated at Bulwick and unaddressed.

Proposing a visit and begging to be met at Wellingborough.

[1737, Augt.—.] Lord Compton to the same. Undated and in a child's handwriting.

"Madam,

I dont doubt the return of your Ladyships Birthday must give great delight to every one that has the Pleasure and Happiness to be acquainted with you, surely then it must give an inexpressible Delight to me and my sisters who are so much obliged to you for your Love and Tenderness towards us ; I assure your Ladyship I most sincerely congratulate you of it, and heartily wish you may see a great many of them in health and Prosperity. We have had some little Rain since we came to Fulham, but I hope there has not been enough about Ashby to hinder you from riding out. We had a very good journey and found the Roads exceeding, but they were very empty there being but very few Travellers. M^r Lee just called here, he said he was going to the Bishop's, but whether he will dine there or not I cannot tell. Pray present my Duty to my Pappa and my Service to my Uncle, Aunts, and Sisters, together [with] my Congratulations to them on your Ladyship's Birthday. I will now trouble you no longer only beg that you will believe me to be

Madam

Your most Dutyfull Son

JOHN COMPTON."

1737, Augt. 16th. Nicholas Guillibeaue to same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady

My Lord Compton is thank God in very good health and goes on in his Studys with Chearfulness. He found his form advanced in Martial and Horace. Mr. Hume brought some patterns & took measure of His Lord^{sp} last Sunday My Wife & I return my Lord and Your Lady^{sp} thanks and are very much obliged for the fine piece of Venison & the Rabets your Lady^{sp} has been pleased to give us. My Lord presents his Duty."

Same date. Hannah Bretland to the same. Unaddressed.

. I had the Pleasure of seeing dear Lord Compton on Saturday who tould mee all the good family was well, which was a great pleasure to mee at the same time I receved a Side of Venyson and i humbly beg Leve to retourn my good Lord and Lady northampton my most harty thanks ; i was very sory to heir of Lady mary Gore's death."

1737, Augt. 17th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Unaddressed. Dated at the Cross Inn, Oxford.

. "I am convinced you will compassionate the Surprise I have had by Sir John being taken so ill upon his journey & [will be] glad to hear he is better the suddenness of our loss of [my sister] poor L^y Mary [Gore] make my fears more than I believe the cause required"

Augt. 23rd, 1737. Nicholas Guillibeaue to the same. Addressed to the Earl as before and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health and uses what time he can spare from his Books in walking for I take his Lord^{sh} out most Days when the weather permits as soon as School is over til Supper time which is about an Hour."

1737, Augt. 27th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same.

"I was so uneasy about poor Betty, I could not write one word, her fever was very high & the inflammation in her Throat increased so fast we were obliged to have her Blooded . . . I thank God she is very much recovered Dr Mackenzie from Worcester left her Yesterday Morning . . . Sir John recovers his Strength and appetite very slow . . . I believe his uneasiness for the poor child's illness, has been one cause of his not recovering faster" . . .

1737, Sept. 3rd. Nicholas Guillibeaumont to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sh} drinks no Malt Drink the beer here being newer then what He used to have at Home makes him dislike it so I thought to mention this to Your Lady^{sh} because this is about the time your Lady^{sh} used to order some wine for His Lord^{sh}s use. My Lord presents his Duty" *etc.*

1737, Sept. 9th. Thomas Drake to the same, at Castle Ashby. Dated at Whatcot.

After thanks for a present of venison and compliments the writer goes on . . . "what I wrote was for the sake of my poor wife's health & the benefit of my Dear Children; I own Whatcot to be a most acceptable Gift, and beyond my deserts; & shall ever endeavour to make myself serviceable to the Hon^{ble} family" . . .

1737, Sept. 13th. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Studley.

To announce that the Dowager Lady Northampton and herself will start for Ashby on the 19th and expect to reach there on the 23rd.

Same date. Nicholas Guillibeaumont to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby. Dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton has caught a Cold which I hope will prove to be nothing but the Distemper that goes about . . . early in the morning I sent for Mr Lounds . . . he ordered his Lord^{sh} some of Gascoin's Powders every 6 hours" . . .

Same date. Isaac Lowndes to the same. Dated in London.

Describing Lord Compton's complaint and his treatment of it.

1737, Sept. 15th. The same to the same. Dated in London.

Reporting Lord Compton to be better, but not yet well.

Same date. Nicholas Guillibeaumont to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton is thank God very well recovered."

1737, Sept. 16th. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Studley.

To explain that the Dowager Lady Northampton is prevented setting out for Ashby by an attack of gout.

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Same date. Lord Compton to the same, in a child's handwriting.

"Madam

I perceive myself now I think quite recovered of my little Indisposition, bleeding at the Nose did me I believe a great deal of good, for it bled a good deal Tuesday night and Wednesday. My Master and I were last Sunday to see my Lady How at Parsons Green who has invited me to dine there some day. Colds are so frequent in London that hardly anybody escapes them, which is occasioned chiefly I believe by the uncertainty of the Weather. I suppose you are now a good deal taken up with Company at Ashby, that came to the Races. I hope you had a good deal of Diversion there. Pray give my duty to my Pappa and my Service to all the rest of the Family.

I am,

Madam,

Your Ladships most Dutyfull Son

JAMES COMPTON."

1737, Sept. 22nd. Nicholas Guillibean to the same. Addressed as before.

. . . . "I have writ to Mr. Agutter as your Ladys^p commanded me for 3 Doz: of Red Port"

1737, Sept. 26th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Northwick and unaddressed.

. . . . "Lady Jane [Compton] writ to me how much she was concerned at being prevented waiting on you at Ashby I expect Lord Coventry and his 3 Sons to dinner (& to stay here) in their way to Oxford & these moonlight nights every day [we have] company. Sr Rob^t & Lady Cox dine with us to day. Mr^s Sheldon I believe is gone to Tesmon to Mr^s Earmer who is near lying in. Mr Skeldon is soon to bring us a new Neighbour the lady's Name is Smith. Mr Plowden makes the match, he is employ'd in the same affair for one of his own Daughters to a Mr Wright a Gentleman of his own opinion, but Mr Plowden is not pleased with it"

Same date. Mrs. Charles Compton to the same. Dated at Cintra and unaddressed.

. "Thank God my little Girls have all got mighty well over the small Pox & will none of them be mark'd, as to my little boy he has not had it but is perfectly well, & seems very strong. I have left him at Lisbon thinking him too young for a journey, his sisters are with me among woods & mountains which this place abounds with & rambles about, from morning to night as for [my husband] Mr [Charles] Compton he went to Lisbon two days ago & do not expect him here till the Packet sails for England, but was truly concerned at the melancholy news of poor Lady Mary Gore's Death

I cannot help wishing myself with the agreeable company at Castle Ashbey where I have spent my time with great satisfaction, but must have patience & be contented tho' I often think with a mixture of joy & sorrow upon past times, I hope it will be my fate sometime or other to see my friends in England but till that happy hour comes will endeavour to content my self with thoughts that it is for my Childrens good I shou'd remain here.

It was with great regret I left my Quinto & no time can ever make the Town so agreeable to me as the Country but Lisbon is very healthy & I believe [has] very good air which makes it supportable.

I am much obliged to Lord Compton for the Honour he has done me [in promising to stand God father to my son] & shall obey his orders

punctually. I wish when ever he has the small Pox it may be as favourable to him as it has been to my family, [I] do not wonder at his not returning to School upon that account for it is a distemper with reason dreaded by every body & great joy when well over, I wish his Godson may prove like him in every respect, for by all accounts he is a most charming youth, & I hope he is now convinced I love his uncle Charles & is reconciled to me upon that account, which I beg your Ladyship will tell him with my most humble Service.

As we have nothing but Rocks to talk to [we] can have no news to make a Letter tolerable so [I] will trespass no longer on your Patience than to beg you will believe me with the greatest Respect

Dear Madam

Your Ladyships

Most affec: Sister &

Obedient Humble Servant

MARY COMPTON."

1737, Oct. 1st. Nicholas Guillibean to the same. The address torn off. Dated at Fullam.

" My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health as all the boys at our School likewise do, we have had very wet weather for above this week which made me send last Week for a Matt for his Lord^{sh}s Chamber to keep it clean so that it may not want washing so often for fear his Lord^{sh} should not take Cold by the rooms not being thoroughly dry. His Lord^{sh} is much more in his Chamber than formerly a writing his Exercises."

1737, Oct. 2nd. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Studley.

... "[I] am directed by [the Dowager] Lady Northampton to present her humble service to you & assure your La^{sh} how very sensible she is of your goodness to her, both in regard of your desire to see her at Ashby, and your obliging concern for her being ill; she is now pritty well again in every respect but lame, [I] can't say she gets any ground as to that, not being able to bear yet the least upon her feet, that I fear she will still be confined here some time longer; & the weather being now very bad, I doubt [it] will make the Roads so, for our journey up, which being a very long one gives her a great deal of uneasiness at the thoughts of it; I am sorry to hear you have had a Cold, & that my Br[other the Earl] has been ill, but by a Letter from Lady Betty today I have the satisfaction of hearing he is well again; they say it is very sickly in most places, & that few Familys escape either in town or Country, not but that this I am in holds very well. I much wonder Mr^s Tate shu'd chuse to come to Northampton at so publick a time as the Horse-races, I hear a great deal of her in this Country not much to her advantage, she was at Scarborough when I was there, I believe she is not greatly pleased with me, for really I did not care to renew her acquaintance, she seemed inclined to it by sending to enquire after Lady Northampton & me as soon as ever she came there, we took no sort of notice of it, so that she proceeded no farther, nor did I see any body that seemed desirous to keep Company with her she generally came into the Rooms alone, unless [with] Mr Tate, who sometimes came in with her.

Lady Northampton joins with me in humble Service to my Lord & the rest of your Family & I am with great regard

Dear Madam

Your Obedient & Affectionate

humble Servant

J. COMPTON."

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1737, Oct. 8th. Nicholas Guillibean to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sh} is making a Latin Epistle in verse to send to the Consul [Charles Compton] by one of his School fellows who is going to Lisbon."

1737, Oct. 11th. The same to the same. Addressed and dated as before.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton has got a little running Cold in His Head but is otherwise thank God in very good health. I gave his Lord^{sh} some Hysop water last night and if his Cold is no better to night I'll give him the Powder which Mr Lounds sent some time since."

1737, Oct. 13th. The same to the same. Addressed and dated as before.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health all but his Cold which hangs upon him still. I have given his Lord^{sh} a paper of Powders these 2 last Nights which I hope will do him good. His Lord^{sh} presents his Duty etc."

PAPERS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, ETC.

CAROLINA PAPERS AND LETTERS, 1699-1743.

[No date.] Doctor Cox's Memorial in Relation to Carolana. Unsigned. 10½ pp.

1699, Dec. 21st. Copy of the Report of the Board of Trade, to King William III., on Dr. Cox's Memorial, &c. [6 pp.] Together with an Account of the Commodities of the growth and production of the Province of Carolina, alias Florida. [4½ pp.]

The Report, which is in favour of Dr Cox's claim to the proprietorship of Carolina, is signed by the Earl of Stamford, Lord Lexington, Philip Meadows, William Blathwayte, John Pollexfen, Abraham Hill, and George Stepney.

[Temp. Will. III. or Anne.] A description of Carolina. Unsigned and undated. 2½ pp.

1719, Jan. 29th. Copy of the General Assembly's Answer to the [eight] Queries sent by the Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of trade and plantations relating to the State of South Carolina. 10 pp. Signed by order of the Commons House of Assembly, by T. Hepworth (Speaker), Hovenden Walker, Alexander Parris, B. Schenckinckh, George Chicken, Samuel Prioleau, and James Moore. Also by Richard Allein, Rich Beresford, Joseph Morton, Thomas Waring Thomas Smith, and Samuel Eveleigh, [bracketed together as the] Council.

1719, Augt. 10th. Queries from the Lords of Trade about Carolina, with Answers thereto by John Barnwell.

11th query.—"What is the Number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks?"—The Number of white Inhabitants have been lately computed at 9,000 Souls and the Number of Blacks att 12000.

12th query.—Are the Inhabitants increas'd or decreas'd of late & for what reasons?—Ans^r: Within these last five years the white Inhabi-

tants have annually decreased by Massacres of the Indians, the Flying off of great numbers to Places of greater Safety, & the Lords Proprietors refusing Land to new Comers, & the great taxes that were annually raised prevented others to come in.

Yet the number of blacks in that time have very much increased, for the Pitch & tarr trade prodigiously Encreasing, have made the Inhabitants run into buying of blacks to the great indangering [of] the Province.

13th Query.—What is the Number of the Militia?—Answer. The Number of [white] men From 16 to 60 Years of Age are computed att about 2000 men [all of whom are bound to serve, and] most of whom being continually employed in the Indian Warrs, Alarms, & Expeditions are very expert able men, little inferior to disciplined troops.

21st (and last) Query.—What are the Establishments, Civil & Military within that Government, and what Officers hold by Patent immediately from the Crown?—Answer: Very uncertain & distracted; and we know of none besides the Custom-house officers that have any place immediately under the Crown most of whom have Sallarys p^d them in Great Britain.

The Lords Proprietors had a Govern^r his Sallary 200^{li} p ann.

A Secretary whose Sallary was 40^{li} p ann.

A Chief Justice whose Sallary was 60^{li} p ann.

An Attorney-Generall att 40^{li} p ann.

A Receiver Gen^l

A Surveyor Gen^{ral} } only Perquisites without Sallarys.

1719-20, Feb. 22nd. "A description of Pansecola in the hands & possession of the French: A Description of Moble, and a Description of Missecippi, in a letter signed by Thomas Smith and addressed to Joseph Boone Esq^r, Agent for the Province of Carolina." 2½ pp.

1720, May 25th. Copy of Memorandum setting out that:—

The present proprietors of the provinces of North & South Carolina do agree to sell and part with all their Rights Powers & Properties of the s^d Province unto John Falconer, David Barclay, and Thomas Hyam, which were granted to them by a Charter or Charters from King Charles the 2^d for the Consideration of £230,000 etc. 2 pp. Dated at Bedford Row and signed by John Falconer, David Barclay, and Thomas Hyam [the three Quaker purchasers referred to below], and also by James Bertie (for the Duke of Beaufort), Abraham Ashley, J. Dawson, George Granville (for Lord Carteret), J. Colleton, Lord Craven, and Joseph Boone for Joseph Blake.

1720, Sept. 1st. The Present Establishmt of the 100 men maintained by the Assembly of South Carolina in their three Frontier Garrisons reduced to Ster[ling] money. Written and signed by John Barnwell, one of the three Comaissioners paid by the Assembly to superintend these garrisons. 1 page.

Note.—The total charge for this Cclonial force is £3,214 per ann.

1720? Draft of a letter in the handwriting of John Barnwell. Unsigned and unaddressed.

"Where as y^r Lordship directed me to make a Computation of the Lands lying between Carolina Settlements and the French, w^{ch} is very difficult to doe w^{thout} an actual Survey.

If I knew y^r Lordship's design in requiring it, [it] is probable I might be able to answer the expectation after another manner, however I will doe the best I can.

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In the First place Dr Cox pretends a right to all the Land lying to the South and West of Alatomaha River by a prior Charter to the Lords Prop^rietors of Carolina w^{ch} is by him called Carolana, & tho he made some faint attempts to begin a settlem^t yet he never yet could accomplish it, And if he proved to have a better right to those parts then the Prop^{rs} of Carolina he may be prevailed on to part wth it to the Crown for a small Matter, or the same may be forfeited by disuse.

I am informed he is reviving his Pretentions in order to make a bubble of it.

2^{dly}. Now the land lying between Savano River and Alatomaha River was by the Proprietors of Carolina erected into a Margravate by the name of Azilia in the year 1717 & granted to one S^r Robert Montgomery & to his heirs for ever paying yearly a penny per acre quit rent as the land become possessed by him or his Assigns, Provided he did begin his Settlem^t in three yeares; Now the three yeares are expired, & yet he pretends he has an equitable right to it & designs to dispute the same att Law wth the Prop^{rs}. In the main time he had open'd books & took in Subscriptions for 2 millions Ster^s in order to bubble it but the late act of Parlim^t put a stop to it, Yet he is still endeavoring to bring his designs to pass.

This Country of Azilia by Computation may have Fifteen Millions of acres but not above the tenth part fitt for Settlements all the rest being vast pine barrens only fitt for Pasturage for Cattle.

3^{dly}. All the Lands that are good for anything between Savano River & Santee River wthin Sixty mile of the Sea is the present settled part of South Carolina and is already bought of the Prop^{rs} by the people there & contains ab^t twelve hundred thousand acres for w^{ch} the Lords has a rent of 500^{li} p. ann there is not above the same quantity between these two rivers & the Mountains good for planting, w^{ch} if they sell as they have done the rest of their lands may amount to 24000^{li} Ster^s but it may be an Age before there will be Settlements made so far back.

4^{thly}. Between South Carolina & Virginia there lies a vacant Country as large as Great Britain, w^{ch} nobody as yett does much vallue, soe it is impossible to compute it only the Lords Prop^{rs} sold the whole Charter to 3 Quakers att 230,000^{li} a Memorand^m of w^{ch} agreem^t I have seen, & find their design was to make a Buble of it, & Mr Boon promissed me to lett y^r Lordship have a Copy of it."

1720. An account of Proper Places for Garrisons in Carolina and the absolute Necessity of doing it speedily. Unsigned. 2 pp.

[No date]. A Memorandum on trade with Carolina. Unsigned. 3 pp.

[No date]. A Memorandum on the Indian Trade of Virginia and Carolina. Unsigned. 2 pp.

[No date.] A proposal for the incorporation of a Trading and Colonising Company by the title of the Merchant Proprietors of Carolina. Unsigned. 2 pp.

[No date.] Copy of a letter from Governor James Sutherland to Lord *Wilmington*? giving a descriptive account of the Colony of South Carolina. Unaddressed. 6 pp.

1727-8, March 4th. Copy of the Lords Proprietors' Letter to the Earl of Westmorland.

"My Lord—We have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship as Proposer and Mediator in the affaire the Petition we have signed humbly to be lay'd before His Majesty declaring our Inclination to make an intire Surrender of our Property in Carolina to His Majesty and the Conditions upon which we are willing to do it.

Upon this Occasion we think it a peice of Justice due to Coll^l Horsey that he should deliver your Lordship the Instrument which is a Preliminary to an Agreement. He has under your Lordship been a Principall Agent in the negotiating and conducting thus far. And as we hope it will in the Event prove verry agreeable to His Majesty we take this Opportunity to recomend him to the Minister under whose Province this affaire may come and also to your Lordship that he may not be a Sufferer by acting so disinterested a part for the General Good. And since by Virtue of the Right of our Charter which we are now proposing to surrender to His Majesty we did humbly present him to His Majesty for His Royal approbation to be Governour of South Carolina, we must now in case this Proposeall takes effect most humbly recomend him as a Person who will be found in all respects qualified for that Trust in the present distracted Circumstances of the Province We hope your Lordship will take in good part the mention we make of him desireing your Lordship will lay it before the Propper Ministers, that we may do him Justice on our parts and his Service in bringing about this affaire may not turn to his Prejudice nor pass without its due Reward.

We have one thing more to take notice of to your Lordship which is, That we never had any propper Notification from Mr Hutchison of his being a Proprietor among us (as is customary and necessary upon those Occasions) and are still ignorant upon what foot that Proprietorship stands, But being informed that he was some time agoe treating for Sr John Tyrrell's Proprietorship, notwithstanding he declared himselfe against the Surrender of the Sovereignty to His Majesty and never once mett or concerted any Measures for the Settling our offer to His Majesty, we thought it a proper Step in order to make over our offer to His Majesty as full and authentic as possible to tender the Petition to him after we had signed it ourselves without his knowledge or Concurrence, which we did by our Solicitor and he has signed it.

So that now there remains to compleat our whole Number only Lord Carteret and Mr Blake. The latter always resided in Carolina but we are informed has given powers to his Friends here to joine with the rest of the Proprietors in disposing to the Crown, whence we conclude he may be depended upon; and Lord Carteret being now in Ireland upon his Majesty's Service [as Lord Lieutenant] we are in no doubt he will concur in an affaire which seems to be agreeable to all the Ministers and tends so much to the publick good. If we can by any Act of ours forward the concurrence of these two Proprietors we shall be ready to do it. And as we are most of us frequently out of Town we have engaged Coll^l Horsey, with our Secretary Mr Shelton to attend your Lordship's Commands that when your Lordship finds it necessary we may have notice from them and wait upon your Lordship to finish this affaire. We are with great Truth and respect—Your Lordships—Most hum^{ble} & Most Obed^t Servant[s]

Signed. BEAUFORT, CRAVEN, J. BERTIE, H. BERTIE,
J. COLLETON."

To the above letter is appended the following :—

[Copy of] "The Earl of Westmoreland's Certificate in favour of Coll^l Horsey wrote with his owne hand under his Case dated 14th of June 1729 & delivered into the Duke of Newcastle's Office.

At the request of Coll^l Horsey I do hereby Certifie That he was the first and Principall Person with whom I treated to bring the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to agree to the Surrender of their Charter to

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the Crowne, and I have verry great reason to believe that had it not been for his Assiduity & Address on that Occasion the said Agreement would not have been made, which I hope will prove of great Service & benefit to the Crown. The severall Papers referred to in the Case of Coll^l Horsey, some Originalls others true Coppies at the time of their being delievered wherein I was concerned are in my Custody ready to be produced, as also the truth of other Transactions in this affaire which were not in writing I am ready to give Evidence of when called. Thereunto witness my hand.

June 14th, 1729.

Signed WESTMORELAND."

1730, July 28th. An undated memorial.

It quotes some of fundamental constitutions of the province of Carolina, states the nature of the Lords Proprietors' grants of lands, and quotes the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, at this date, to the effect that certain grants of land called *Ancient Patents* (of which one had been granted to Sir Nathaniel Johnson) were void for uncertainty."

1730-1732. "An account of the several steps taken by the Privy Council upon granting the Georgia Charter."

This account begins with noting the receipt of the Petition of Lord Percival and others on the 17th Sept. 1730, and concludes with stating that the Charter passed the Great Seal on the 9th June 1732.

1731-1732. Several extracts from letters of Robert Johnson, Governor of North Carolina, with reference to his disputes with Mr. St John, Deputy Surveyor General.

1734, Dec. 16th. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Cape Fear and addressed to "The Right Hon^{ble} Lord President."

" . . . It is now seven weeks since I arrived here, and found the whole country in the strangest confusion that can well be imagined by the unhappy conduct of my predecessor . . . I have been upwards of 110 miles by water up the two branches of this river and I really think the Thames itself does not surpass the North East branch for beauty and gentleness. I wished for my Lord Chief Baron here 1000 times last moneth, the climate was so serene, the weather so mild, and and the air so balsamick that I am sure his Lordship would have owned he had passed one Nov^r in his life with pleasure . . . I do not doubt getting a pretty good estate in this government without doing the least injury to any person or occasioning any complaint especially if I succeed in the petition I design to present to His Majesty after the assembly for a grant of some lands which lye a great way behind the settlements towards the mountains . . .

1735, Oct. 27th. General Oglethorpe, Governor of Georgia, to the Earl of Wilmington. Dated "From on board the Simond lying in the Downs" and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Before your Lordship went out of town when I had the happiness of discoursing with your Lordship upon the state of affairs in South Carolina your Lordship was so good as to give your sentiments upon the method of strengthening and supporting that important part of his Majesty's dominions in America. I set down in writing, from that conversation the things immediately necessary to be done. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle laid them before his Majesty who was graciously pleased to approve of them (coppys of which I have inclosed to your Lordship).

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"As the season of the Year prevented my staying for an instruction from the Council for this purpose I hope your Lordship will excuse my taking this liberty of troubling your Lordship least by the numberless weighty affairs that take up your Lordship's thoughts this might possibly be postponed. I hope from your Lordship's patronage and the importance it is to his Majesty's service that your Lordship will be so good as to forward an instruction to the Lievtenant Governor of South Carolina."

The enclosure is as follows:—

"1st. That there be an instruction to the Lievtenant Gov^r of South Carolina to recommend to the Assembly to send down two hundred negroes to work for one year upon building a fortress on the Island of St Simons in Georgia.

"2^d. That the Liev^t Governor of South Carolina be instructed to publish a Proclamation prohibiting all persons whatsoever from running out any lands to the southward of the River Savannah under pretence of their lying beyond the River Alatomaha under any pretence whatsoever.

"3^d. That the Liev^t Governor of South Carolina be instructed to recommend to the Assembly to pass an Act or Acts for contracting with persons of substance and ability for settling the townships and to give to such person or persons such parcels of lands within the Townships and within six miles round the same and such other encouragements and authoritys as the said Assembly shall find necessary for the better peopling of the townships. And that the Lievtenant Governor do sign grants pursuant to such Acts or contracts provided always that the contractor or contractors shall be obliged to settle six hundred white men women and children in the township for which they contract within six years from the date of the grant and to pay the quit rents within ten Years after the grant. And in case the contractor or contractors shall not within six years settle the whole number of six hundred then to forfeit so much of the lands contracted for as shall be proportionable to the number deficient. And also to forfeit all such parts or parcels of lands as he shall not pay quit rent for when the said quit rent becomes due. And that the deputy Governor be empowered to assent to such Acts when passed the Assembly."

1736, Sept. 21st. Observations on the Spanish Memorial of this date.

1736, ——. "The right of the Crown of Great Brittain to Carolina, explained." 1½ pp.

1736, Dec. 24th. Copy of letter from the Trustees of Georgia to the Duke of Newcastle. Dated at the Georgia Office, Westminster, and signed by Benjamin Martyn, Secretary to the Trustees. Enclosing the two following reports.

1736, July —. "The Chicksaws Indian talk. 1st Audience. At Savannah in Georgia. Present James Oglethorpe Esqre [Governor of Georgia] — Andrews and T. Jones Interpreters.

"The Chicksaws first produced their Commissions whereby it appeared they had been declared subjects to the King of Great Britain by the Governors of Carolina and were as such entitled to the help and protection they sought for.

"Postubee Chief of the Chic^a.—We are come a great way to see you. The sun was very hot and burnt our heads, and we wanted water, yet we would come. We have many enemies; and beg powder and shot.

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"Another Chickesaw Chief, Mingobemingo.—My brother, my chief your powder and bullets are warriors, they kill their enemies. We walk about very poor ; we want guns.

"Chick. Postubee.—We are come a long way to see our elder brothers, the beloved men, the Scotch Warriors, and the black kings (so the French teach them to call the Clergy). I have seen Charles Town before ; but I now come to see you and like this place exceedingly.

"Mingobemingo.—We heard you was a red woman's child ; Tonny Craig, Tomee Wright, Billy Greg and — Kilkenny told me so ; but now I have seen you, I believe you have as white a body as any in Charles Town. They told us many talks but you see we did not believe them.

"Mr Oglethorpe.—I am a red man, an Indian, in my heart, that is I love them ; do they love me the worse for that ?

Chick. Postubee.—We believe you are a red man in your heart. We have brought our wives and children to see you too.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Is there anything you want to see or to have ?

Chicksaws.—We are come, and have seen you. Our horses are at Savannah Town, and for ought we know may be lost. Yet we will not go till two or three days hence, we must first have another talk.

Having shown an inclination to see the Light House at Tybee, they were asked whether they chose to go to day ; they doubted whether they should have time, till Mr Oglethorpe proposing it

Chickesaw Mingobemingo said : Why then we will go to see the great house and the great water, Nay, if you bid us we will go over it.

Mr Oglethorpe.—I wish some of your young men would have gone over with me ; for then they might have had help against their enemies.

Chickesaw Mingobemingo.—We are come into our own town, and our own people, and had we not so many enemies, we would stay here till winter. But I have an old woman to my wife, and I believe every man would take care of his wife, and therefore I would go as soon as possible.

The people of Savannah town said I was going to a French town, and a French man. I told them if they were such, I should die quickly ; that I was an old man, and it was time for me to die. The Creeks, the Chickesaws, Obo hatchee and the White Men all told us so. That we should be tied, and never return, but we have seen you and are satisfied.

The great talk is given out, and we have a great many smaller talks.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Tomorrow by break of day, I will be with you and hear them.

Chickesaw Mingobemingo.—We heard of Georgia in our own Country. They have a great many talks at Savannah town. They told us you were French ; The Abcenne King said so ; but we were resolved to take your talk, and we have taken it.

My heart is glad as yours. You shall have the rest of our talk to morrow."

1736, July 13th. [At] Savannah in Georgia. A second audience. Andrews and Tom Jones Interpreters.

"Chicksaws.—We are come a great way thro' deserts without water in the hot sun. We are glad to see you, and all the beloved men here together. We received a great letter from the great Mico.

We come to you our Mico for assistance. We have had ammunition from the French, but have none now. We want powder and bullets.

'Twas the English first came to our Nation not the French.

We can't tell you the names of all our Enimies, there are so many of them.

The Choctaws, Towassaws, Movilles, and Tomos (these not concerned in the late invasion).

The Yungusses, Tomolohaws (commonly called Ilonois) Nawtowe. and Wrawtonoo: these with the rest that have just now fallen upon us.

Seven hundred men came into our towns twice, but have not killed us all, for some you see are alive yet. The French have forts in all of these Nations, and keep them always in readiness to send against us.

A long time ago we heard from the great Mico. They promised us white men and arms, and to send us white men and writings. The people of Carolina promised them to[o], but never sent them.

We ask nothing besides powder and bullets, but you have a heart.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Have you any friends?

Chickesaws.—None but what are here. But were we to tell you all our enemies, that paper (pointing to him that took down notes) would not hold them all.

The French say your powder makes no noise, your balls drop down as soon as they come out of the guns.

Mr Oglethorpe.—As to that, let some of your young men try, and see whether the powder we give you is good. Take the good and leave the bad.

Chickesaws.—We know it will be good if you give it us. We will not look upon it. The French told us so, but we did not believe them.

Mr Oglethorpe.—But you had better look upon it, lest it should be damaged by coming over the great water.

Chickesaws.—Then we will.

Mr Oglethorpe.—This was needful to talk of. If you have anything else say it.

Chickesaws.—We are but so big (making a small circle with his fingers). You English are so big (making a larger). But the French are quite round us all (stretching out his arms); and kill us like hogs or fowls.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Are the Cherikees your friends?

Chickesaws.—They and they only. The Creeks are almost our Friends, the Albamas Indians are entirely French.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Are the Chocktaws as much your enemies as ever?

Chickesaws.—No, the Chocktaws came not against us in the late invasion except some straglers.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Till I can get you more help can any come to you from the Cherikees?

Chickesaws.—We do not know. They are red people. You know what you can do.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Which of the Cherikee towns were most friendly to you?

Chickesaws.—Tannassee and Great Tilliquo were our beloved towns, till the Creeks killed their chief warrior.

We are told the French will bring great guns to us, but we do not believe they can.

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Mr Oglethorpe.—They can't bring them, but they can bring something like them (granados here described). Therefore it is dangerous to keep within pallisadoes. I was bred to war, and know these things. I will throw one of them before you. In our wars with them we have come so near the French as this room is wide, and yet could not come quite close. Then we threw these things. I have taken them up and thrown them back again.

Chickesaws.—But the French tell us you have none of them.

Mr Oglethorpe.—That you shall see, they are dreadful if a few men get into a little place. Then if they are thrown, the men can't help themselves.

Chickesaws.—We say the same.

Mr Oglethorpe.—'Twas thus the French caught the Notches in a house, and there they could make no resistance. Keep in the open fields, a good tree these things can't get thro'."

1736-7, Feb. 10th. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Brompton on Cape Fear River, and addressed to the Lord President.

"My Lord—I should have paid my respects to your Lordship much sooner, if I had not flattered myself from time to time, that I should be able, along with this to send (in obedience to your Lordship's commands) some account of the Natural History of this part of the world. But besides the many unexpected interruptions I alway met with I have not yet seen the best part of the country, the description of which would give the most pleasure. I have indeed been in most of the inhabited parts of the country, and now write from one of the most pleasantly situated plantations in it, about 100 miles from the sea, and tho' there are inhabitants 70 miles above me, yet all this is reckon'd but the fag end of the Province, and the pleasant scenes begin to open near the mountains, where I design to go next Autumn to view the land (for which I take this opportunity to return your Lordship my most sincere thanks) I have lately gott there, and then I hope to be able to afford your Lordship some entertainment, if you will be so good as to excuse my [not] putting it in a botanick dress, with long sounding Greek and Roman names, which have always thrown me into convulsions.—I am much better qualified, and indeed it is a far more easy task to describe the genius and temper of the inhabitants; it is only to imagine the lowest scum and rabble of Change Alley transplanted into a a rich and fruitfull country, where with very small labour they can build themselves sorry hutts, and live in a beastly sort of plenty and all the rest of their time devoted to calumny, lying, and the vilest tricking and cheating; a people into whose heads no human means can beat the notion of a public interest, or persuade to live like men, or even to pursue the most commendable and surest methods of acquiring riches—who are a standing proof that refined fraud and dextrous circumvention are not confined to courts, and the politer societies of men, but may be equally found among the meanest, most rustick and squalid part of the species. Among them a cheat of the first magnitude is treated with all the distinction and regard which is usually paid to men of merit, and conspicuous virtue in other parts of the world.

"This is truly, and without any exaggeration, the real character of the generality of people here. There are indeed a few and but a very few men of integrity and candor, by whose assistance I hope we shall be able to people the uninhabited parts of the Province with a better race of men. Before my arrival there was no such thing as recovering

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private debts, but for paying the King his rents, it never once enter'd into their thoughts. They fancied they had taken sufficient precautions against that, and I believe they will scarce ever forgive me for shewing them that they reckon'd without their host. When I look back I am really amazed how we have been able to carry this and several other important points, considering what small countenance we have had from our superiors in England, and that there is no sufficient jail in the whole Province, nor nothing which deserves the name of Militia.

"Upon my first beginning to do business here I imagined like most young beginners, that with a little assistance from home, I should be able to make a mighty change in the face of affairs, but a little experience of the people, and reflection on the situation of things at home has absolutely cur'd me of this mistake. I now confine my care entirely, to do nothing, which upon a fair hearing (for misrepresentations are unavoidable among such a sett of men) can be reasonably blamed, and leave the rest to time, and a new sett of inhabitants, tho I wish our biennial law was repeal'd. It would make the getting of a reasonable Assembly vastly more practicable than it is at present.

"It is a great happiness that Her Majesty is so highly delighted with American silk, tho in that affair as well as in every thing relating to Georgia, the people of England seem to me to be strangely deluded. The balls [cocoons] were purchas'd by the bushel in Charlestown and the only person in America who can wind them off[f] is a Piedmontese whom Mr Oglethorpe quarreled with soon after, and I have him now on my plantation, and will not easily part with him. I sent a specimen of his performances to Mr Macculloh which I believe will equal any thing done in Georgia. I made but a small beginning last year, and have now 1400 white mulberry trees, and expect to raise as many thousand against next year. Besides if no cross accident happen I don't despair of having 20 acres of vineyard and will soon be able to send considerable quantities of wine to England, so that tho I should be debarred from doing much good to this province as Govr, I hope I shall be able to do a great deal as a planter, I thank God I like my present situation extremely well, and shall never forgett how much I owe my happiness to your Lordship. In a little time I shall have all the conveniences and pleasures about me, which can be had in this climate, and tho' the silk and wine should both miscarry (which I reckon from what I have seen to be impossible) I am sure of remitting in a year or two commodities of my own raising to the value of 4 or 500*l.* yearly home, and to be every year enlarging my remittances.

"Hitherto indeed and even at present it is a little hard, for I had all the ground to clear from trees, and my salary being paid in bills of currency of this Province, where we cannot as yet purchase any thing that will bear a reasonable price at home, I have not had it in my power to send over much money, yet I have made a shift to make most of my creditors easy except Mr Wright, and it is a most chagreening circumstance to me, that I have not been able to satisfy the only person, who could tiere your Lordship with his complaints, the thought of it have often made me almost distracted.

I am heartily sorry that the several pregnant opossums I sent last year should have all miscarried, I hope to have better luck this time. The trees I hope came safe.

Against I can gett an opportunity I am laying out for a pair of young buffaloes male and female, they are vastly larger than those of Asia, none of the American quadrupeds approach them in bigness.

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The bunch on their back is reckon'd a great delicacy, I wish my Lord Chief Baron [Sir James Reynolds] had one of them dressed by a French cook, I believe it would relish better than his pottage blanc or the rest of his odious bill of fare. Before I conclude I cannot forbear taking notice to your Lordship of the excessive cold we had here last moneth I never felt any thing so severe in any part of Brittain, the ice was excessively thick in a warm room where there was a good large fire."

1737, April 18th. Daniel Hanmer to Lord Wilmington. Dated in North Carolina, and unaddressed.

The writer complains of Governor Johnston's cruelties to him, and prays his Lordship's interest to procure him the post of Surveyor General of Customs for the Southern District of North America, in the place of George Phenny Esq. who has been dead about four days.

1737, June 2nd. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Cape Fear, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—As Mr. Phenny Surveyor General of the Customs for the Southern District of America is lately dead, I had some thoughts of endeavouring to succeed him in that post, and to resign what I now have, as it is not possible to hold both, but should be much better pleased if I could by any means obtain it for my brother Samuel Johnston who would serve for one half of the salary which is in all 500*l.* per ann. . . . All business is at a stand here untill we hear from the Board of Trade and the Attorney General which I am afraid will not be in haste. These delays are terrible misfortunes to all concerned in distant administrations. Unless there arrives soon some vigorous declaration from home, or an independent company, it will be impossible to keep things long in any tolerable order here. I am exceedingly happy here as a planter, and have only the consolation of being conscious to my self, that it is no fault of mine that I am not equally so as Governor. I beg pardon for detaining your Lordship so long with my affairs. I am with the most profound respect etc. GAB: JOHNSTON."

1739, March 1st. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Newburn.

"My Lord,—I have just now put an end to another Session of Assembly, and it is with great pleasure I inform your Lordship that they have behaved themselves most dutifully to His Majesty, and with a much greater regard to his governor than I ever expected. Among other good laws past there is one by which a village most conveniently situated at the meeting of the two great branches of Cape Fear River, is erected into a township by the name of Wilmington. The good navigation, and many other natural advantages of this town will very soon make it the capital of this Province.

"I could at present dispose of the 60,000 acres of land your Lordship intended for me exceedingly to my advantage, but I have neither gott a deed for that land from M^r Mucculloh, nor so much as his obligation which he gave, or ought to have given, to M^r W^m Sharp to make it over to me. If your Lordship would be so good as only to mention this affair to M^r Sharp I don't doubt but he would soon bring it to a happy conclusion

1740, April 29th. James Glen, Governor of South Carolina, to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—When your Lordship procured for me the Government of Carolina, I made a firm resolution (which nothing shall ever make

me depart from) that I would never again give you any more trouble

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"It is near two years since I was appointed, since which time I solemnly declare to your Lordship, that I am above two thousand pounds out of pocket My living here so long (tho' frugally) has been attended with great expence, and the rent of a house, taken for me in Carolina at £100 sterling per annum has been running on, where there is slaves, horses &c. eating me up.

"I have been obliged to mortgage my estate in Scotland for £1500, and I owe several small sums besides, for some of which my rents there are now arrested, so that I shall be ruined past retrieve unless something is speedily done in my favour.

"If £1000 per annum, the usual salary, is thought too much, I should be satisfied with 800, or even with six or five hundred provided I had it from the time of my appointment Mr. Bing [the Hon. Robert Byng, Governor of Barbadoes] had £1500 for equipage money, besides his salary of £2000 from the time of his appointment, So had Lord How[e, Governor of Barbadoes]. Woodes Rogers [Governor of Bahamas] had £1100, Mr. Popple [Governor of Bermuda] had £500, so had Col. Hope, Mr. Johnson of South Carolina had near £1000, besides the salary of £1000 from the time of his appointment, and Mr. Horsey immediately after his appointment had above £1300. The words of the King's warrant are, "To enable you to proceed in your voyage to America and to settle you in your Government of S^c Carolina."

"But I am sensible that difficultys and delays may attend these proposals, I therefore earnestly pray your Lordship that you would suffer me to apply to His Majesty for some lands free of quit rents as Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Skelton and others have had. My design is not to sell but to settle them, and I am content that there be a clause in the grant making them revert to the Crown if not duly settled with the usual number of white people within a limited time"

[No date.] A petition addressed by the same writer "To the Right Hon^{ble} S^r Robert Walpole Knight of the most noble order of the Garter and the rest of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury," accompanies the above letter; the more interesting clauses of which run as follows:—

"That the salary annexed by the Crown to the Government of South Carolina was one thousand pounds per ann besides which the Governour had the profits of an independent company there amounting to about £600 per ann. and also had two beneficial offices of Navall Officer and Vendue Master which produced £200 per ann. each, and he had also the licensing of all publick houses which brought in communibus annis £100 per ann. which with the countrey sallary (which was £500 per ann.) and the profits arising from the fees and perquisites which came to about £500 a year more, made the whole of the Governour's income amount together to £3,100 per ann., besides £120 per ann. which the Province used to allow the Governour for his house rent.

"That your Memorialist humbly informs your Lordships there is now a very great alteration made in the profits arising from the Government, for the sallary of £1000 per ann. which was formerly annexed to it is diverted into a different channell by being taken from the Government of this Province and given to Mr. Oglethorpe [Governor of Georgia] who likewise has the independant company. The two offices of Navall Officer and Vendue Master are given to other persons

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by his Majesty's Royall Sign Mannall and the licensing of publick houses is taken from the Governour and vested in particular persons appointed for that purpose by Act of Assembly. And the Province has likewise discontinued the £120 per ann. usually allowed the Governour for house rent, so that your memorialist unless his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to extend his royall favour to him, has nothing left to depend on but the country salary, which is now reduced to £300 per ann. which the people have declared they will withdraw if his Majesty shall discontinue a salary to their Governour, and the profits arising from fees and perquisites which are so greatly lessened that they do not now at most amount to £250 per ann. The truth of which the Secretary of the Province, and severall members of the Councill and Assembly now in England are ready to attest."

1740, Nov. 21st. The humble petition of the Council and Assembly of South Carolina on behalf of the distressed inhabitants of Charles Town in the said Province—To the King's most Excellent Majesty

"Sheweth—That on the eighteenth day of this instant November a most dreadfull fire broke out in Charles Town, and in less than four hours notwithstanding all possible endeavours to extinguish it, utterly consumed the best, and most valuable part of the said town, and has left many unhappy families, who by an honest industry applied for many years past had acquired a comfortable subsistence in the world, exposed to the severest want and misery.

"That the misfortunes of the unhappy sufferers have been rendred the more grievous in as much as in that part of the town which was destroyed stood the largest and most usefull buildings and the much greater part of the shops stores and warehouses which contained the goods and merchandize which supplied the whole Province, and which by this fatal disaster were wholly consumed.

"That the Province at a very considerable expense had lately finished the fortifications in the front of Charles Town and had mounted the guns which were bestowed on the Province by your Majesty's great goodness and bounty but in this dreadfull calamity the carriages of the guns on the curtain line and some of the bastions which defended the harbour were also destroyed, the guns dismounted and the place where they were planted left intirely defenceless.

"That your petitioners have caused a diligent inquiry to be made into the immediate losses that have been sustained and by the account already taken according to the nearest estimate that can be made they cannot amount to less than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, but the unhappy consequences which may attend the whole Province by so considerable a misfortune in a place which was the general repository of all the goods and merchandize and stores for warr and defence, and in which the trade and business of the whole Colony is transacted, time only can discover.

"Your petitioners most humbly beg leave further to represent to your most sacred Majesty that such is the melancholy and distressed scituation of this Province that this most severe and terrible event has succeeded the great expence the Province sustain'd in providing for the publick defence against the impending danger of an invasion from the Spaniards in the year 1737 which was soon follow'd by the small pox which raged in Charles Town during the whole year 1738 and swept off a great number of the inhabitants and by the loss of many more in a malignant fever in the autumn of the year 1739 and after the great charge and increase of heavy taxes occasioned by the unfortunate and

unsuccessfull attempt which this Province was prevailed upon to engage in against St Augustine.

"That after such a continued series of misfortunes to a Province which has [been] and may be rendred of some use to Great Britain, but who had not fully recovered, when their late calamities began from the unhappy effects of a bloody Indian warr in the year 1715, we humbly hope your Majesty in your royal judgment will consider the inhabitants of this Province as hardly capable at their own expense to defend and secure this exposed frontier against the attacks or invasion of your Majesty[']s enemies in the present warr; or able to give any effectual relief to the unhappy sufferers in Charles Town who have sustained so vast a loss, nor can your petitioners flatter themselves with any hopes of supporting themselves under so many difficulties without your Majesty's most powerfull and gracious aid.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your most sacred Majesty that you would be graciously pleased to take the unhappy and dangerous circumstances of this Province in general and more particularly the case of the unhappy sufferers the inhabitants of Charles Town into your royal consideration and to grant such relief as to your Majesty in your great wisdom and according to your accustomed goodness shall think fit.

"In the Councill Chamber the 21st day of November 1740.

[Signed by the Clerk of the Council.]

"JAMES KINLOCH."

"In the Commons House of Assembly the 21st day of November 1740.

By order of the House

"WM. BULL Jun^r., Speaker."

1741. Number of inhabitants in Georgia, by the latest information, exclusive of the Regiment. 3 pp.

This is a carefully detailed account which concludes as follows:—

"Note, to 9 June 1741, 1527 had been sent on the Charity, and since then 281 more. In all 1808. Whereof foreign Protestants 839 and British 969.

"The whole number of inhabitants at one time in Georgia, the most ever computed were 2000 Souls.

"In 1739 there appeared to have gone at their own expense in all, from the beginning, 260 besides their wives and children.

"In the 3 first years, persons at their own expense that went were 167, and sent to the Charity 574, making together 741."

[No date.] Petition of Robert Thorpe to the King's Most Excellent Majesty:—

"Shewing—That the late Lords Proprietors of Carolina, by grant under their common seal bearing date the 25th day of Oct^r 1726 for certain considerations therein set forth, did give and convey unto Isaac Lownes his heirs and assigns one barony or tract of land to contain 12000 acres, subject to one penny sterling per ann. quit rent, which grant did likewise authorize and require the Surveyor General of the Province of South Carolina, immediately within 20 days after notice given him thereof, to allot and set out the said tract or barony of land in any place within the said Province of South Carolina.

That the said Isaac Lownes, by deed bearing date the 26th day of Aug^t 1729, for himself his heirs and assignes, did declare and agree that his name was made use of in the said grant from the Lords Proprietors only as trustee to and for the use and behoof of Thomas Lowndes of the

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City of Westminster gentleman, his heirs and assigns, and to and for no other purpose whatsoever.

"That the said Isaac Lowndes and Thomas Lowndes in consideration of the sum of 450*l*. lawful money of Great Britain to the said Thomas Lowndes in hand paid by your petitioner, and also in consideration of the sum of 5*s*. of like money to the said Isaac Lowndes well and truly paid by your petitioner, did by deeds indented, bearing date the 10th day of September 1731, grant bargain sell and confirm unto your petitioner his heirs and assigns a tract of land to contain 9000 acres English measure, being part of the said Barony so granted as aforesaid to Isaac Lowndes in trust for the said Thomas Lowndes.

"That your petitioner having thus purchased the aforesaid tract of 9000 acres did apply to James S^t John Esq^r your Majesty's Surveyor general of the province of South Carolina to allot and set out the said Barony so granted as aforesaid who readily performed the same, and that your petitioner did thereupon take possession of his part thereof.

"That your petitioner nevertheless finding doubts arise concerning the legality of such survey, it being made without a warrant had from your Majesty's Governour, empowering the Surveyor General so to do, and finding also the said Governour deny granting warrants to survey lands claimed under patents or grants from the late Lords Proprietors without knowing your majesty's pleasure concerning such grants. Notwithstanding that in an act passed in the 2^d year of your Majesty's reign (entituled An act for establishing an agreement with 7 of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the surrender of their title and interests to that province to his Majesty) there is an exception in these words "Except all such tracts of land tenements and hereditaments as have been at any time before the 1st day of January 1727 granted or conveyed by or comprized in any grants deeds instruments or conveyances under the common seal of the said Lords Proprietors either in England or in the Province aforesaid.

"He therefore most humbly prays your Majesty

That as he is seized of the said tract of land by a title derived from the late Lords Proprietors, and long before the time of their surrender of their respective interest[s] to your Majesty, and that for the valuable consideration of 450^{li} lawful money of Great Britain, your Majesty to prevent his being molested in the quiet possession of the same would be graciously pleased to direct the Governour of the province to give him a new grant under the seal of the province subject to the same quit rent, as is specified in his said grant from the said Lords Proprietors.

"And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

"ROBERT THORPE."

1742, June 3rd. Copy of a petition from the Council and Assembly of South Carolina addressed to the King. -Signed by John Fenwicke, President of the Council, and Alexander Gordon, Clerk of the Council, and countersigned by William Bull, Junior, Speaker of the Assembly. 3 pp.

The petition alleges that the Province is in very great danger from the French troops and prays for speedy reinforcements.

1742, June 15th. William Bull to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Charlestown, South Carolina.

"My Lord—His Majesty's interest being so much concerned in the present application of the Council and Assembly of South Carolina to his Majesty for assistance to prevent the ill consequences that may

attend the designs and proceedings of the French, I apprehend it is my duty, and therefore I beg leave to lay before your Lordship a short view of the present situation of our affairs with regard to our Indian allies, the views of the French, and what is apprehended to be the most effectual means of securing his Majesty's dominions in these parts.

“And first I presume to acquaint your Lordship that notwithstanding our present flourishing condition by the increase of our inhabitants and trade, and the ships of war ordered by his Majesty for the protection of the same, the safety and welfare of this Province depends in a great measure on the friendship of our Indian allies, the most numerous of whom are the Cherokees consisting of about 3,000 men, living to the North-west about 300 miles distance from Charlestown. They are settled at the head of Savana River, and some branches of the Mississippi. The next are the Creek Indians, who live to the South-west about 500 miles distance from hence consisting of about 1,500 men, and are distinguished by the Upper and Lower Creeks. The Upper Creeks are settled on the branches of the River that falls into the Bay of Mexico at the French Settlement called Mobile. When they were at war with us in the year 1715 they permitted the French to build a fort amongst them upon that River near a town called Halbamas. They are now so jealous of the consequences that may attend the Europeans having a possession and forts amongst them, that they have refused us that liberty when proposed for the protection of our traders in case of a war with France. The Lower Creeks live on the branches of the Chattahuchee River, which falls into the Bay Apalachée on the west of Florida. As they lie more in the neighbourhood of St Augustine they have frequently visited and received presents from the Government, but in the present war some of them as well as our other Indian allies have been prevailed with to assist us against the Spaniards. The Creek Indians are esteemed the best warriors except the Chickesaws who live near the Mississippi, and do not now exceed 400 men, who withstood the French and their Indians in several attacks. But they are nevertheless much annoyed, and the trade interrupted by their numerous neighbours, the Chacktaw Indians, who are encouraged therein and rewarded by the French. The Catawba Indians consist of about 300 men living to the northward about 200 miles from Charlestown on the Waterée River which is a branch of Santeé. They as well as the Cherokees have often been molested by the Senecas or Six Nations living near Albany, but Governor Clarke of New York in his last conference with the six Nations, proposed a peace between them and the Southern Indians in friendship with his Majesty's subjects, which the Catawbas and Cherokees, as soon as I had signified the same to them, came down to Charlestown and agreed to. This peace I apprehend to be very necessary to prevent the Indians in the British interest from weakening one another, that they may be the better able to withstand the attempts of the French Indians.

“And I take leave further to acquaint your Lordship that the French by their communication from Quebec through the Lakes and Mississippi River down to New Orleans on the Bay of Mexico have gain'd an interest in and influence over many nations of Indians, who have no friendship or intercourse with any other Europeans, and by that means engage and employ them against the Cherokees and Chickesaws. The French are at peace with and have some influence among the Creeks by their having a fort there. By such frequent enterprizes the French Indians will be improved in the art of war, and the French by their assistance in case of war may greatly annoy if not become masters of this or some other [of] his Majesty's frontier Provinces, (which they

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have for a long time had in view) if proper measures are not taken to prevent that growing evil before it becomes too formidable to be withstood.

"Such apprehensions has prevailed with the Council and Assembly of this Province [as to cause them] to make an early application to his Majesty for three independent companies, to be garrison'd, under the immediate direction of the Governor, on the frontiers of this Province to protect and secure the inhabitants in the cultivation of their lands as well as the trade with the Indians. But it is apprehended further with great submission that these forces can be of considerable service to this Province if they were to joyn and head our Indian allies when any attempt is designed against us by land. For the greatest service the Indians have done has been when they were headed by white men, several instances of which I beg leave to give your Lordship. The Creek Indians in the year 1702 were under great concern when the Spaniards and Apalachée Indians were on their march towards them; but being animated and headed by the traders then amongst them, they marched out and met those Spaniards and Indians at Flint River, when they fought and got the victory over them. And in the year following they did not march down into the Apalachés settlement where the Spaniards had several forts or attempt a conquest of those Spaniards or Indians till Colonel Moore with fifty horsemen encouraged and led them on in that undertaking, which was attended with so great success that it disabled the Spaniards from giving the least disturbance by land to Carolina during that war. Neither did our Indian allies go to the relief of North Carolina to war against the Tuscarora Indians till they were led on by a number of horsemen sent at the expence of the Government in the year 1711, which they were encouraged to continue till they had subdued those Indians.

"I have thus presumed to be long and particular in representing the state of our affairs which is humbly submitted to your Lordship's consideration, and beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's favour and countenance James Abercromby Esquire his Majesty's Attorney general, who attends your Lordship with this, and is employed jointly with Captain William Livingstone in the application to his Majesty from the Government as assistants to Mr Fury the Agent for the Province, who are fully impowered to proceed in this solicitation in case of Mr Fury's death or absence. I beg leave to lay before your Lordship by the hands of Mr Abercromby and Captain Livingstone a copy of the petition of the Council and Assembly of this Province to his Majesty."

1742, Oct. 7th. Copy of a letter from William Jefferis to Harman Verelst. Dated at Bristol.

"Here is a vessel arrived from Cape Fear in 7 weeks called the Bumper Sloop by whom I have the Carolina Gazette 26th July last, copy of which herein I send you and a passenger who left Charles Town about the middle of August, says the Spaniards had left Georgia and taken all the cannon at St Simon's with them. This passenger's name is Watson who liv'd in the Indian country."

[The enclosure] from the South Carolina Gazette [of July 26th 1742].

"Last week the several vessels fitted out by this Government to assist Gen^l Oglethorpe all sailed one after another in order to join the men of war of St Simon's Bar; except the Beauford galley, which did not get out till this morning. Those vessels we hear have on board above 600 Men and one hundred and forty guns carriages and swivels, which with his Majesty's two 20 gun ships the Rye and Flamborough

and the Swift and Hawk snows are deemed a force more than sufficient to deal with the Spaniards on the present occasion.

Those who know the situation of Frederica town upon St Simon's Island (where the General at present stands upon his defence) are under no apprehensions of the Spaniards succeeding before relief comes from hence, for by land, at most, two men only can march up a-breast thither from the place called the Camp at the mouth of the harbour which is about the distance of seven miles and is very convenient for an ambuscade all the way, in which the Indians and Highlanders are of great use and service; and by water only one vessel at a time can come up to the town, the reach leading to it being very narrow, about a mile in length and is exposed to be raked by an eighteen and two twelve pounders. To which may be added that the number of effective men now with the General (including the Highlanders and Indians) are about 700 as good men as are to be met with any where for their number and they are all in good spirits and have plenty of provision.

On Friday last the pilot boat returned here, which was sent to Virginia by the Governor, with the first news of the Spanish Invasion. She left Virginia the 12th instant and brings an account that Captⁿ Dandridge in his Majesty's ship the South Sea Castle of 40 guns, would sail in two days after to the General's relief. He was just returned from a cruize, and having all his men ready on board, had nothing to do but to take in some more wood and water.

On Saturday last news came thro' private hands that but at sight only of the Flamborough Swift and Hawk men of war, and the Beauford galley, which appeared off the Bar of St Simon's the 13th instant, the Spaniards betook themselves to their vessels with the utmost confusion, and left the General again master of the island.

As these men of war did not make any stay but returned off this Bar the 15th and made a report to Captⁿ Hardy, that they had seen a large Spanish fleet in St Simon's harbour which having been joined by 16 more missing must have been 52 sail.

The whole concern now seems to be that the Spaniards will in the mean time have an opportunity of getting out and escaping before our fleet gets thither which is thought impossible otherwise that they should do, because that they have no vessels of force capable of contending with ours.

Yesterday morning his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, attended by the first troop of Horse Guards, set out for Port Royal and we hear that Colonel Beale has received a Commission from his honour to carry on such works as are further necessary to fortify Charles Town, according to plans approved of in Council."

[1742]. Copy of The Memorial [to King George II.] of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. Undated and signed by Benjamin Martyn, Secretary to the Trustees. 2½ pp.

This petition is to the following effect:—That the Memorialists were constituted Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia by a Royal Charter, dated June 9th 1732. That the King has signified that the Colony should be established for the relief of indigent British people and foreign persecuted Protestants, and for a barrier for the neighbouring provinces, especially South Carolina which had been laid waste with fire and sword by the Indians in 1718. That notwithstanding all difficulties there is now a fair prospect of the Colony being able to subsist itself in a reasonable time. That the supply granted last year in Parliament enabled the Trustees to send over a

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considerable number of German and Swiss Protestants and of Highlanders from the North of Scotland who require existence not being able at first to subsist themselves. That the Colony will be dispersed unless kept together by a Civil Government at the publick expense. That the Province, if abandoned may become a prey to the Spaniards or a nest of pirates. "The French are continually making new encroachments. They have advanced their frontier towards Carolina, and have left no means unessayed to gain or destroy the Indians who are in your Majesty's interest. They have long had in view a settlement on the Eastern Coast of the Continent. They will therefore undoubtedly take the first opportunity of settling themselves in the Province of Georgia if [it is] deserted. This place besides other advantages would afford them Ports, by which they would carry on an intercourse with their settlements in a shorter, safer, and better manner, than they can at present; As the country between their settlements and garrisons on the Rivers Mississippi and Mobile, and your Majesty's southern provinces, is plain, flat and open, there is no other barrier except Georgia for South Carolina, but a few nations of Indians, far inferiour in number to those in the French interest; If the French therefore should attempt to settle themselves in the Province of Georgia, when abandoned, there would be no force to withstand them; If they should gain a possession of it, they would be able to supply their sugar Colonies with lumber and provisions: for which they now almost wholly depend on your Majesty's Provinces; They might at their pleasure obstruct the trade of your Majesty's subjects, and most probably in the end make themselves masters of the neighbouring Provinces."

1742-3, Feb. 1st. Petition to the House of Commons of Alderman William Baker and others, owners of General Oglethorpe's unsatisfied Bills of Exchange drawn for his Majesty's service in America. Presented to the House of Commons at this date.

1743, April 20th. A letter from Harman Verelst to Lord Wilmington, enclosing a copy of his Petition to the Lords of the Treasury—on behalf of Brigadier General Oglethorpe (General and Commander in Chief in South Carolina and Georgia)—Praying that they will be pleased to grant him assistance wherewith to satisfy the Bills of Exchange drawn on him by General Oglethorpe for his Majesty's service.

MASSACHUSETTS PAPERS AND LETTERS.

1730-1742.

[Circ. 1730.] A Privy Council Memorandum on the question of the Governor's salary. It runs as follows:—

[No date.] A Petition of Governor Shute,—praying to be paid his salary for the time he attended here to prosecute the complaint against the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay—And likewise praying that a certain salary may be fixed on the Governors of that Province for the future—Having been referred to a Committee of Council—Their Lordships on the

4th March, 1725-6. Refer the same to Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

30th March. Lords of Trade reported that they thought the Governor ought to have a salary allowed him by His Majesty and to be paid at

home untill the people of New England can be induced to make a perpetuall provision for His Majesty's Governors. And that as to his arrears they apprehend the people of New England would never pay them—So submitted to His Majesty.

1726, 21st June. The Lords of the Committee considered the said Report and being of opinion that the Province ought to pay the said Governor's arrears as likewise settle a perpetuall salary on his Majesty's Governors—Referred the same back to the Board of Trade to consider of the most effectual method to oblige the Councils and Assemblies to comply therewith.

1726, 28th July. Board of Trade reported that it was just and reasonable that the Province should pay the Governor's arrears, and settle a fixed salary of at least 1,000*l.* sterling p ann.—And that in order to induce the Assembly to comply therewith it was adviseable for his Majesty to recommend the same in the most strenuous terms under His Royall Sign Manual to their consideration.

1726, 15th and 18th February. The Committee considered the said Report and ordered the Agents of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire to attend on the 22nd of February.

22nd February. The Committee reported a full state of this affair with their opinion that Governor Shute should be instructed to recommend in strong terms to the Assemblys the settling a salary on the Governor of 1,000*l.* sterling at Massachusetts Bay—and 200*l.* at New Hampshire—that if they refused to comply therewith it might be worthy the consideration of the Legislature in what manner the honour and dignity of His Majesty's Government ought to be supported in these Provinces for the future.

1727, 28th March. This Report was approved and the Secretary of State ordered to prepare a letter for His Majesty's royall signature agreable thereto. Which was accordingly done and given to Mr. Shute—but he being some time after removed from that Government did not carry the said letter over.

Mr. Burnet succeeding Governor Shute had an article inserted in his instructions containing the substance of the aforesaid letter to Mr. Shute.

1728, 1st February. An Address of the House of Representatives relating to their not complying with the said instruction was presented to His Majesty—And referred to a Committee.

Same day. The Committee referred it to the Board of Trade.

1729, 27th March. The Board of Trade made Report that they had heard counsell for the Governor as also for the Assembly, and were of opinion that Mr. Burnet should be instructed to insist on a salary of 1,000*l.* to be by law settled on him during the whole time of his Government.

1729, 22nd April. The Committee considered this Report and heard Mr. Attorney and Solicitor in support of the instruction and also counsell against the same—and reported as their opinion that this whole matter should be laid before the Parliament.

1729, 22nd May. The said Report was approved by the Queen in Council—And the Secretary of State was ordered to receive the pleasure of the Crown thereupon.—A complaint of Wilks and Belcher, Agents for New England, against Governor Burnet was referred by the Duke of Newcastle to the Board of Trade the 3rd Oct^r 1729 who made

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Report thereupon the 8th of October.—which being afterwards referred to a Committee of Council—their Lordships did on

12th Nov. 1729. Examine into the same and make Report thereupon And at the same time proposed that His Majesty would be pleased to suspend his just resentment against the said Province for not having complied with the instructions untill the Board of Trade had transmitted a proposition to the Assembly upon that head and the effect thereof seen.

1729, 2nd Dec. The above Report was approved and the Lords of Trade directed to transmitt their proposall accordingly.—And the order of the 22^d of May last was directed to be suspended till the effect of the said proposall was known.

Mr Burnet dying before any thing was done herein, and Mr Belcher being appointed Governour, an article was inserted in his instructions agreeable to this last-mentioned order—And it was thereby directed that in case the Assembly should not comply therewith, that he should immediately come over to Great Britain to give an exact account of all that had passed—unless he should think it for his Majesty's service to send some other person fully instructed therein.

[1731?] An undated Memorial in behalf of the children of William Burnet, Esq., late Governor of the Massachusetts Bay. [Signed by T. Burnet].

Sheweth,—That on his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, Mr Burnet was the single instance of a Governor displaced : That he was removed from the Government of New York, worth three thousand pounds sterling a year, and nominated to that of the Massachusetts Bay, with repeated assurances, that it should be made as good to him. as the other had been.

In his instructions he was ordered to demand of the Province, an annual salary of one thousand pounds sterling, to be settled on him during the time of his Government, and behaved therein so as to deserve the approbation both of the Board of Trade and of the Committee of council, in their several reports to His Majesty, and last of all of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Guardian of the Realm, in an Order of Council of the 22^d of May 1729.

That the House of Representatives continue firm in their refusal to comply with the royal instruction, for the Governour's salary, yet frequently offered to vote him a larger sum than one thousand pounds sterling for a year, and in August 1729, being the second year of his Government, they voted him six thousand pounds of their money, being near two thousand pounds sterling ; at the same time, offering to make the Act for the provision of the Governour and Government, the first Act that should be past in every Assembly. But Mr. Burnet's instructions not warranting him to accept of such a compromise, he was likewise obliged by them to refuse the several sums thus voted to him.

Being thus engaged in the King's service, without any salary from the Province, and none being assigned him from hence, he was constrained to support the dignity of his post out of his private fortune. So that, what with the charges of his new patents, of his removal and of his necessary expenses, during the two years of his Government, his family are three thousand pounds sterling poorer, than they must have been, had not their father accepted this employment.

Upon Mr. Burnet's death, this matter being fully set forth in a Memorial to His Majesty, an Order of Council was made on the 8th of May 1730, in which Governor Belcher was ordered to demand of the

Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay, in His Majesty's name, that they should make good to Mr Burnet's children the sum of six thousand pounds voted to their late father in August 1729, or at least such a sum, as should appear due to him, during the whole time of His Government, at the rate of one thousand pounds sterling [per annum].

Though this would be far short of the loss sustained by Mr. Burnet's family yet the house of Representatives in the Massachusetts Bay, have refus'd to give them any further sum, than two thousand pounds sterling, which has therefore been rejected by the Governor and Council, as being so much less, than the sum due to them, upon the foot of the Order in Council last mentioned.

The several matters are humbly submitted, etc.

1732-3, Jan. 5th. Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"May it please your Lordship

. . . . This Province, my Lord, is in a miserable condition for want of the necessary supplies of money to the publick Treasury, where there has not been a shilling for nineteen months past, altho' there is upwards of £40,000 due to the officers and soldiers of the King's forts and garrisons, to the Judges, the Secretary of the Province and other people, nor would the Assembly, who have lately sat ten weeks raise any money agreeable to the charter, and His Majesty's royal orders. But they have, my Lord, taken a very extraordinary step upon His Majesty's royal instructions to me (the 16th and 30th) by addressing his Majesty a third time to withdraw them, and in case His Majesty will not hear them, then their Agent is instructed to apply to the House of Commons.

As to the 16th instruction which limits or restrains the striking of Credit Bills, I believe any man of thought and substance is highly thankful that the Assembly are kept from ruining all the estates in the Province by issuing out floods of those pernicious Bills and whereas £125 of the lawfull money of the Province would purchase £100 sterling, yet £350 of the vile Bills that have been issued by the Government will not at this day purchase that sum.

As to the 30th instruction, my Lord, I think nothing can be plainer than that it exactly quadrates with the Charter, and for His Majesty to give it up or condescend to the House of Representatives examining the public accounts of charge of the Government, I shou'd think it as well for them to appoint their own Governour, for, with great submission my Lord, all the struggle in this matter is for power. If every account of the Province must be subjected to a House of Representatives, the King's Governour will be of very little signification. They that have the controul of the money will certainly have the power And I take the single question on this head to be, whether the King shall appoint his own Governour, or whether the House of Representatives shall be Governour of the Province

The Assembly here has been sitting upwards [of] nine weeks, and would make no supply of money to the Public Treasury, So I dismiss them yesterday, at their own request.—And the Government here is in danger of running into all confusion.—The Kings Forts are dropping down, the men ready to desert for want of pay, and every body under great oppression that has money due from the publick."

1732-3, Jan. 13th. Governor Belcher to the Board of Trade. Dated at Boston. Endorsed "Copy of a Letter from Gov^r Belcher to the

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Right Honor^{ble} the Lords Comis^{rs} for trade and plantations. Sent by Capt. Follers."

"My Lords,—Altho' I have wrote you per this conveyance of the 5th, 8th and 12th instant, yet the ship being detained I think it my duty to say to your Lordships that I have taken all possible care and pains, ever since my arrival to have the long contested boundaries betwixt the Massachusetts and New Hampshire adjusted agreeable to His Majesty's royal orders to me, but I can see no prospect of its being accomplish'd and the poor borderers on the lines (if your Lordships will allow me so vulgar an expression) live like toads under a harrow, being run into goals on the one side and the other, as often as they please to quarrel; such is the sad condition of His Majesty's subjects that live near the lines. They pull down one another's houses, often wound each other, and I fear it will end in bloodshed, unless His Majesty in his great goodness gives some effectual order to have the bounds fixt.

"Altho' my Lords, I am a Massachusetts man, yet I think this Province alone is culpable on this head; New Hampshire has all along been frank and ready to pay exact duty and obedience to the King's order, and have manifested a great inclination to peace and good neighbourhood, but in return the Massachusetts Province have thrown unreasonable obstacles in the way of any settlement, and altho' they have for two or three years past been making offers to settle the boundaries with New York and Rhode Island in an open, easy, amicable way, yet when they come to settle with New Hampshire, they will not do so with them; which seems to me a plain argument that the leading men of the Massachusetts Assembly are conscious to themselves of continual encroachments they are making upon their neighbours of New Hampshire, and so dare not come to a settlement. I say, my Lords, in duty to the King, and from a just care of his subjects of New Hampshire, I think myself obliged to set this matter in the light I now do, nor do I ever expect to see it settled but by a peremptory order from His Majesty appointing Commissioners to do it, and those agreed to by both Assemblies.

"1730-1, February. Joseph Talcott Esqre, Govern^r of Connecticut, Joseph Jenks Esqre, then Govern^r of Rhod[e] Island, and Adolph Phillipse Esqre, Speaker of the Assembly at N. York.—[They] are Gentlemen of good ability and integrity, and altho' the Massachusetts I fear will still decline joyning in] the affair, yet I believe New Hampshire from their desire to peace and good order, would rejoyce to see such a direction from the King, and be glad to be at the whole charge, rather than the dispute should still continue: I therefore humbly pray your Lordships so to represent this affair to His Majesty that there may be an end of strife and contention.

"And if your Lordships approve of the Bill I now send you for emitting bills of credit on a foundation of gold and silver, and that I may have His Majesty's leave for doing it in the Massachusetts; I pray I may also have the same liberty of doing it in New Hampshire, where they are in great distress for something to pass in lieu of money, and without speedy help it will be almost impossible for that little Province to support any trade."

1732-3, Feb. 26th. Richard Partridge to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London, Water-Lane, Tower Street.

"... The Governor [Belcher] has a hard task of it with the people in maintaining the honour and dignity of the Crown and in pursuing his royal master's instruction, and I really think he has however,

by his conduct manag'd them better than any Govern^r before him has done under such difficult circumstances I know it will still more envigourate him in the King's service if he could receive a line from some in the Ministry approving his conduct."

1734, June 11th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"Much honoured Lord,

Since I had the honour of writing your Lordship last, I have met a new Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and am glad to acquaint your Lordship that they seem at present one of the best Assemblies that this Province has had since my coming into the Government

I have now the honour to cover to your Lordship a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, and by His Majesty's Council the eight current for £3000 for my support, and am again to pray the favour of your Lordship, that I may obtain the royal leave for giving my assent to this Bill"

1735. An Act [of the Legislature of Massachusetts] for the more effectual detecting and convicting such as cut, fell, or destroy such trees, as are reserved for the use of the Royal Navy—passed by the Council and rejected by the House of Representatives.

The chief provision of this Act was to make the Surveyor General of Woods (Colonel Dunbar) liable in double costs to those persons whom he might unsuccessfully sue for penalties.

1735-6, Feb. 28. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

" I adjourned the Assembly here to the 17th of next month, they have given some encouragement to the manufacture of potash in the Province, and if it can be brought to perfection, it will be of considerable advantage in the commerce betwixt Great Britain and this place.

"There is a Bill now lying at the House of Representatives, and which has past his Majesty's Council, for the better preservation of the King's woods, and I shall do all in my power, that it may come into a law, although I am very doubtful about it.

"I hope His Majesty's bounty of hemp seed will be here in good season this spring, for encouraging the farmers to go briskly on in raising that Commodity."

1736, May 24th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

" I have my Lord, been urging the Assemblies here from time to time to pass some law in favour of the royal woods, and am after all now obliged to say in fidelity to His Majesty, that I have no expectation of anything of this nature to be done here.

I heartily wish the British Parliament would give a bounty on plantation potash, and an additional one to that on hemp.

"There have been, my Lord, within two years past, great discoveries of rock iron ore in a town of this Province call'd Attleborough and some furnaces lately set up; the ore I am told is very rich, and the Iron made from it equal to the best Spanish.

"I think a number of guns of 6 to 8 weight a piece have been lately cast at some of the iron works in this Province, and the metal and workmanship perhaps equal to any that passes the proof at Woolwich.

"So that this Province may in time produce timber, masts, iron, canvas, and rigging sufficient for the whole Royal Navy, and must consequently be more necessary to the Crown of Great Britain, than all

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the Sugar Islands, and the whole North America besides, and so deserve the greater care and encouragement of the Crown”

1736, Jan. 11th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

“ The Assembly of this Province is now sitting (and have been for 7 weeks past) and have done very little for His Majesty’s service and I am afraid of having a great deal of trouble and difficulty with them”

1736, May 26th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

“ I have ordered my son [Mr Belcher of the Temple] to wait on your Lordship with this, which accompanies a small specimen of candles, the growth of the country from an aromattick shrub we call bayes ; all the curiosity is, that they are not offensive to handle, nor in the smell when extinguisht”

1736. Abstract of the proceedings [in the Privy Council] upon the petitions for settling the boundaries between New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay. 3 pp.

1737, May 13th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

“ I humbly ask pardon for the trouble of this, which I pray my son Mr Belcher of the Temple may have the honour to put into your hands, being to say, that I am told Col^d Dunbar (Lieut. Gov^r of New Hampshire) sails this week for Great-Britain, and that he goes away with all the ill-nature he can possibly have against the Governour, to whom he has been but one continual plague, ever since he receiv’d his Lieut Gov^rs Commission. Fire and contention being the element he delights to live in, loving to be restless, and to make every body so he has to deal with.

“ Your Lordship cannot but be sensible of the great trouble and fatigue I have undergone (since my appointment to this Government) with one obstinate Assembly after another for my steady adherence to His Majesty’s royal orders ; and I have been often threaten’d by men of influence, that they would grant me no support, unless I would go from the King’s instructions ; and during the dispute (for about three years) respecting the supply of the Treasury, I did not receive one farthing to defray my yearly expence in this Province. And at New Hampshire, by Col^d Dunbar’s little arts and crafts with the Members of the Assembly there, that Province is at this time considerably in arrears with me, altho’ they passed a Law, settling my salary to be paid half-yearly.”

“ My Lord I can assure you upon my faith and honour that the Governments of both Provinces have not been worth to me communibus annis £750 Sterling, which is but a poor pittance for the support of the King’s Governour, whom His Majesty in his instructions to me is pleas’d to call the representative of his royal person in the Governments, where he has plac’d me, and the support they give me but barely pay my necessary annual expence ; yet as this is my native country, where are my family, my friends, and my little fortune, I own with great and humble gratitude the continuance of His Majesty’s royal favour to me.

“ I am sensible Col^d Dunbar will do every thing in his power (right or wrong) to my prejudice, I therefore humbly beg of your Lordship, that his representations may make no impression, till I am heard in answer. He wrote me a few months past he did not intend to return hither, but

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to seek some imployment at home: happy will be for this country they may never see him again, where I don't believe he can make out one single service he has done for the Crown, but I am well satisfy'd he has done a great deal to alienate the affections of the King's subjects from his Government; his despotick arbitrary way, as, beating the King's subjects, threatening to burn and destroy their substance &c., will by no means do in civil government.

"The two Provinces, where I have the honour to command, are in good peace and tranquility at present; but should there be any change of the Governour, I have reason to believe it would throw the provinces into new difficulties, and give the King's Ministers fresh trouble, who have had too much already with this people.

"I am told Col^d Dunbar intends to endeavour Mr George Jaffreys may succeed him Lieut. Gov^r of New Hampshire, who is as opposite to me as Col^d Dunbar himself; and with great deference to your Lordship I can't see what advantage it can be to His Majesty's service, or to the ease of his Ministers, to have persons put into post[s] in one and the same Government, who will be continually thwarting and opposing one another. I therefore humbly pray, Col^d Henry Sherburne (who has been for many years of his Majesty's Council in New Hampshire) may succeed Col^d Dunbar in the Lieutenancy in that Province; he is a very worthy gentleman, and would be acceptable to the Province in general and to me in particular"

1737, Dec. 5th. A letter to Lord Wilmington, in the handwriting of Governor Belcher's secretary, and signed by certain of the clergy of Massachusetts. Dated from Boston in New England, and addressed to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Wilmington, Lord President of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

"May it please your Lordship,

With all that respect and deference to your name, which the high station wherein his most excellent Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, has seen meet to place, and so long continue you, together with those accomplishments, which render you illustrious therein; we [Ministers of the Gospel, and Pastors of Churches in his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in and about Boston, crave leave by the hand of the agents for the Province, humbly to address ourselves to your Lordship and to entreat your powerfull favour for the good people of New England, and for the Churches of it, in which the King's person, and family, and Ministers are constantly and ardently pray'd for, with one heart and voice.

"The blessings of his Majesty's reign, which reach us in these distant parts of his dominions, we hope we have a gratefull sense of: in a particular manner we think ourselves bound to bless God, and to thank the King, and his Ministers, for the continuance of Governor Belcher in the chair over us, by whom the King's good subjects of every denomination are equally encouraged in their Duty to God and to the King.

"We look upon ourselves obliged humbly to address your Lordship in this manner, because we have lately seen in some of the publick prints, what we must call a malicious libel, pretended to be written from Boston, declaring to the world—"An universal joy thro'out this Province upon the news of His Majesty's appointing a new Governour over us; more especially among the better sort of people, and Ministers of all sorts"—than which there could not have been published a greater calumny and more injurious falshood: and we beseech your

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Lordship to excuse us this zealous vindication of ourselves and our people from it.

"That those my Lord, who have the high honour to stand about the King as his Ministers may have wisdom from above for a most righteous and happy administration is the prayer of my Lord, your Lordship's, most humble dutifull and obedient servants

Benjamin Colman, Pastor of the Church [in] Brattle Street, Boston.

Thomas Prince, Pastor of the South Church in Boston.

William Cooper, a Pastor of the Church in Brattle Street, Boston.

Nehemiah Waller, Pastor of a Church in Roxbury.

Nathaniel Appleton, Pastor of the Church in Cambridge.

Samuel Checkley, Pastor of the New South Church in Boston.

Charles Chauncy, Pastor of the first Church in Boston.

Samuel Mather, Pastor of the North Church in Boston.

Mather Byles, Pastor of the Church in Holles-street, Boston."

1738, May 23rd. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston. 8 pp.

"May it please your Lordship—By one of the last ships from England my brother Mr Richard Partridge, and my son Mr [Jonathan] Belcher of the Temple (my stated agents) write me that Mr Rindge of the town of Portsmouth in New Hampshire had been recommended to the King to be one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New Hampshire. . . . As to the Massachussetts, the heats and broils they were in before my arrival and since seem at present to be pretty well laid; the opposition and trouble I have and do still struggle with in New Hampshire has been chiefly owing to the restless temper of Col^d Dunbar (whose natural element seems to be strife and fire) . . . to prevent any Contention or Clashing between the King's Gov^r and the Council, which must necessarily be the case, if men personally prejudiced at the Gov^r, and always opposing the King's authority, must be members of the Council, and such is Mr Rindge (recommended to supply the place of Mr Gambling lately deceas'd). . . .

"I must further beg your Lordship's patience while I acquaint you, that the latter end of the last month I was serv'd with [a] copy of a complaint exhibited against me to the King in Council, by a Committee of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire. . . . I am now preparing my answer, and hope to get it ready to go per this ship. . . ."

1738, Jan. 23rd. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

"I have at one time and another done myself the great honour of addressing your Lordship on the affairs of the two Governments, where His Majesty in his great grace and favour has been pleas'd to place me; and I am now to beg of your Lordship to lend a listning ear, while I lay before you the difficult state of this Province with respect to a medium for the trade, which has been carry'd on for above thirty years past almost wholly by what are call'd here bills of credit, instead of silver and gold, of which this country is drain'd by the constant exportation of it to Great-Britain.

"I would also crave leave to say to your Lordship, that in conformity to His Majesty's royal orders to me, all the outstanding Bills of Credit of this Province must be drawn in by the end of the year 1741, and unless something be substituted in their place, it will make almost an intire stagnation of trade and a considerable concussion in this little Commonwealth.

"His Majesty's great goodness and lenity to his subjects has secur'd to him the greatest affection in the hearts of all his subjects, among whom I hope this Province are as truly dutifull and loyal as any part of the King's dominions; and I would now become a humble suitor to your Lordship on account of the difficult circumstances this Province is already in, and will still be more so, for want of something to circulate instead of money from man to man. And I would further pray, that I may lay before your Lordship the inclosed request made to me by the Council and Representatives of this Province respecting a Bill past by them for making an emission of £60,000 in Bills of Credit, which Bill is also herewith transmitted to your Lordship; and according to my understanding of it, is the best calculated for maintaining the value of such Bills as may be emitted in consequence of it, of any Bill that has been projected in this Government, and, as I judge, the passing it into a Law will much advance the honour and justice of the King's Government here, and the safety, peace, and good order of his good subjects.

"I would humbly beg your Lordship's favour in facilitating the obtaining His Majesty's Royal Order of leave for giving my consent to a Bill of this nature; your Lordship's known innate goodness and humanity exercis'd to this people in this article must challenge their highest sense of gratitude."

Two papers were enclosed in the last letter.

(1.) Copy of a Bill of the Legislative Assembly of Massachusetts for the emission of sixty thousand pounds in Bills of Credit, of a new form and tenour to be redeemable by silver and gold.

The Bill provides for the issue of Currency bills of one shilling each, redeemable in silver coin at the rate of 6s. 8d. per ounce Troy, in gold coin at the rate of 4*l.* 18s. the ounce Troy, and the copy of it is attested as follows:—

"Province of Massa[chuse]t Bay Jan^y 22nd 1738. The Bill whereof the foregoing is a true copy having been read three several times in the House of Representatives and in Council, pass'd to be enacted by both Houses.

"Att. SIMON FROST, Dep^t Sec^y."

(2.) An address to Governor Belcher from the Council and Assembly of Massachusetts, with the Governor's answer:

"May it please your Excellency,

His Majesty's Council and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled, in consideration of the near approach of the period when all the Bills of Credit now passing will be sunk, have agreed on a Bill for the emission of sixty thousand pounds, redeemable by silver and gold; which Bill your Excellency was pleased, in your speech of yesterday, to inform us you could not consent to consistant[ly] with his Majesty's instruction.

"Wherefore we, His Majesty's loyal and dutifull subjects, crave leave to observe to your Excellency, the great and distressing difficulties His Majesty's good subjects of this Province will be under in supporting the Government and in carrying their common affairs and business, if the aforesaid Bill, or some other of that nature, shall not take effect.

"Your Excellency cannot but be sensible that for many years past the publick taxes for the support of Government have been wholly paid in bills of Credit, by which bills also the trade and commerce have been for near thirty years almost wholly managed, and that the whole of these bills of Credit must be intirely sunk by the end of the year seventeen hundred [and] forty one, and that it will bring great distress if not an

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entire stagnation of all trade, if about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds computed in bills of the old tenour, the sum now extant, should be, in that short time, intirely taken away, and nothing substituted in its room, and especially since this Court have in their present Session, for supporting the credit of their own bills, found it necessary to discountenance those of the neighbouring Governments as being not well founded.

"We would therefore pray your Excellency's favourable consideration of this important affair, and how much the safety, interest and quiet, of His Majesty's good subjects under your Excellency's care depend on its success, and do entreat your endeavours that your Excellency may give your consent to this Bill, or a Bill of this nature, the bills to be emitted thereon being on a different and much better foundation than those which have occasioned His Majesty's prohibition."

The answer of Governor Belcher, dated 16th Jan. 1739 :—

"Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives.

"In answer to your Address relating to the Bill for emitting Sixty Thousand pounds in Bills of Credit, to pass in lieu of the Bills now extant, which as you observe must be entirely sunk by the end of the year Seventeen hundred and forty one, and are at present the only medium of commerce; you may assuredly depend, that I will imploy my best offices consistent with my duty to the King, that His Majesty's royal leave may be obtained for giving my consent to a Bill of this nature."

1738-9, Feb. 5th. David Dunbar to Lord Wilmington. Addressed to "The Rt Honble My Lord President &c."

"May it please your Lordship—It is more than 7 years since my Lords Commissioners for trade and plantations were pleased to make a strong representation to His Majesty in my favour upon the complaints against Gov^r Belcher for setting aside His Majesty's Commission to me as Lieut Gov^r of New Hampshire, upon which the Gov^r neither allow'd me any command or share of the sallary, tho' settled on the Gov^r and Lieut Gov^r; the said representation was sent to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to whom My Lords of Trade have applyed twice since to obtain His Majesty's pleasure thereupon. Upon which I have been informed that it was layd by His Grace before My Lords of the Committee of Council, and it is now in the Office.

"Dureing six years that I was Lieut Gov^r I received no consideration for the expence which a publick station must subject a man to, and I have not yet been so happy as to obtain any satisfaction for my disbursments in endeavouring to add an usefull collony to His Majesty's dominions, which I should have done ere now if it had not been defeated by the opposition of Gov^r Belcher, and without any expence to the Crown, as the quit rents would long ere now have reimbursed me. Those expences haveing layd me under great incumbrances I was obliged to assign all my sallary as surveyor of His Majesty's Woods in America to discharge them, and it is yet so applyed, so that I have not a shilling of it for my own support, and I have moreover been arrested and imprison'd and am now sued for part of the said expences, and I must inevitably sink under them, if some relief or equivalent be not suddainly granted me, which I fear the hurry of publick affairs will obstruct."

"I have presumed to trespass thus on your Lordship, as a reason why I really am not able to prosecute the said affair now lying before you in Council, I humbly beg your Lordship will be pleased to see

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it and that my Lords of the Committee will give an opinion upon it without hearing council, as I am not able to answer the expence.

"May I further presume to add, that my misfortunes are chiefly owing to a mistake in calling the place I was sent to settle, part of Nova Scotia, which appearing to be part of the Massachusetts Province, I was ordered to remove and quit possession to that Province, after I had built a fort and barracks for the King's troops sent thither from Nova Scotia; I should be humbly contented with any equivalent in any remote part of the world, no climate or danger would affright me; I have had the honour to be in commission, first from King William in 1697, & rose gradually to be Lieut Coll^o in 1715, and inadvertently parted with my Commission in 1718, piqued, that a younger officer was putt over me by means of my late Lord Cadogan; I was in Parliament in Ireland in Queen Ann's reign, and allways of the side that distinguished themselves in favour of the Hanover Succession, for which I was taken so much notice of that I was threaten'd to be broke. In 1726 I was sent Consul into Spain, and happen'd to do some service there for which I had the approbation of his late Majesty and present Ministry in many letters, and had the honour to be taken notice of by his present Majesty then prince, upon my return from a long imprisonment at Malaga, being taken in the Mediterranean endeavouring to go to Gibraltar on the King's service. I may be so happy as to move your Lordship's compassion upon this narration; my present case my lord is a very uncommon one, I have never been complain'd of in any station, and I am ruin'd by endeavouring to do a publique service without any private view to myself, it is a pitty a man should be undone without being charged with a crime.

"I have no claim or pretence to your Lordship's favour but from your universal[ly] known humanity to the distressed, I humbly submit myself to your consideration."

1738-9, March 7th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

"I humbly beg leave of your Lordship to admit my agents Mr Partridge and Mr Belcher to put this into your Lordship's hands; wherein I first of all give your Lordship my humble and sincerest thanks for the constant course of your Lordship's justice and favour to me in the affairs of my Governments; and in the next place I am to beseech your Lordship's attention for a few minutes, while I say, the last ship from England informs me, that Mr Thomlinson, agent for the House of Representatives of New-Hampshire had, under the name of an appeal from the judgment of His Majesty's Commissioners for settling the boundaries between that Province and this, alleg'd a heap of malicious invectives against me, and by the copy of it, which I have seen, it looks more like a libel upon the Governour, than an appeal in the case mentioned. And I am very particularly to thank your Lordship for not suffering it to be proceeded on with respect to any thing that relates to me, 'till I should be regularly serv'd with a copy, and time allow'd me to answer.

"The affair, my Lord, of the boundaries betwixt this Province and New-Hampshire is certainly necessary to be determin'd for the quiet and safety of His Majesty's subjects of both Provinces, yet I would beg leave to say to your Lordship, that this controversy has been latterly manag'd on the side of New-Hampshire with great zeal and warmth by those that openly profess themselves the Governour's enemies, and by Mr Thomlinson's bitter invectives, I think it's plain, that they rather wanted an opportunity to vent their ill-nature at the Gov^r than to do any good to the Province about the line.

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"As I know I am speaking in the ears of a wise and impartial judge, I would humbly hope, when your Lordship has consider'd the answer of the Massachusetts Assembly to what Mr Thomlinson calls his appeal, and my answer to the complaints of the New-Hampshire Representatives, that your Lordship will intirely acquit me of any partiality in the part I have acted in this affair.

"And as to Mr Thomlinson's charging me with bribery from the Massachusetts, there never was anything more unjust or unreasonable; while in obedience to His Majesty's orders I was pressing them to do me justice in making my salary equal to £1,000 Sterling, and they had once and again given me something towards it, to call such a grant a bribe could spring from nothing but the dregs of malice, and an attempt to make something out of nothing. I can, my Lord, challenge the worst of my enemies to charge me (and make it good) with the value of sixpence I have taken directly or indirectly for any thing that has had the least relation to my administration, except the public grants of the Assembly.

"It is, may it please your Lordship, impossible for a gentleman to be at the head of two such Provinces as I am, and not to have enemies, tho' I believe the Provinces, to take the people 19 in 20, were never in greater tranquillity than at this day. And what I am most humbly to beg of your Lordship is, that whenever any thing is laid against me as complaint, I may have the liberty of an Englishman, that is to be serv'd with [a] copy, and time given to make answer, and then, my Lord, I shall not be in much pain, for I am determin'd, while I have the honour to serve the King in the station he has plac'd me, to maintain His Majesty's just right and honour, and at [the] same time to be tender of the liberties of his people; and these things I think very compatible in an English Governour with an English Government."

1739, Oct. 30th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

"In March and April last I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in a very particular manner respecting some complaints I heard had been presented to Your Lordship at a Committee of his Majesty's Most Hon^{le} Privy Council against my administration in the Government here and at New Hampshire, and these letters Mr Partridge and Mr Belcher write me they had the honour to deliver to your Lordship which I hope gave your Lordship some satisfaction as to those complaints. By these last ships I have an account from my Agents at Whitehall, that there had been presented at the Privy Council Office a Memorial from one Mr Gulston and Tomlinson and two others respecting the state of the Province of New Hampshire which had been referr'd to the Plantation Board—who had return'd their Report upon it without serving me with a copy and time to answer—but that when it came to your Lordship's Board your Lordship sent it back again that I might have the justice I insisted upon by my Agents but [which] was deny'd by them—viz^t a copy and time to answer and this has indeed been the steady course of your Lordship's justice and candour in any thing that has come before your Lordship in the affairs of my Governments for which I give your Lordship my most humble and hearty thanks and shall ever hold myself under the strictest obligations of gratitude. I find the complainants had (in their low art) left out my name that they might say it was not a complaint against me, altho' the whole drift and design of it was to get my Commission for N[ew] Hampshire superseded and the report of the Lords of Trade tally'd with their designs, and had not your Lordship

interpos'd and put a stop to the manner of proceeding how severe and extraordinary would it have been to have depriv'd a gentleman of his bread and honour and never to have given him liberty of vindicating himself—I say to have taken his Commission away from him upon the *ipse dixit* of his enemies which upon a fair hearing might appear to be nothing more than a heap of absurdities and falsehoods and the pure product of malice—and when I am serv'd with [a] copy I have no doubt to make this Memorial deserve those epithets—and I do most humbly beg of your Lordship that before any thing be past upon this Memorial I may be serv'd with [a] copy to answer—for it cannot be expected my Agents at a 1000 leagues distance can so fully answer what may nearly affect my interest and honour as I can—There has been my Lord a complaint of this Mr Tomlinson against me and my answer to it lain above twelve months at a Privy Council Office which he seems afraid to bring to a hearing and therefore stirs up Mr Gulston with the other two to bring on a complaint in this manner—and as it were to shoot me in the dark—But God be prais'd that your Lordship presides at the Council Board with so much justice and honour—I humbly beg your Lordship's patience while I mention an instance of his present Majesty's great justice with respect to one Mr Gledhill Governour of Placentia about ten years agoe upon a complaint that was exhibited against him (I think by Lord Vere). A very great person went to the King to desire that he might be dismiss—But the Governour's friends found access to his Majesty and humbly beg'd the Governour might have liberty to answer for himself which the King readily granted. Upon the gentleman's going again to His Majesty to have him put out the King said no sir you told me he was a very good man when I put him in—Yes may it please Your Majesty so he was, but now such and such complaints lye against him—to which the King answer'd they may indeed bear the name of complaints but I shall not dismiss him, let him be serv'd with copies and if he cannot clear himself then let him be dismiss—but if he can I shall still continue him as a good servant. He made answer cleard himself and was continu'd—I remember when I was at Court the King's justice and honour on this head were greatly applauded.

“I know myself my Lord, to have made the King's honour and interest with the prosperity of his people so much the rule of my administration at all times that I am under no pain or solicitude about complaints—if I may but have time to answer—and yet may it please your Lordship there will always be grumbletonians in every Government.”

1740, May 14th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

“May it please Your Lordship—I do in the first place humbly ask pardon for the trouble I am now necessitated to give you upon the late accounts receivd from my friends of the violent pushes of my enemies to get my Commission for this Government and that of New Hampshire superseded, they have not stuck at lying and forgeries to obtain an opportunity of wreaking their boundless malice upon me, of this the Hon^{ble} Sir Charles Wager can give your Lordship a flagrant instance.”

“It is now near 10 years since I arrivd here with His Majesty's Commissions for this and the neighbouring Government in which time I have met with more difficulties than any of my predecessors for my firm adherence to His Majesty's royal instructions and thereby constantly maintaining the honour and prerogative of the Crown and which has made

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the Assembly of this Province so strait and stingy in their grants for my support that I have been oblig'd every year to spend considerable of my own fortune, to live in some measure equal to the dignity of his Majesty's Commission. I am told that the length of time I have held the Royal Commission has been given for reason why they should now be taken from me; which with great deference I apprehend can be no reason at all. Nor do I believe His Majesty has at any time made that a rule either at home or in his plantations for dismissing his servants. Had I indeed roll'd up a fortune by the favour of the King's Commissions, the length of time might be alleged with some colour of reason for my having a successour. But I must humbly beg leave to lay before your Lordship, the plain and naked truth of the matter in that respect. At the time I received the honour of His Majesty's Commissions I was one of the principal men of trade in this country, but at that time I quitted every other way of life and devoted my self to his Majesty's service in the Governments where he had plac'd me and as I observed before have been hitherto a great sufferer in my private fortune, since my coming into the Government, and now to be dismiss'd it without any provision being made for me, would be such a severity as I humbly beg you would let me hope from your goodness may not pass upon me. I have a large family of children and grandchildren and to take away my bread and theirs would indeed be very shocking. And I can assure your Lordship, let my enemies pretend what they please, the people are so easy that I am satisfied 7 in 8 are desirous of my continuance and a change would make great discontents and give the King's Ministers new troubles where they have had too much already. Let me therefore again earnestly intreat for an interest in your Lordship's favour and compassion at this critical juncture.

1740, August 12th. A letter, extracted from a New England newspaper of this date, dated at Boston.

"It is now certainly known that Col. Blakeney brought over more than 30 blank Commissions to be fill'd up by the several Governours of his Majesty's Provinces and Colonies. . . .

". . . . And in this Province the nomination of ten captains was made, and beating orders issued out the 9th of July; and in less than three weeks after we had 7 companies compleated, 6 of which made their appearance in Boston by that time, and by this time it is hoped that the ten companies designed to be raised are near all becoming compleated.

"As these observations afford a convincing proof of a true loyal spirit in the people in the Northern Colonies for the service of his Majesty and their country on this occasion, and of the importance of 'em to the British dominions, even in respect of annoying the enemy in the West Indies, I desire you will give 'em a place in your paper."

1740, Oct. 10th. John Graves to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Nutfield in New Hampshire and addressed "To the Right Honourable Lord Wilmington—Lord President of his Majestie's most Honourable Privy Council at St James'es Square—London—to the care of the captain by the way of Boston."

"My good Lord.—Amidst the general joy that reigns throughout this Province upon the settlement of the boundarys, and the hopes we have of beeing soon made a separte Government, and thereby delivered from our cruil oppressors, the great the good Lord President's praise is in every mouth, on every tongue, wee at this distance, my Lord, are not unacquainted that it is your Lordship's greatest joy and pleasure

to help them to right that suffer wrong, and to deliver and relieve the oppressed, of which this Province will bee an eternal monument, and I hope will transmitt the memory of its deliverer down to the latest posterity.

But as for me, my Lord, I have not only my share in the general benefitt, my case is so particular that when your Lordship knows it you will pardon this liberty. My Lord, my estate in the Province lyes ten miles within any part of the dividing lines, and seven miles within the lines the Massechusetts themselves claimed, when they were obliged to deliver in their claim to the Commissioners at Hampton, yet notwithstanding all this; the Massechusetts Government have for several years passed distressed me and my neighbours in the most cruil manner, making us pay taxes to that government, or they would seize on our goods or persons, me they have torn from my family, and carried to prison as often as I refused paying their unjust demands. This was my real case, but now I am most happy with my family, in a peaceable enjoyment of what belongs to us; and in full hopes of seeing this Province very soon delivered from the oppressive tyrannicall Government it has long groand under, and of becoming a flourishing Province, and usefull to our mother country.

Your Lordship cannot be ignorant of the temper of the Massechusetts Government, and the Massechusetts Governour, and what scandalous methods they have taken to procure applications to his Majesty, in prejudice to this Province of New Hampshire. Suffer me, my Lord, to acquaint you with what they are now about; my Lord, as soon as they found that his Majesty had determined the boundarys of that superbe unruley Province of the Massechusetts, which had for many years been making encroachments on his Majesty's Province by granting away a great many townships thereon; And now those townships naturally falls within his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, and notwithstanding the possessors of those townships were as well satisfied to fall in his Majesty's Province as to be under the Charter government; it being quite indifferent to them whither they paid taxes to one Government or the other, as the settlement of the boundarys only determined jurisdiction, and did not hurt their propertys, yet the Massechusetts Governor and Parson Wells, and other officers and servants of the Massechusetts Government, have by their threats and promises, spirited up those poor unthinking people, and have prepared a great many petitions for them, and have prevaild on a great many to sign then, therein praying his Majesty to give those townships back again to the Charter Government of the Massechusetts, and some of their reasons are, that one part of these great stragling townships will fall in one Province and the other part in the other Province, as tho that could be of any ill concequence, more than in great Britain, where some towns and parrishes are in two or three countys, and the Government of the Massechusetts are now sending to Great Britain one of their Assembly as a private Agent for those townships, butt abbetted and supported by the publick.

But we trust in God all those petitions will meet the same fate of another most wicked one which we hear was privately sent home, and presented to his Majesty, sign'd by six of the Council of this Province, who have all along signed and done every thing they have been ordered to do by the Massechusetts Government, to defeate the settlement of the boundarys, and we have great confidence that your Lordship's great penetration and know[n] love to justice and equity will defeate all those wicked and crafty devices.

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My Lord, I have only to lay my self at your Lordship's feet most humbly to implore your pardon in presuming (in the fullness of my heart) thus farr. And I most heartily pray to God, that for the sake of this his Majesty's Province, and all other his Majesty's American dominions, that it would please him long, very long, to bless your Lordship with life and health to support your high station, to bee a glory to the present, and an example to future ages."

1740, Nov. 13th. Governor Belcher to Mr Partridge. Dated at Boston.

"Sir—I have your kind letters of August the 16th and 18th, September 5th, 13th, 17th and 18th by Laws, Bishop, Perkins and Hall, with copies of a great number of letters wrote to me from considera[ble] persons, to assist in my establishment. What shall I say, brother? You are an unwearied good friend. It's impossible for you to do more than you do for my service and interest. I take a kind notice also of what you say of my dear Mr. Belcher of the Temple's great diligence and care in doing every thing in his power that may be of any advantage to his father.

I see Dunbar has got himself made a bankrupt.—Why don't the creditors make the rogue sell his Surveyour's place, which may perhaps fetch 500*l*., and make the large poundage to them. When he has got clear of the Statute I suppose I must be plagued with him again. I am glad to see, by yours of 13th September, you have got clear of paying J. Sharp's dreadfull bill of 95*l*.; it would have been a cruel unjust thing for any body to have expected I should have paid a farthing of it, when the Province had taken the affair upon themselves for their own vindication.—I thank your care of my letters for Baron Seroop, Mr. Whitworth, and Sir Charles Wager.—I take a very particular notice of what past between you and Coll^o Mordaunt, according to what you write he is capable of doing us great service.

I hope to get time to write him and some others by this ship, which may be pleasing to them—I now send you Lewis's powers to receive from Lord Wilmington the money due to the Thetchers, which matter I hope will be pleasing to his Lordship.—I could not make the thing move faster than it has. Our worthy friend Coram writes me a particular account of his conversation with his Excellency Mr. [Horatio] Walpole about Paul the Preacher (as Coram calls him). I find you had also been with Mr. Walpole when you found Mr. Hyam. I hope Sir Charles Wager, Captain Coram, Mr. Hyam and you, will be able to keep H[oratio] W[alpole] in tolerable temper. If Dudley writes him [that] I hinder his auditing the accounts, he writes him a downright falsehood, for he has never since I have been in the Government apply'd to me (according to the best of my remembrance) in any one thing relating to his office as Deputy Auditor, nor have I ever obstructed him.—I have a tolerable kind letter from Mr. Walpole of 10th September per Hall to which I shall make answer in a little time.

If the Parliament should do nothing this Session about the paper currency in the Plantations, it will occasion vast ruin and confusion to the British trade and to all the inhabitants of the Colonies. I say it is absolutely necessary to be brought under a regulation without delay. You'll see by my letters and the prints to the Secretary of State, and Lords of Trade, what I have done about Colman's wicked projection. Never was there so vile a cheat set on foot, yet what is done about it will not be sufficient without an Act of Parliament.

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Kilby is a sorry fellow, and you must watch his waters, he'll be ready to do any ill office to the Governor he can.—I am glad Wilk's partner would not suffer him to come in with them.—He is generally supposed to be a man of no substance.—If John Merrett is not my friend he must be what I can't believe, for he writes his wife with the greatest respect and friendship to me, and talks bitterly against my enemies, and such paragraphs of his letters she has re'd to me once and again.

I think you dispos'd of the hams very well. Honest worthy Coram is a choice friend, and capable of good service. Mr. Belcher will read to you what I write him about the forg'd letter deliver'd to Sir Charles Wager by Waldo and your reputation is greatly concerned to get Sir Charles answer to what I now write him, in 2 or 3 lines, of Waldo's delivering him or his servant that letter, for it seems he and his friends here absolutely deny that it was he who deliver'd it. So pray clear up the matter and send it to me, because you mention to me, in more letters than one, that Waldo deliver'd it and I have no doubt of it.

I thank you for the Lucern seed by Hall, and pray you to tell Mr. Switzer not to send me any because I wrote him by Waters to send me the quantity now come.

Hall having had the small pox aboard in his passage, the ship rides [in] quarantine below the Castle, so I have not receiv'd the seed, nor the cane you have sent me, for which I see you paid 9*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* Pray is it so much over the two ounces of gold I sent your nephew to buy the cane, if it be it must be an extraordinar[y] cane to cost above 7*l.* sterling. Pray let me know how this is. When I write to my son for anything it is his duty to send it, if he can, or write me he cannot.—He has got into an odd way of treating me lately which makes me justly angry.—I have wrote him largely upon it by this ship, and if he does not for the future strictly observe my orders, he will bitterly repent, when too late, his provoking neglect of me [which] has stretcht my patience to its utmost limits. Yet, brother, I love him dearly, and he must not be cramp't in his studies, and if he will reform I will still do to the utmost of my power to support him. You must therefore still comfort and supply him. I heartily wish you and Captain Coram could help him to a good wife, or that you could promote him in the way of his profession. He can't now be esteem'd a young lawyer, having been above nine years in the Temple. Good brother, continue to be a father to him. I see all things are tending to a warr with France, which will be a dreadful thing to all the Plantations, and to this Province in a more particular manner. I have receiv'd the instruction from the Lords Justices for running the line between this Prov[ince] and New Hampshire, which shall be carried into execution as far as lyes in my power—I understand, since the arrival of the last ships, my Enemies have a great dependance upon a revival of the censure past on me last year in the Privy Councill.

I know they would move heaven and hell, if it were in their power, to get me out at the King's return, but considering the vast interest you have made for me, I hope they will be finally defeated and disappointed."—I know I shall stand in need of all the strength you can make, so pray, brother, be still alive and on the sharp look out—-I remain—-Sir—
Your Loving Brother

J. BELCHER."

1740, Nov. 19th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

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"It is some time since I have done myself the great honour of writing Your Lordship, fearing I might be troublesome.

The last spring I received your Lordship's commands, thro' Mr. Partridge, in the matter of two legacies left by Thomas Thetcher to some of his family here, and in which one of your Lordships manners was concerned. I have taken all the pains I could to comply with your Lordship's orders, and till now we have not been able to do it but by this conveyance I transmit full powers from the legatees of Thetcher to Mr. Partridge, for his receiving their money and for giving the proper discharges. I esteem'd it a great honour to receive your Lordship's commands, as I shall whenever your Lordship can think I may be able to render you any acceptable service in this part of the world.

I humbly beg of Your Lordship to let me hope to be restored to your countenance and protection in all things your Lordship shall judge to be just and reasonable."

1740, Nov. 19th. Governor Belcher to his brother-in-law Mr. Partridge. Dated at Boston.

"Sir—I have your kind favour of 1st of last month, per Comrin, and observe Coll^o Blakeney's Bill for 150*l.* sterling sent you by Mr. Oliver was accepted, as I doubt not the others will be which I deliver'd Mr. Gatcomb being for 356*l.* 2*s.* sterling, and I think went per Harris about a month agoe. In paying the troops I made a mistake of 10*l.* sterling to my prejudice, which I must endeavour to rectify with Coll^o Blakeney and send you his order for it.

I see the merchants had met and sign'd a petition to be delivered the King at his return about *Colman's Land Scheme*, which petition was [drawn up] under the direction of Captain Tomlinson who was wrote to about it while I was in my other Government; it was certainly an extraordinary step to put any of the affairs of this Province, into the hands of a man who has on all occasions substantially approv'd himself a bitter enemy to the Province. You will find by the prints now sent you, what I have further done for discouraging that wicked scheme, yet I believe nothing less than an Act of Parliament will put an end to it the undertakers are so needy and so violent in the pursuit of it. K[i]lby is but an ignorant fellow, and I think will soon upset himself. I see he had been introduced by young Clark to Horace Walpole, for what reason I can't tell, but I take that Clark to be one of my enemies. Before I received your last you'll see what I had wrote Sir Charles Wager and you [on the] 15[th] currant on the head of the forg'd letter; whoever may say that I have said Sir Charles wrote me that Mr. Waldo delivered it to him asserts a right down falsehood, for I never said any such thing; what Sir Charles wrote me about it, I have recited in my letter to him by this conveyance. I see Waldo is trying to take vengeance upon you about it, and had been with Sir Charles, and that Kilby told Allen Sir Charles denies he wrote me that Waldo delivered him the letter, which [he] must say, if he says anything about his writing, for he never did write me so. However I am glad honest Coram is positive that Sir Charles told him that Waldo did deliver him the letter, and of which I have not the least doubt, and I verily believe, Dunbar and he wrote the letter between them. I very kindly thank you for being so early with Sir Charles to ward off[f], any impressions they might otherwise have made on him to my prejudice. You seem to think Jer[emiah] Allen is really now my friend, and that being much with Kilby he lets Mr. Belcher into things that are of advantage to me to be known. I have told his brother Mr James

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Allen here in part what you write, and that I will serve him at the next election, but it must be kept a secret that the Governor is in his interest, or he may by its being known lose his choice. Mr James Allen has acted very much the Gentleman in the affair I have depending with Lloyd's executors, towards which I paid him the last week two thousand pounds sterling.

I am mightily pleas'd with your prudent suggestions to me about H[oratio] Walpole and Mr. Leheupe, both which things I shall put in practice in the wisest manner I can.

This is the first day of the sitting of the Assembly here, to whom I shall mention the affair of his Excellency the Auditor Generall of Accounts in the Plantations.

I am fully with you that the Assembly can't fail of serving their country by doing the two things you mention.

I am oblig'd to you for letting me know what Mr. Hodson said to you respecting Coll^o Wendall, and have received that paragraph of your letter to the Coll^o, and return'd him my hearty thanks for his sincere respect, for such it is when a man will part with his money to serve his friend, and is what very few will do. Men will make professions, write letters, and make fine speeches, all of which cost nothing, but parting with a man's substance argues real friendship.

I thank your care in sending me the cloathing per Comrin according to my order, as also for the little box done up in blew paper. I have rec'd all in good order.

I have, brother, a chargeable fatiguing time of it, and am obliged to give you and my son a vast deal of trouble, as well as the rest of my friends. What volumes do I write, it must be tiresome for you, and my son, to read and deliver them. Herewith you will receive a great number of my letters; those left open for yours and Mr Belcher's perusall, you'll read seal and deliver, what of them you please. Your friend Dr Lee Dicker is far from a man of the common sort. A most sensible ingenious gentleman. I am told Benning Wintworth intends to push to be made Lieut Governor of New Hampshire, but I hope it won't be so, if it should, I pray you to take care that his Comission be drawn onely in the common form, and that he have no power to command in chief when I am in Massachusetts. If he should it would be an actual superseding of my Commission, for he might then call Assemblies, appoint civil and military officers, and do all other acts of Government, and I should be Governor there onely for two months in a year. He might also get an Act past for repealing the Act of settling my salary, and get it fixt upon himself, and continually turn out every officer of my appointment, the minute I get over the line. In short for any Lieut Governor to be invested with the chief command, would open a scene of dreadfull confusion in the Government, and among the people, and there can be no colour of reason for transferring the power of the Governor to anyone else while I am in Massachusetts, and the post and carrier pass always twice a week. It might be as reasonable to transferr such a power to some persons in severall counties in this Province that are further from Boston, than Portsmouth is. I have, brother, a hard task in the Government to have such a number of enemies, watching for my halting, and to pick holes, where there are none. I am thankfull to God that I do even so well as I do, and often think it requires a man of greater genius than I can pretend to be, to steer intirely clear, and lick himself whole. However, courage, my brother, and I hope in a little time, we shall weather out these storms, and that things will grow more pacifick. The great Lord Coke took for his

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motto *prudens qui patiens*. The enemies here say they have letters by Hall that Sh[irly's] Commission is actually made out and waits only the King's coming for signing it, and I am told the man really believes it tho' I don't, but I do believe they'll all hands join *ultimum facere conatum* at the King's return for my removal. You may depend our N[ew] E[ngland] chaps stay this winter on purpose, yet I am not much concern'd when I consider your unparallel'd vigilance and diligence, and the great interest you have made in my favour. I first of all submit myself to the care of God's providence, and then in the hopes of your further good offices, and success, I shall endeavour to make myself quiet. I cannot conclude this letter without repeating again (altho I have done it times without number) my affection and tender regard to my good and dear son Jona[than] whom I pray you to comfort and incourage in his studies, and to supply him with whatever may be necessary, and at [the] same time tell him I expect he grows a better husband of his money than heretofore, or he must find a way himself to comply with his profuseness. I don't suppose you ever spent near so much annually as he constantly does from your being a married man and with a family, to this day; let that be as it will I grow in years and neither can nor will go on to struggle and straiten myself, as I have done now for near ten years, on his account. He must therefore strive hard to get forward in his practice in the Hall, and as he is turn'd of thirty he is of full age to be married, and I heartily wish he could bring that grand article in life to bear to his comfort and honour. Pray continue to be kind and good and a father to him. Were it not for him I should not so lye in your debt, from year to year, which grieves me, and I am now endeavouring to sell an estate I have about fifty miles from this town to remit you the money, and I will further contrive to remit you some other monies in a little time."

1741, May 23rd. Jonathan Belcher, junior, to Lord Wilmington. Dated in the Middle Temple and unaddressed.

"My Lord, Your great goodness to my father whilst he had the honour of His Majesty's Commissions, and particularly in condescending to interpose for his continuance in the Governments will for ever claim from him and his family the highest possible returns of gratitude and duty.

It will, my Lord, be a secret satisfaction to my father in his retirement, that he has zealously and steadily pursu'd the interests of his royal master, and that his behaviour in the Massachusetts has receiv'd the honour of your Lordship's approbation.

I could not answer it to my father when I see him if I had omitted my humble acknowledgements in his behalf of your Lordship's favour, which I hope will prevail with you to pardon this presumption."

JONATHAN BELCHER.

1742, April 30th. Copy of a letter from Governor Shirley to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"My Lord,—It afforded me much pleasure to hear from Mr Tomlinson that your Lordship is pleas'd to permit him to give me and my friends an assurance of your favourable disposition towards me. As this goodness of your Lordship demands my most grateful acknowledgements, so it will excite my constant endeavours to merit your Lordship's favour and protection by the best services I can render to his Majesty and the country, which I am sensible are the only terms of my pre-

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serving that most valuable approbation and friendship, which is of itself singly sufficient to recommend me to the esteem of all parties. It gave me also great satisfaction to find by Mr Tomlinson's letter that I was honour'd with the concurrence of your Lordship's sentiments in what I propos'd for the supply of the Treasury here, before I knew from my instructions that I was at liberty to give my consent to the issuing of 30,000*l.* Bills of Credit for that purpose; soon after the arrival of which instruction I made use of that liberty, which his Majesty's service necessarily required I should do, as I had no other possible method of putting the ruinous fortifications of the Province into a defensible condition, and preventing his Majesty's forts and garrisons from being deserted for want of cloaths and pay, or promoting the raising the recruits here for his Majesty's service in the expedition. Upon all which accounts I hope what I have done in the supply of the Treasury will not be disapproved of, especially as I have taken care to put the Province Bills upon a better foot than they were ever emitted on before, by securing all private creditors from being hurt by any future depreciating of these Bills, and putting it out of the Assembly's power to postpone the drawing 'em in beyond their limited periods of payment, which new regulations seem to be the most effectual provision for securing the publick faith and private justice that a paper currency will admit; and to bid fair for curing the chief mischiefs and inconveniences arising from it to the British merchants as well as creditors within the Province, and in a great measure answer all the ends of his Majesty's instructions for restraining it.

Since my consenting to this supply of the Treasury I have been inform'd by Mr. Thomlinson that my Lords Commissioners of Trades &c., have declared their opinion against any emission of Bills of Credit in this Province tho' the merchants who attend'd 'em approved of what I propos'd; but I may assure your Lordship that whilst the Government of Rhode Island are unrestrain'd in their emissions, all restraints of that sort laid by his Majesty on the Province will be ineffectual to prevent the mischief propos'd by their Lordships to be thereby cured. For that little Colony will of itself issue Bills enough to supply all New England with a paper medium, and in such case the effect of further restraints laid on this Province will only tend to clogg his Majesty's Government in it with difficulties, and subject the people of it to the necessity of receiving the Rhode Island Bills at any rate, than which (according to their present scheme) there never was a more palpable cheat within any of his Majesty's Colonies, which had the countenance of the Government of the Colony.

"In one of my former I troubled your Lordship with some mention concerning the effects of the late Act of Parliament for suppressing the two money schemes call'd the Silver Scheme and the Land Bank or Manufactory Scheme; since which many persons concern'd in both those schemes have been in great consternation and distress; for the Act has destroy'd the agreements and contracts, which pass'd between the directors and partners of each company, and has subjected every person concern'd in 'em to the demands of all the possessors of the bills, by which means it has happen'd that the honester part of each company, who have comply'd with the directions of the Act by bringing in their quotas of the bills to be consumed, still remain exposed to the demands of the possessors of the outstanding bills and all penalties of the Act, and have at the same time lost all remedy against their knavish partners who obstinately refuse to redeem their respective quotas of 'em, taking advantage of their bonds and other securi-

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ties for that purpose being annull'd and made void by the Act. To prevent this ruin to many private families and confusion to the publick, the Assembly and Council upon the petition of the worthier part of each of the late companies pass'd one of the enclosed orders No. 1, and most earnest solicitations have been made to me by the sufferers to give my consent to it; but as the remedy proposed by it is at the bottom founded upon the supposed subsistence of the mutual agreements and contracts made at first between the directors and partners of each of the companies, which are deem'd and declared by the Act of Parliament to be illegal and void *ab initio* I could not possibly come into it. But to retrieve the sufferers and preserve the publick peace and quiet, so far as was in my power, I form'd and promoted the inclosed order of the General Court No. 2, which is consistent with the Act, and I understand has considerably alarm'd the deficient partners, and will I hope, help to make the Act of Parliament have its full effect, and draw in all the outstanding Bills properly. As I troubled your Lordship with a copy of my first Message to the Assembly concerning the settlement of the salary, I take the liberty to inclose copies of the subsequent Messages between me and the Assembly upon that head, which contain the whole of their pretences for not complying with his Maj^{ty}'s instruction and my answer to 'em. How far the Province may be prevailed upon towards complying with the instruction the first Session of the next General Court will determine."

1742, June 8th. Letter of Colonel David Dunbar, Lieut. Governor of New Hampshire and Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods in North America, to Lord Wilmington, First Lord of the Treasury.

Enclosing a Petition to the Treasury and also his correspondence with the Privy Council, the Board of Trade, and the Navy Board, with reference to his claims for compensation for having built forts at Pemaquid and Fort Frederick and having settled people on some lands which he deemed to be in the western part of Nova Scotia but which had since been found to belong to Massachussetts.

AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, ISLANDS, ETC. (MISCELLANEOUS).

1714-1754.

1714, Oct. 18th. A report on the Plantations of America. In French. Unsigned. 17 pp.

[1715 ?]. A Report prepared by the Board of Trade for the House of Commons, relating to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, etc. In book form. 93 pp.

It commences:—

"We have extracted the particulars of what was transacted at the Board relating to the treaties of commerce with France and Spain, and relating to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton &c. : and have subjoined our reflections thereon together with a state of this kingdom's trade to all parts during the peace after the treaty of Ryswick, and a further state thereof for the three first years of the war in 1702, 1703 and 1704. To which is annex'd an account of the woollen manufactures exported from Michaelmas 1697 to Xmas 1714 with our remarks thereon."

The following paragraphs are still of interest:—

"We say—that formerly the French had no right to fish on the coasts of Newfoundland, or to dry their fish there, but by leave from the

Government here, and for such liberty they paid an acknowledgment. All Newfoundland being always look'd upon as belonging to the English together with the whole right of fishery there.

"Their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary in the Declaration of War against France the 7th of May 1689 asserted their undoubted right to Newfoundland, and assigned the encroachments of the French upon that island, and their subjects trade and fishery, as one of the injuries which occasioned that war."

"In the 10th and 11th years of the reign of that prince there was a law pass'd whereby 'tis enacted that all his Majesty's subjects shall enjoy the trade and fishery to and from Newfoundland &c. And that no alien or stranger whatsoever not residing in England shall at any time hereafter take any bait or use any sort of trade or fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland or any of the islands or places thereunto belonging. . . .

" But by the late Treaty [of Utrecht] the French are allow'd to catch fish and to dry them on land in that part of the Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island from thence running down by the western side as far as Point Riche which is at least one half of the circumference of the coasts of the said Island of Newfoundland.

"The French have indeed delivered up Placentia, and what other settlements they had upon the said Islands, together with the sole right of fishery on the coasts of the other half of the said Island and the propriety of the whole.

"But even this part of the Treaty is defeated by a letter obtained from her late Majesty permitting and allowing the French to keep their possessions in case they stay, or to sell them in case they go away, in consequence whereof they pretend a property in the houses lands and beeches on which the fish is cured, so that if we cannot have them but by purchase very little in effect is yielded to the Crown of Great Britain and our fishing ships are thereby liable to great disturbances, should even the subjects of Great Britain become purchasers of those beeches, which ought to be free to all fishing ships.

"But the greatest discouragements to our whole fishing trade our navigation and our Northern Plantations in America proceeds from that fatal cession of Cape Breton to the French by the late Treaty notwithstanding the early remonstrances and pressing memorials of several traders and others to the contrary."

The letter of Queen Anne to King Louis XIV. above referred to is set out in the earlier part of the same Report, with the following introduction:—

"Before we mention the consequence of Nova Scotia to this Kingdom, with relation to its fishery, and the great quantity of trees fit for the production of naval stores, we shall take leave to make one observation more and that is that when the expedition against Nova Scotia was undertaken Col^o Nicholson had instructions from her late Majesty dated 18th of March 1709–10 signifying her pleasure that such persons in the several Governments on the continent of America who should contribute to the reduction of Port Royal &c. belonging to the enemy shou'd have the preference both with regard to the soile and trade of the country when reduc'd to any other of Her Majesty's subjects. This was signify'd to the several Governments by proclamations sign'd by Col^o Nicholson, Col^o Vetch and by Col^o Dudley Govern^r of the Massachusetts Bay. Upon this the people readily and cheerfully came in, undertook the expedition and conquer'd the place. But when Col^o Nicholson went

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over Govern^r of Nova Scotia in 1713 he had a letter from her late Majesty in the words following:—

“Whereas our good brother the most Christian King, hath at our desire releas'd from imprisonment on board his galleys, such of his subjects as were detained there on account of their professing the Protestant Religion; we being willing to show by some mark of our favour towards his subjects, how kindly we take his compliance therein, have therefore thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you that you permit, and allow such of them as have any lands or tenements in the places under your Government in Accadie and Newfoundland that have been or are to be yielded to us by virtue of the late Treaty of Peace, and are willing to continue our subjects, to retain, and enjoy their said lands and tenements without any let or molestation, as fully and freely, as other our subjects do or may possess their lands, and estates, or to sell the same, if they shall rather chuse to remove elsewhere. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington, the 23rd day of June 1713. In the twelfth Year of Our Reign.”

1719, June 4th. Copy of a Report addressed to the Lords of the Committee for hearing appeals, signed by Paul Docminique, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pultney and Martin Bladen, Commissioners of the Board of Trade who had been required “to consider whether any and what liberty ought to be reserved in the Patent desired by Sir Alexander Cairnes and others to be granted to them of a tract of land on the coast of Nova Scotia for all his Majesty's subjects to fish and cure the fish on the beach there &c.” 4½ pp.

1720, July 22nd. William Popple to Lord Townshend.

“My Lord—In obedience to your Lordship's commands I enclose to your Lordship the copy of a representation which I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship was drawn by Mr [John] Lock[e] in 1696. It relates to the defence of the Northern Colonies and proposes that a Captain General shou'd be appointed over them.”

The enclosure above referred to is dated at Whitehall Sept. 30th 1696, and signed by Lord Tankerville, Philip Meadows, John Pollexfen, John Locke and Abraham Hills, Commissioners on the Board of Trade. 10 pp.

1720 —. “The present state of the French settlements in Louisiana, with the number and state of the Indians lying between Carolina and Mississippi and of the fatall consequences it will be to Virginia and Carolina to suffer the French to acquire the dominion over all those Indians.” Signed by John Barnwell, and addressed to Lord Townshend as President of the Council.

1725, Nov. 8th. Copy of a complaint from four companies of foot, of one hundred men each, posted at New York, against their commander Governor William Burnet, for docking the men of their pay by paying in currency and subjecting them to other hardships. Unaddressed and unsigned. 2 pp.

The third and fourth paragraphs of this complaint run as follows:—

3. “For all Bills of 100 sterling he draws for home he receives here one hundred and sixty-five pounds New York money, with this money he pays the troops and Staff Officers here, all receipts taken from the Officers and sent home to the Agent, Mr Lahoop [Leheup] will justify they are paid in money at eight shillings p^r ounce.

4. "By paying the troops as above he gits a percusite of above four thousand a year New York money and in his five years has got by paying the troops hear twenty thousand pounds New York money."

1728, Augt. 23rd. Robert Hunter, Governor of Jamaica, to the Duke of Portland [?] Unaddressed. Dated in Jamaica.

" The Spanish privateers continue their insults and depredations of which Mr St. Lo has given your grace a particular acct as he informs me. As also of the answer he received from the Spanish Gov^r on his demanding restitution or satisfaction. He is in a declining state of health, and it is much doubted if he can gett over it but I hope it is otherwise."

1735, Oct. 11th. Lewis Morris, afterwards Governor of New Jersey, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Westminster and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I have been inform'd that the Right Hon^{ble} the Board of Trade, barely upon the credit of some letters from Coll^o Cosby Governor of New York and part of the Councill there, representing Mr Van Dam President of the Councill of New York, James Alexander and others of that Councill and myself (who have been above fourty yeares President of the Councill of New Jersie) as persons disaffected to his Majesty's person and government and as men who have given Mr Cosby unreasonable opposition in his Administration. I presume so far to depend on your Lordship's justice as to hope that neither of us shall be condemn'd unheard, nor suppos'd guilty of anything we are accus'd of by Coll^o Cosby barely upon his saying so."

1735, Dec. 27th. Henry Cunningham to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Jamaica.

" I have had four gentlemen W^m Nedham, Gershom Ely, Charles Price, and Matthew Concannen Esq^{rs}, recommended to me by the Council and others, as persons of the greatest weight and influence among the people, and fitt to fill up the vacancys. The first was many years Chief Justice and Speaker of the last Assembly, the second has long serv'd his country in Assemblys and is at present Custos of a Precinct and Co^l of a Regiment of Militia, the third serv'd in the last Assembly and is now Custos of the most considerable Precinct of the Island, and the last is Attorney-General."

"The rebel slaves since they left the North East part of the Island have been quiet, but I find it is feared by every body of Credit here, that they are settling themselves in some strong fastnesses, and when that is done will attempt to be more mischievous than ever."

1736, July 5th. "The representation of Sr W^m Keith, Bar^t, relating to the dividing the Governm^t of New Jersey from that of New-York." [Addressed "To the Right Hon^{ble} my Lord Wilmington &c."]

"Most humbly sheweth—That next September it will be two years since the King was graciously pleased to receive and approve my humble petition for dividing the Government of New Jersy from New York a copy whereof is hereunto subjoined.

"That my former services in America for the space of twelve years, first as officer of the Revenue over seven Colonies, and then as Governor of Pensylvania above nine years, have been well approved of, without any complaint haveing ever been exhibited against me.

"That my application in many particulars here of late to serve the Province of New Jersey and the great confidence which that people have in my disposition and capacity to promote their interest, as may appear from the annex'd copy of a letter to my self from that Country, sufficiently demonstrat how much easier it would be for me, than for

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any stranger amongst them, to propose and perfect what may be thought necessary for supporting the just authority of His Majesty's Government in that Province.

"Without derogating therefor from the character of any gentleman who may apply by his friends for obtaining the same employment at this juncture, I humbly presume, that the justice of my pretensions, now of two years standing, to be appointed Governour of New Jersey, will be considered as preferable to those of any other person who has not had the experience and opportunity of rendering equal service to the Crown.

"Those my Lord are the plain facts and circumstances of a case that humbly claims that protection and countenance which ever flows from your Lordship's known humanity and tenderness for every thing which appears to you to be equitable and just."

First Enclosure (in the handwriting of Sir William Keith) :—

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The Representation and Petition of Sir W^m Keith Barrt.

"Most humbly sheweth—That the Province of New Jersey situated between the Colonies of New York and Pennsylvania in North America is capable of great improvement with respect to its product and trade. But the said Province haveing of late years been committed to the care of the Governour of New York, for the time being, render'd it impracticable to obtain such laws and regulations of Government as were necessary for the country's improvement, because the interests of the two independent Colonies so frequently interfeir'd with each other, that the Governour's duty to both became incompatible and inconsistent.

"That the poor industrious people of Jersey have some time since petition'd your Majesty for your royal favour by granting a commission to a particular Governour for that Province to reside amongst them, whom they are both willing and able to support in a decent manner, and the rather because it can very little if at all diminish the interest of the Governour of New York, who at this time scarcely receives from Jersey a sufficiency to defray the yearly and continual expence of his attendance on their Assembly, Chancery Court, and other public affairs.

"That your humble petitioner haveing had the honour to be sent abroad Governour of Pensylvania in the year 1716 when your Majesty was at Hampton Court then Regent of the Kingdom, and haveing on that as well as several other occasions acquitted himself with an unblameable reputation in the public service, he now humbly implores your Majesty that in your great goodness you will be pleased to grant him your Royal Commission to be your Majesty's Governour in and over the Province of New Jersey, which from his long experience and knowledge of those countries, he presumes might be so improved, as in a short time to make that small Government a valuable office without any charge or expence whatsoever to the Crown."

"N.B.—This Petition was delivered at Kinsington the 5th day of Sep^r 1734 and Recommended by Sir Robert Walpole."

Second inclosure (in the handwriting of Sir William Keith) :—

Copy of a letter dated from Perth Amboy in New Jersey, the 12th March 1735-6, to Sir W^m Keith Barrt.

"Sir—Our Governour Coll^o Cosby died the 10th of this instant, and the Province of New Jersey is determined if possible to have a separat Governour and to grant him a support suitable to his character which they are well able to do. We wish you may have interest to be the

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person, that this truly well disposed people may be happy under your administration and equally esteem'd with a neighbouring Colony whose wealth and present reputation is by all hands acknowledg'd to be owing to your faithfull and discreet conduct. Our people are so sensible of this, that had they a choice, you would certainly be the man, and we are perswaded his Majesty cannot appoint another so capable to raise the revenue of this Province to a sufficient support. Our Council will meet in a few days and per first opportunity you will hear their thoughts, together with their sentiments of the disposition of our Assembly upon this subject, but to gain time, no other opportunity presenting, we have thought fit to send you this via Antegua that you may bestir your self before a promise is made; and that you may find freinds and this oppress'd people relief is the hearty wishes of S^r y^r most humble servants

" WILL. SKINNER.

" AND^w JOHNSTON."

1736, Dec. 10th. Temple Lawes to Sir Thomas ———. Dated at Jamaica and unaddressed. A duplicate copy "per Capt. Poynter."

" Dear Sir Thomas—My last to you was of the 12th Sept^r giving you an acc^t of what progress I had made in getting in your friend's debts: and likewise of the deplorable condition of our Island and of the fatal consequences of the Gin Act to the Sugar Colonys in generall. This only serves to enclose you the reasons why some of the Council, who have been abused by the President for not giving their assent to a Bill calculated for no other end but to make him a present of £125, have thought fit to withdraw their attendance from the Board during his administration, and to beg the favour of you to stand by us and to use your utmost interest with the Board of Trade and Secretary of State to support us, in case the President should misrepresent the proceedings of the Board, since we have done nothing more than in support of his Majesty's prerogative and of the King's instructions which he would have broke thro', and for our opposing him in which he taxed us not only with a breach of duty to his Majesty, but a violation of our oaths, in a speech at the close of that Sessions of Assembly.

" If this won't justify us, I don't know any gentleman that has any regard to his honour and reputation [who] would sit at that Board only to be made a tool of, or else to be insulted and abused for not sacrificing his understanding and the interests of his country to the private views of a man who has accidentally got into power. For my part I can swear for myself and can take upon me to answer for the other three gentlemen that we neither have nor can be thought to have any private views, nor any other purposes to serve, than the common good of the Island and his Majesty's service. We have no salaries nor posts of profit, on the contrary we are oblig'd to be at an extraordinary expence of 2, or £300, a year in giving our attendance upon the publick service, besides the loss of so much time from our families and plantations.

" I beg Sir you will represent this matter in such a light to the Board of Trade and the Duke of Newcastle, if we may be justified and supported in the opposition we have made to a President that would have broke thro' a positive* instruction from the King."

The following is the enclosure above referred to. It is endorsed "Reasons why four of the Council withdraw during M^r Gregory's Administration."

* Vide the Instruction to Mr. Cunningham not to pass such a Deficiency Law.

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"Some reasons why we, the underwritten Members of his Majesty's Council, do for the present withdraw our attendance from the Board.

"1st . . . Because the President during his whole Administration hath taken upon him to act in matters of the greatest importance not only without but contrary to the advice and consent of the Council.

2^d . . . That the Council haveing been oblig'd to a tedious attendance of fourteen weeks during the last Sessions of Assembly were greatly harrassed in their persons injur'd in their fortunes and abused in their stations without any reason that we conceive but to force their assent to some clauses in the deficiency and Rum Bills, which they judg'd partial and un-reasonable.

3^d . . . That the present Session of Assembly was called without the advice of the Council, and without any pressing necessity that we are informed of unless it were to procure those clauses to be pass'd in some law before the arrivall of a Governor.

4th . . . That during those Sessions of Assembly the Council having rejected some Bills that did not seem necessary the President did in his speech at the close of the last Session insinuate that the Council were not only wanting in their duty to His Majesty and this Island but regardless of the oaths they had taken in their stations, an imputation to which we shall forbear to give the proper epithet, but which appear'd to us so horrid that nothing should have prevail'd on us to have given our attendance at this Board, but that the number of the Council (until this Session) was so small that we could not withdraw ourselves without a manifest obstruction to the publick business.

5th . . . That as we have not yet receiv'd from his Majesty's Principall Secretary of State and Lords of Trade, any redress for Mr. Gregory's conduct, pursuant to our most humble Address to His Majesty and representation to his Grace and their Lordships, we conceive the Council may be lyable to be insulted on the like occation by any of their fellow Councillors who may hereafter assume the Government.

For these and severall other weighty reasons which we think not proper at this time to insert we think it inconsistent with our honour our character or our interest to give our attendance longer at this Board during the present administration and therefore we take the liberty to withdraw from the same.

EDWARD CHARLTON.

HENRY DAWKINS.

WILLIAM GORDON.

TEMPLE LAWES.

St Jago De la Vega
November 27, 1736.

1737, April 15th. A letter from Richard Fitzwilliam, Governor of the Bahamas. Dated at New Providence, and endorsed by Lord Wilmington "Received April 19th 1738." 5 pp.

The writer answers complaints that had been made against him by Cuthbert Jackson, John White and others, and asks for preferment.

1737, June 30th. Edward Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica, to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London. 3½ pp.

"My Lord—Our foreign Plantations being under the protection of His Majesty's Council where your Lordship presides, I beg leave to lay before you some reasons for not removing any of the eight companies now established by Parliament in Jamaica.

. I am then fully persuaded that your Lordship's prudence and just regard for the welfare of His Majesty's Plantations, will not allow you to come into a measure that will weaken and render

insecure so valuable a part of them, and that you will not be of opinion to take a step of such consequence to Jamaica as the withdrawing half the forces from thence, without being moved to it by the Legislature of the Island, who your Lordship may be assured will be glad to save the subsistence money they pay to the soldiers as soon as their safety will allow them to do it."

[1737.] The Case of James Buchanan of London merchant and others concerned and interested in the ship *Scipio*, Alexander Mackpherson master. Undated.

The case relates to the capture and recapture of this ship in Jamaican waters.

1739, April 22nd. Governor Trelawny to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Jamaica.

"I put off the meeting of the Assembly as long as it was possible: they met on the 13th of March; they persisted in renewing the former clause to tax the Jews. Having received no farther orders from His Majesty and the former Act which provides for the subsistence of His Majesty's Troops being to expire next day, I consulted the Council, who unanimously advised me, for the reasons hereunto annexed, to pass the Bill, in which Bill the country pay of each private soldier is increas'd from six to eight rials per week. I hope your Lordship will be of opinion that I could not avoid doing so without exposing His Majesty's troops to famine, and the country to disorders which might arise from their mutiny, of which they were formerly guilty upon the like occasion."

1739, Nov. 12th. Governor Trelawny to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Jamaica.

"My Lord—Mr. Sharpe acquaints me how much I am obliged to your Lordship for my success in the five Councillors I recommended, a point of great consequence to me in the beginning of Administration; nor am I a little obliged to your Lordship for the great share you had in the order of Council whereby I had a discretionary power to pass the Bill wherein the Jews were taxed for the current year. Give me leave to return you my most humble and sincere thanks, and to assure your Lordship of my constant endeavour to deserve the continuance of your protection by acting zealously and disinterestedly for his Majesty's service. Since it is his Majesty's determination that I shall not for the future give my consent to a separate tax on the Jews, I will take care not to disobey his commands, tho' I much fear it may embroil me with the Assembly, and hinder them from giving the usual subsistence to his Majesty's independent companies.

On the 6th of this instant Samuel Dicker and Rose Fuller Esq^{rs} and Sir Simon Clarke Baronet were sworn into the Council, pursuant to his Majesty's several orders for that purpose. I delayed swearing in Samuel Whitehorne Esq, upon account of the complaint made against him in the petition and affidavit hereunto annex. I have communicated them to him and had his answer, but wait for the reply of the complainant. As Mr. Whitehorne was recommended by me I think I ought to be the more cautious in admitting him into the Council, before he purges himself more satisfactorily of this charge, being of opinion that if it is proved, it is of such a nature that by my 67th instruction he ought not to be admitted into any publick trust or employment and especially into this, which is the greatest. Edward Garthwaite Esq^r the fifth Councillor ordered to be sworn is absent from the Island."

P.S. Vice-Admiral Vernon sailed from this place the fifth inst to attack Porto-bello."

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1740, May 3rd. An Extract from the Journal of the Council of Jamaica of this date. Signed by Samuel Williams, Secretary and Clerk to the Council. 2½ pp.

1740, May 14th. The Honorable Robert Byng, Governor of Barbadoes, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Pilgrim. 1 page.

The writer will transmit to the Board of Trade several Acts which have passed the Legislature and desires his Majesty's leave to appoint Reynold Hooper Esq^{re} to fill up the vacant seat of one of the Councillors.

1740, Sept. 10th. Extract from a Letter from Thomas Penn Esq^{re} to Mr. Paris, dated at Philadelphia.

"You will find the scheme for raising men in America had had a very good effect, and I believe about 4600 will be carried, from these Colonys; and though this Province cannot furnish the number my Lord Monson proposed, yet, the eight companys are a considerable number, and are now compleat. Mr. Freame has turned soldier, and has the command of one. We have eight ships ready for their imbarcation, and they are to go on Board in a few days; the behaviour of the Governor, [the Lieut. Governor Theophilus Thomas?], upon this occasion, I cannot help, again, telling you has been such as every man would wish to hear of his best friend, his zeal for the service, and desire to obey his Majesty's commands, has surmounted all the difficultys that have been thrown in his way; but, I believe, there are not many who could have conducted the affairs in the same manner, and brought it to a period. He visits all the companys; sees them perform their exercises, makes speeches to encourage them, and sets before them the great advantages that will attend their serving their country, cautions them against desertions, and gives them mony, out of his own pocket, and, in every branch of the business, acts the most disinterested, and generous part that 'tis possible for any man to do; every gentleman here has endeavoured to do what service they could, and none, but brutes, could avoid it, when they considered the duty they owed their country, and the good example set them by their Governor, who deserves the best Government in the King's gift; great care has been taken to get the best provisions for the men, at the very lowest rates, the Governor scorning to make one penny to himself; and, I hope, when they come to the place of rendezvous, our batalion will make as good a figure, as any of our neighbours."

[Circ. 1740.] The humble petition of John Mason and Samuel Mason of Connecticut gentlemen To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations: Sheweth—

That a former petition from your petitioners, in behalf of the Mohegan [or Mohican] Indians, and as trustees for them and their lands, And also another petition proved by two persons' oaths to be signed by no less than 57 of those Indians themselves having been presented to his Majesty and referred to your Lordships, your Lordships were pleased to hear the partys thereon on the 19th and 20th of Dec. 1739.

. in humble hopes that your Lordships will be pleased to advise his Majesty to grant that whole relief your petitioners beg leave to submit the following matters to your Lordships' consideration.

1. That the Indians' clear right to the lands in question, appears incontestably from the solemn judgment unanimously pronounced by Colonel Dudley and the others of Queen Ann's Commissioners in Aug^t

1705—which judgment, tho execution thereof remains to be done and is suspended, is not avoided.

2. That it was the people of Connecticut who prayed for the Commission of review of that solemn judgment

3. That the late Commission which issued, was only in lieu and stead of that which Connecticut themselves had applied for but not taken out.

4. That this late Commission (which was so grossly abused and perverted by the Rhode Island Commissioners) has answered no one end, for which it was issued.

5. That the Indians, nor yet your petitioners, have been guilty of any the least misbehaviour therein, whereby to forfeit their undoubted rights

6. That it has been the boast and glory of this Crown to have founded its Empire in America upon equity and the free consent of the natives, but the grievous wrongs and injustice done those natives by particular men and petty communities, (and of which the late is a most flagrant instance) casts a stain and blemish upon the English nation, and grievously crys for justice and redress. As well also as deserves the same in point of prudence, least the neighbouring tribes to our Settlements should go off to other nations, which it has always been thought good policy to prevent.

7. That no tribe in America ever shewed so much affection or fidelity, or rendered such signal services to this Crown and its subjects as the Mohegans have done; it appearing by the said former judgment, that they freely gave the first settlers the greatest part of their lands, and that they also constantly supported and defended them therein, with their blood and with their lives, upon every occasion, in all their wars, and against every enemy.

8. That the royal faith and honour was, in a most solemn manner pledged and given to this faithful tribe, that they should be preserved in their own reserved lands, as appears in the said former judgment, where Colonel Dudley and the rest of the Queen's Commissioners did in her Majesty's behalf return the Mohegans thanks for their zeal and affection to her Majesty's crown and Government and the interest of this nation, and assured them that her Majesty would be *always* ready to take care of them and their people, both in protecting of them & *in preserving of their rights and property*s.

9. That without a Commission of review, their rights and propertys thus wrongfully invaded must be inevitably lost

10. That what the Crown allows on this occasion does not quite defray the expence here

11. That it will not be at all necessary that these expences should be again repeated but the present desired Commission will be the last, if his Majesty shall be pleased to direct the same to proper Commissioners, and to direct, as was done in the first Commission to Colonel Dudley, and as was also done in the late Commission [for settling the boundaries] between New Hampshire and the Massa[chusetts] Bay, that an appeal should be [allowed to be] made from the Commissioners determination to his Majesty in Co[uncil]l; the judgment on which appeal will for ever close and put an end to the matter.

12. That upon the last Commission the Rhode Island Commissioners publicly avow, (upon their own minutes) that in open defiance of the royal Commission and the express comands therein contained, they absolutely and repeatedly refused to look upon the former proceedings, which they were comanded to examine and review—to hear the Indians themselves, whom they had summoned and who were present in court

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and desired to be heard, to hear the trustees for the tribe, who were also present and prest to be heard, or to hear their co[unse]ll Mess^{rs} Shirley and Bolland two gentlemen of character whom at a large expence they had got to attend the Commissioners, to defend the rights of these poor people. After all which yo^r Petitioners humbly hope your Lordships will consider the whole that was done by such Commissioners, as a gross abuse and piece of injustice and utter nullity . . .

13. That it is evident that the pretended release from Ben Uncas would not bear the least opposition or examination, for if it would, the Rhode Island Commissioners would gladly have permitted some one body to have been heard against the same . . .

14. That truth is sometimes so very prevalent that it will break out and shew it self notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of artful men to hide and cover the same, and which appears in the present case, for that, of the Rhode Island Commissioners' own shewing, Ben Uncas, if ever he was Sachem, was denyed to be such by the tribe long before the time of his pretended rel[ease]. It was comanded that pending the Commission nothing should be so much as attempted to the prejudice of the Indians, and yet, that pretended release was gained, in point of time long subsequent to that Commission and just when the Commissioners were going to sett—By the Indians repeated deeds of trusts, long since and repeatedly recorded upon the publick records in Connecticut; by the judgm^t of Coll. Dudley and the rest of the Queen's Comm^{rs} in 1705; by the publick Laws of Connecticut of 13th Oct. 1692 &c., In order to prevent these Indians from being defrauded, the legal trusts of their reserved lands were vested in your petitioners' ancestors, and no deeds from the Indians were to be good without the express consent of their trustees had thereto, which is not pretended to have been had in this case . . .

“15. Besides all which, by the last accounts receiv'd from thence your petitioners have undoubted information, that the tribe threaten the said Ben Uncas with death for endeavouring to betray and prejudice their rights, and are full of bitter complaints of the injustice done them, and are restrained by gentle measures used by your petitioners' family, (who have ever been patrons to them for more than a century past) from going off to other nations not in friendship with the English, and even from revenging themselves upon their oppressors, merely from the expectation that upon a representation of their wrongs your petitioners shall obtain justice for them from his Majesty.”

1742, May 25th. J. Wimble to Lord Wilmington. Dated at New Providence.

“My Lord,—Pardon me in this, knowing your Lordship's sincerity and value that you have for the British subjects, I take this liberty to acquaint your Lordship of my unhappy misfortune of loosing my ship October last past, on a reef lying three leagues west from Atwood's Keys, latitude 23.10 N. one of the Bahama Islands at nine o'clock in the night by the means of the person that had the command of the watch alter'd his course 3 points Easterly from orders which ran me ashore and by good providence sav'd all our lives and in a few days in my boat I got down to Providence which being upwards of 100 leagues from me, purchasing there a sloop from Capt. [Thomas] Fraukland, Commander of His Majesties ship the Rose which he had lately taken from the Spaniards. I mann'd her with 40 men and mounted ten carriage guns and ten sweevs. [I] entered then in concer[t]ship with Capt. Davidson of the St Andrew of Rhode Islinds mounting 16 carriage guns with 60 men and on the North side of Cuba in the Old Streights of the Bahamas in the latter end of April

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last we had the good fortune to take 4 small Spanish schooner[s] tho' of little worth, which we sent to Providence in order to be condemn'd and with an account of one of his Majesty's Seventy gun ships being cast away upon the Islands of Tordudas to leeward of Cape Florida a month before. The Spaniards knowing of this they sent 2 or 3 vessels down with about 400 men in order to take them, but the English men having got their guns on shore and their stores, fortifying themselves against any attempt of this nature prevented the Spaniards of their design, killing $\frac{2}{3}$ of them, and the others return'd to the Havana, upon which the Governor of that place sent down four vessels more with 8 or 900 men to attack them the second time but what success they had I know not, I and my concert would willingly have gone down to their relief by [?but] my pilot and people would not consent to it. This news I had from the Spanish prisoners with an account of 12 sail of Spanish Man of War all lying fitted at the Havana bound to Carthagena. In a day or two afterwards we met with a Spanish ship from Cales to the Havana mounting 30 guns and 250 men and passengers. I lay under her stern for two howers and my concert not coming up and at last having the misfortune to receive a chain shot from the ship's stern chace guns which took my left arm off, about 5 inches from my body, not acquainting my people of this for some time being afraid of discouraging them, loosing a great deal of blood I fell down upon one of the guns and being taken up and carried down to my surgeon and lieutenant dropt off, from the ship's stern & speaking with my concert consulting with him they thought proper to quit the ship—this being unknown to me I was more concern'd for the loss of this valuable Prize (as she might have been if this Accident had not happened to me and my concert had come up) than I was for the loss of my Arm.

If His Majesty would trust me with a 20 gun ship the Spaniards should well pay for it.

I have got further Affidavits of the losses I sustain'd in Gov^r Rogers time, which I hope will give your Lordship full Satisfaction of the truth of the same, if ever I live to get home to England I shall depend once more upon your Lordship's goodness for payment of the same.

His Majesty's Ship the Rose is lately arriv'd here from S^o Carolina, which will go out in a few Days upon a Cruize—I am affraid (here being but few hands upon the Island) I shall be obliged to go to North America to be mann'd or else to return soon for England.

I have been kindly used here by the Governor in all my misfortunes.

Secretary Rice is also arrived here from North Carolina and gives an Acc^t that Gov^r Johnson was well when he left that Place, but he has left entirely Cape Fair & settled at Edenton.

The Spaniards have 7 Sail of Privateers fitted out of the N^o Side of Cuba cruizing on the Northern Coast of America and are daily sending in Prizes to Cape Francoi, a French Port in Hispanola.

We have no Command of our men in a Port, they leave us when they please that I am almost tyerd of Privateering. If your Lordship will be so good as to procure me a small Ship in the Navy station'd here at New Providence, I would not doubt but in a short time to behave as such to give full Content to my King and Country as long as the War should hold, God sparing my Life, a line from Your Lordship of this nature directed to New Providence would be very acceptable.

J. WIMBLE."

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[1742.] An undated Petition from Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart, to the Lords of the Treasury (on his appointment by Letters Patent to be Governor of Barbadoes), for a warrant for the usual allowance or such sum as His Majesty shall think fit.

Enclosed is the following memorandum:—

"26th May 1721. Lord Belhaven receiv'd 1500^{li} for Services performed and to be performed to his Majesty as Governor of Barbadoes.

13th Sept^r. 1722. Mr [Henry] Worsley had the same Allowance.

1 July 1731. Mr Chetwynd had the same Allowance.

8 July 1732. Lord Howe had the same Allowance.

29 Oct^r 1737. Sir Orlando Bridgeman had the same Allowance.

13 Sept^r 1739. [The Hon.] Mr [Robert] Byng had the same Allowance."

[1747 ?] Extracts out of a letter from Mr Matthew, Governour of the Leward Islands, to Mr Yeamaus dated Antigua March 7th. [1½ pp].

The extracts refer to the necessity of putting the Islands into a state of defence.

1754, Sept 9th. A scheme to drive the French out of all the Continent of America. Signed by Thomas Cole. 26½ pp.

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

1758-1759.

1758, Dec. 21st. Lieut.-General Sir Richard Lyttleton, K.B., to Brigadier General the Hon. George Townshend (afterwards 4th Viscount Townshend and 1st Marquis Townshend). Dated in Cavendish Square.

"My dear George,

I beg you will lose no Time, but come to Town directly; I am not allowed to explain myself by this letter, but you may be sure my Reasons are very cogent. I should not otherwise write in this manner, but it is highly important to you to lose no Time.

Your Faithful Friend,

RICHARD LITTLETON."

[P.S.] Lord Orford's Game is not arrived.

Dec. 28th, 1758. The same to the same. Dated in Cavendish Square.

My dear Brigadier,

Lord Legonier was yesterday in the Closet, your affair was mention'd and very *Graciously* agreed to by His Majesty. I congratulate you most sincerely upon the honour this spirited, and magnanimous acceptance of yours, will do you in the World, as soon as it becomes known; & upon the Glory you will obtain, and I flatter myself the short Time you will be absent, and the small risque you will probably run, in this Enterprize, will in some degree reconcile good Lady Ferrers to it; I pity her from my Heart, but her Religion, & Philosophy will I hope, enable her to bear up under it; & that she will consider how different her Lot is, from the many widow'd wives, who mourn from Year to Year the Absence of their Husbands. I hope you will let her know that in all this matter, I have had nothing more

to do than to lend my Hand to the Marshall, & as a Friend zealous for your Glory to applaud with all Mankind a Resolution that you yourself have taken.

I am ever, my Dear George, your most Faithfull & Affectionate,
RICHARD LYTTLETON."

1759, March 14th. Rev^d Robert Lecke to Lady Ferrers. Dated at Great Snoring. 6½ pp.

The Postscript is:—

"I am told by those who have been at N. America that tis very probable, as the winds have greatly favor'd, that Mr Townshend [your husband] by this time is in Sight of the Country, or not unlikely to be landed in it."

1759, April 24th. Brigadier Amherst (afterwards Lord Amherst) to Brigadier Townshend. Dated at New York, and addressed to the "Hon^{ble} Mr Townshend, Brigadier General.

"Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure on the 13th of this month of receiving your very obliging letter of the 5th of March; your kind assurances of friendship to me, of which I have so often had proofs, make me very happy and I shall try to prove myself deserving of the continuance of it.

I am in great hopes that this Campaign may be attended with such success as will give me an opportunity of meeting you, but I wont flatter myself you will remain in this part of the world; I should be sorry you did any longer than you like. Your assistance in the service where I am would be a great help, and very agreeable to me, and you may be assured I would make it as much so to you as I could.

Colonel [the Hon. Roger] Townshend will inform you of every thing that passes here, so that I will trouble you no more at present than that I shall gladly seize every occasion that may offer to convince you of the regard and esteem with which I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most Humble and most Obedient Servant

JEFF. AMHERST."

1759, June 7th. Colonel the Hon. Roger Townshend to Lady Ferrers. From the "Camp at Fort Edward."

"Dear Lady Ferrers,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can inform you I received a Letter from [my brother] George a few days ago dated at Halifax May the 1st, the whole Fleet was arrived safe & he was in perfect health; I have taken care to supply him with fresh Provisions of all kinds, & a large quantity of Vegetables & Roots of all kinds, which are very necessary after a long Sea Voyage, he will want nothing while he is up the River [St Lawrence] that the Continent of America affords & he requires to be sent. Our affairs at present appear very favorable, no accounts as yet of the Enemy having received any Reinforcements, from Old France, & our Fleet under Adm^l Durel is certainly so very high up the River that it is impossible for them to receive any this Year without a superior Fleet which it is impossible for them to fit out. My opinion of Gen^l Amherst as an honest good Man, & my attachm^t to him as a Soldier I thought wou'd never allow me to wish that I might serve under any other person in America, but the tye of Brother & Friend united is too powerful & I confess nothing ever gave me more real concern than not being employed on the same Expedition. I shall write to you by every Pacquet, may our Armys all be successful & Canada reduced this Year, George return home in

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safety to receive the praises due to him from his K[in]g & Country for his truly noble & spirited behavior in assisting at the Reduction of Canada, the consequence of this conquest can be no less than our giving Peace to France on any terms we please. My love to [my nephew] George & your little folks, & believe me nobody can have a more real regard, affection, & Friendship for you & your Family than your Affectionate Brother & real Friend,

R. TOWNSHEND.

P.S. Since I wrote this the Lt Governor of New England writes the Army & Fleet were all well at Louisburg, June the 3^d, & expected to sail up the River on the 12th. Adm^l Durrell has been successful and sent in four Prizes. We have no doubts of success. Our Army crosses the Lake in this month or early the next. The Enemy have got up the River a few merch[an]tmen with Provisions & one Frigate before the adm^l arrived at his Station, they are of no consequence."

1759, July 11th. Rev^d Robert Leeke to the same. Dated at Great Snoring.

. . . . "When I took my Leave of him, I desired him to accept from me as the best Present I or any one else could make him, w^{ch} was a Noble Collection of devotions suited to all Occasions, the Use of this I told him would engage Providence on his Side, & provid^{ce} would be his only Security. He thanked me, and told me he should make use of it, but must let no other officers know, that he had such a book by him. So prophane is the Army, that they think the help of God is of little or no Mom[en]t "

1759, July 20th. Admiral Sir Charles Saunders to Brigadier Townshend. Dated on board the 'Stirling Castle' and unaddressed.

"My dear Sir,

By General Wolfe's desire I have sent you three Long boats for the Hautbitzers great and small, and the Royal mortars, I shall soon send for Cannon as the General designs to make his Attack above the Town. I am with the greatest regard

Dear Sir

Yours

CHAS. SAUNDERS.

[P.S.] I believe it wou'd be best not to let the Enemy see these thing[s] removed."

1759, Sept. 6th. Brigadier Townshend to Lady Ferrers. Dated at "Camp Levi," and unaddressed.

My Dearest Charlotte

I hope Mr Perceval will arrive safe & bring you these two letters from me. The Happiness of writing to you is beyond all I know. My Concern for your sufferings, my affection for you & your Dear little ones, convince me how unfit I am for this Seene, which another Month will thank God give a Conclusion to. The Captive Women & Children which I see every Day brought in here, often tell me what I am & who belong to me, but above all, the malencholly News I received the Day before yesterday upon my arrival here from the cursed Camp of Montmorenci of my poor Brother's death has reproved me for not consulting my own nature more, when I ask'd you to [let me] return to the Army. It had then pleaded for you, when you did not plead for yourself & I

had not been now in a Scene of Ambition, Confusion, & Misery; and you oppress'd as I know you must be, with Terroures & affliction. I dare say poor Lady Townshend too now starts at every knock at the Door. Let us look up with hopes my Charlotte to the Disposer of all things & trust he will in his Mercy & Goodness do all for the best. I have wrote a line to poor Lady Townshend to comfort her by convincing her of my own Health & safety. One month more will put an End to our Troubles. I never served so disagreeable a Campaign as this. Our unequal Force has reduced our Operations to a Scene of Skirmishing Cruelty & Devastation. It is War of the worst Shape. A Scene I ought not to be in, for the future believe me my dear Charlotte I will seek the reverse of it.

Genl Wolf's Health is but very bad. His Generalship in my poor opinion—is not a bit better, this only between us. He never consulted any of us till the latter end of August, so that we have nothing to answer for I hope as to the Success of this Campaign, which from the Disposition the French have made of their force must chiefly fall to Genl Amherst & Genl Johnson.

God bless you my most Dear Wife, my blessing to my Children, my good George in particular, and thank him for his Letters. I have constantly thanked God for the succes in the Innoculation, a most comfortable circumstance for you. Mr Barker has been slightly wounded. Mr Gay quite recover'd & join'd us. Our Campaign is just over. I shall come back in Adl Saunders's Ship & in two months shall again belong to those I ought never to have left—Adieu—Your most affect^d Husband, & faithfull friend

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

[1759? Sept.] Lady Townshend, to her daughter-in-law Lady Ferrers. Undated and unaddressed.

“Dear Lady Ferrers

I take the benefit of being a little better in my health to day to thank you for your kind letter some times being very incapable of writing a single line.

I hope Charles' last letter to you afforded you a relief to your spirits.

I trust in God we shall all soon be in a much happier situation by receiving the good News we most ardently wish for.

My Compliments to Lady Elizabeth Compton and affectionate Love to the children.

[1758, Sept. 3rd.] Lieut. Genl John Huske to the same. Dated “Fryday noon.”

“My Lady

I have the infinite satisfaction to acquaint you that Genl Townshend was in fine health & Spirits at the Seige of Quebeck on the 5th of July, the day it commenced. This comes by express to Govt this day. But as Col^o R[oger] Townshend is desperately wounded at the seige of Tyconderogo, under the Command of Genl Amhurst, I take the liberty to send you this by Express that you may place full faith & entire Confidence that it is not the Genl but Colonel Townshend that is wounded.

The express comes from N. York, so your Ladyship cannot possibly have any Letters from the General.

The news is great,

Tyconderogo & Crown Point are taken by Genl Amhurst, And Niagara is taken by Genl Johnson (General Prideaux being killed during the Seige) after a severe Battle with a French Army sent to

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raise the scige. I am this moment going to Oxfordshire post, or should send your Ladyship all the particulars, being, with the greatest deference etc.

J. HUSKE."

1759, Sept. 10th. Rev^d Robert Leeke to the same, from Great Snoring.

"My very h^d Lady

I had the hon^r of your Ladysps this day, & should have gone immediately to Rainham, & deliver'd y^r Message to my L^d in Person, & deliver'd it with all the tenderness w^{ch} the Subject required, & with all the Concern you feel for the loss of Col^l Roger [Townshend] & for my L^d the Parent: But my L^d is not at Rainham, he hath been upon an hired Seat ever since the Middle of July last, at the Edge of Hartfordshire, within 12 Miles of London Nigh the new house Admiral Byng built just before he sufferr'd—but I shall write to my L^d this day & by Letter acquaint him of y^r Kind Concern for his Ldsp & for the great affliction you feel for the loss of his Son.

Y^r Ladysps Letter says, that the Troops with y^r husband landed nigh Quebec the 5th of July last, if so I wonder we have not heard from that part of the world Since, either of the troops being repulsed or the Place taken—if neither Event hath happened then there hath been a long Siege, & I fear many of our Men must have suffer'd, when order'd to march against Stone Walls. . . . M^{rs} Leeke presents her duty . . . we both Pray God to compleat all our happiness in bringing Brigadier Townshend safe into his own Country . . .

RT. LEEKE."

1759, Sept. 13th. Admiral Saunders to Brigadier Townshend. Dated on board the "Stirling Castle," and unaddressed.

"Dear Sir,

The loss of our friend General Wolfe gives me the greatest concern which in some measure is taken off by the great Victory of today: as I have not heard how you are situated, I have sent all the 24 Pounders, with their Ammunition, that I had Boats for, till those are cleared that are now above. I heartily wish you farther Success, and should be glad to know what I can do to promote it. I have had the dispatches General Wolfe sent me to go with the great Ships. They are not gone, and I shall keep them till I have Yours. I beg my best Compliments of General Murray and that you will believe me most sincerely

Yours—

CHAS SAUNDERS.

Same date. Lady Townshend to Lady Ferrers.

"My dear Lady Ferrers,

Believe me nothing but the being incapable of writing a single line should have prevented me thanking you for your tender concern for me.

I trust in God that he will preserve the most dear thing to us in life and from that dependance am still able to support myself enough to be in hopes to exist to receive that greatest of blessings.

E. TOWNSHEND.

[P.S.] Charles is with me and writes to you by this post."

1759, Sept. 15th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at Grosvenor Square.

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"Dear Madam,

I am very happy to think that any letter from me has given you any relief: and I shall watch every opportunity of informing your Ladyship of whatever account we receive that can help to alleviate your fears and support your mind. I would say much more, both of your situation, Lady Townshend's, my own, our late unhappy common loss, & many other subjects, but indeed I am not able to bear the reflexions they bring with them: if it were in my power by any means to assist you, I should be rejoiced to find myself so useful, but, as that can not be, I must not add to your grief by dwelling upon the cause of it.

The wind is contrary and no ship could have come up the river this day: as soon as any news arrives, you will learn it from me. All things go well, as you know from the last account I sent you.

Lady Townshend continues as she has been: she desires her love. I beg my Compliments to Lady Elizabeth [Compton].

I am D^r Madam

most affectionately yr's

C. TOWNSHEND.

1759, Sept. 15th. Lord Townshend to the Rev. Robert Lecke? Unaddressed.

"Sir—I received the favour of yours by our last Post which informs me of L^y Ferrers's kind enquiry, through you, after my health under the great affliction which I now labor under from the severe calamity lately befallen me; and I beg that you will be pleased, when you write to her Ladyship, to return my best thanks to her Ladyship and to assure her Ladyship that my best wishes do always attend her and all belonging to her, and that you will believe me to be, Sir, *etc.*

1759, Sept. 16th. Brigadier-General Monckton to General Townshend. Dated "Camp at Point Levi," and unaddressed.

"Dear Townshend,

I have look'd over such of the Gen^{ls} Papers as related to the Publick—and can find none that can be of any Service to you—there is, his Commission, the Private Instructions you saw, Copys of Contracts with M^r Baker, and some Reports of Stores &c. As to the Plan of Quebec, it is not amongst his Papers—But I am told that M^r Keller has a Copy.

I should be glad to hear how you go on—Am sorry to hear that you are out of Order.

I am Most Sincerely yours

ROB^t MONCKTON.

P.S. I shall write to Gen^l Amherst [and I] should therefore be glad to know our Kill'd & Wounded & what it is supposed the Enemy lost &c."

1759, Sept. 17th. Lady Townshend to Lady Ferrers.

"My dear Lady Ferrers,

No situation of my mind or health can ever prevent me from thinking and being anxious for you and your Dear Children. Charles writes by this post to you. I trust in the Almighty God that he will soon bless us with the safe return of our most Dear George.

Your ever Affect.

E. TOWNSHEND.

My best wishes to Lady Elizabeth Compton."

Same date. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at Grosvenor Square.

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" My dear Lady Ferrers,

I should not forgive myself if I omitted writing one post after knowing you are pleased to hear from us, even when we have nothing new to relate. As yet, the Government have received no further accounts from North America ; but, as I before observed, delay proves caution in the Siege, & caution in that gives us Security. Let me now desire you to conclude whenever you receive an Express that it brings you good news, for otherwise I shall be obliged to defer one day sending you any such account if it should not come to me on a Post day, least the Express should alarm you. I should not chuse to detain you one minute from the news I know your heart beats for, & yet I should not chuse to frighten you by the sudden manner of its arrival, for which reason I desire you will remember to receive whatsoever express I send with confidence & as a Friend.

I beg my affectionate Compliments to Lady El[izabeth] Compton. Nobody loves or honors you, or more earnestly wishes your speedy relief from the unhappy anxiety you live in than

Dear Lady Ferrers

Your affectionate

C. TOWNSHEND."

1759, Sept. 18th. The same to the same.

" Dear Lady Ferrers,

I write again that you may not be alarmed by my Silence, and am happy in the hope of being of the least degree of convenience to you: whose situation claims compassion from every body, and naturally gives me the utmost pain. A ship arrived yesterday from Boston but, having touched at other ports in the voyage, it brings nothing new, yet it is so far agreeable as it confirms the former account I gave you. Yesterday I heard from Lord Townshend, who suffers as we all do, & bears his part in the common calamity. It would be in vain, could I prolong this letter by writing news to you, for to us frivolous things are painful, and, by attempting it, I should only torture myself without relieving you. Lady Townshend desires you will consider her as writing by this letter, and I add, for your consolation, that she is rather better than she has been. My best Compliments attend upon Lady Eliz. Compton."

1759, Sept. 19th. The same to the same. Dated at the Privy Garden.

" My dear Lady Ferrers,

As you may possibly read in the Prints that two Ships are arrived in the River from New York, and might be alarmed for that reason if you did not hear from us, I beg leave to assure you that both the American Ships sailed from New York many days after [before ?] the last Packet Boat came away. Nothing new therefore is come by these Ships.

Upon reasoning with some persons of rank & intelligence in the administration upon the accounts we have, I find it is the general opinion that Quebec will fall without any action, as it is now so invested, no provisions can be carried into it, and the army of the enemy, with the Citadel, will, it is believed, be forced to capitulate or starve. This, I am sure, is a prospect you will be pleased with, and I hope you will every day have fresh reasons to rely upon the speedy and safe return of my Brother.

Lady Townshend desires her love : We beg our compliments to Lady Elizabeth Compton,

I am your most affectionate

CH. TOWNSHEND."

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Same date. Lord Northampton to the same. Dated at Castle Ashby.

"Dearest Madam

I cannot defer one Instant thanking your Ladyship for your most obliging letter; I wish it had been possible for us to have had your Company as I think you would not have been displeased at a Ceremony I had so long wished for, and that you was in some measure the leading Instrument to the Performance of it, by your very *Seasonable* and *Lucky Drum*; I beg you will not make any apologies for keeping Betty from us I am vastly glad she can be of Service to you. I hope you will soon have no further occasion for her. I beg you'll present my love to her.

Lady Northampton] desires her very best & particular Compts to yr Ladyship Dick Bagot desires you would give his best love to his Niece Lady Elizabeth & that she would provide plenty of Colliflower against the next time she sees him I will not detain you any longer than to add my love to [your son] George.

[P.S.] Lady Northampton sends her love to her new laughing Sister & hopes that Mr V[ine]r will soon make her enter into the Matrimonial State "

Same date. The Countess of Cornwallis to the same. Dated at Brome.

"My dear Lady Ferrers,

As your Letter was directed to Culford I have but this moment received yr comfortable account of the state of things at Quebec I was very sorry for poor Roger, and did apprehend your spirits wou'd at this time be ill suited to receive such a shock Roger was very amiable & likely to make a figure in his profession. I am glad to hear the Children are well. My L^d, and Molly, desire to joyn with me in assuring you of our best wishes Believe me

My Dear L^{dy} Ferrers

Affectionately y^{rs}

E. C.

1759, Sept. 20th. General Townshend to the same. Dated at the "Camp before Quebec," and unaddressed.

"My Dearest Life my Dearest Charlotte—

We have gained a great Day, the particulars you will read in the publick Gazette. Tho I was not in the warmest part of the action; yet I had more shotts near me than in any other action I've seen. It has pleased God to preserve me for my Charlotte & my George & the rest, and to restore me to you whom alone I have found good & gratefull to me. I have never forgot you in any part of the Campaign. The command of an Army is as disagreeable as any other. Men are as mean here as in any other profession.

I fear I have not time to write to any other friend. My love to them all.

I am impatient to see you and am my Dearest Life ever your most affectionate & faithfull Serv^t

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

[P.S.] My love to Lady Townshend & Charles & to Mr Vyner & Betty. Desire Mr Vyner to look out for two or three Hunters for me.

Do not think my Dear Life that any Command tempts me to stay. The Troops will soon go into Garrison & then I can sett out with the Admiral.

I'm sure my Dear Little ones are well."

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1759, Sept. 22nd. Rev. Robert Lecke to the same.

"My very Good Lady

. We are all here under great Concern for poor Roger Townshend. Every Body laments him extremely, as a well dispos'd young Gentleman, a good Soldier, & I really believe a mighty honest, openhearted Gentleman. Such is the Cruelty of War that it destroys Numbers of our fine youth, I trust in God, that all will go well with our great dear friend before Quebec. I begin to presage it will do so, & I begin to think it long to hear the Event of the Siege, it surely must be over by this time.

As I mentioned in my Last, I was vastly pleas'd with Lady Betty's new hon^r. I do not know any one more deserving of it, & I hope c're long to wish her Joy again of a more Substantial Blessing, I mean a good husband, I think she deserves all that this world can do for her. Now I am congratulating give me Leave, My Lady, to congratulate y^r Noble family on my L^{ds} Marriage into one of the Beaufort family—I think my L^d hath chosen the very best family in England to be ally'd to & from such an happy Union, of the Northampton with the Beaufort family, I foresee every thing will come that is great & good. There is so much dignity, & worth in each family, that every hon^r, & every dignity of this life will unite in this happy Pair, & I dare say the Blessing of God will go along with the whole"

1759, Sept. 29th. Lady Townshend to the same.

"Dear Lady Ferrers,

I can say nothing at present in the least favourable in respect to my health therefore will avoid dwelling upon so uncomfortable a subject.

Mr Charles Townshend set out on thursday Night for Adderbury; he entreated Lady D[alkeit]h to be in town herself or to consent to his staying here with me to wait for M^r Townshend's Arrival; but she would not hear of his proposal persisting still that she should not be in London for an hour or at Sudbrook nor should he remain here from Adderbury even till fryday Morning, by this fatality for I can call it by no other name I am now deprived of the Comfort and support of his Assistance and Company who never left me till twelve o'clock at night.

The North East Wind continues and is directly contrary for having any News from Quebec when it changes I some times think of seting out for Portsmouth; here I shall not remain.

My best wishes and Compliments attend Lady Elizabeth Compton. My affectionate Love to the children.

E. TOWNSHEND."

1759, Sept. 29th. George Buckton to the same. From Tamworth.

A business letter. It is addressed "To the Hon^{ble} Gen^l Townshend — Tunbridge Wells," but it commences with "My Lady" and concludes with "I am your Ladyship's etc."

1759, Sept. —. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at the Privy Garden, "Thursday."

"Dear Lady Ferrers,

I am desired by Lady Dalkeith to inform your Ladyship that she never received any letter from you by M^r Sykes, and she is very much concerned to think there can, from any cause, have been the least appearance of neglect in her. She has made a very particular enquiry, & is assured neither of our Servants ever received the letter from M^r Sykes.

I have the satisfaction to assure your Ladyship that a ship has arrived here from Boston with an account from Quebec, dated as far as the 13th

of July ; from which we learn that the navigation of the River was found very good ; that Mr Wolf[e] had taken a safe Camp on the South Side of the river St Laurent ; that the landing had been made without loss, that the Town was open to our artillery & our Camp covered from the enemy's ; that the French force[s] were behind the Town of Quebec, that Mr Wolf[e] could wait without annoyance for Mr Amherst ; that the French force is very small, & that the Siege may possibly be carried without any action, certainly without any great resistance. This account is believed in by the Ministry, and I earnestly hope soon to prove the truth of it by congratulating you upon the safe return of my Brother Townshend. If you are inclined to be alarmed by the delay recollect that such delay can only be the effect of caution in the steps of the Siege ; which caution is our common security for the success of it, &, (for which I am more solicitous) a farther argument of my Brother's safety.

Forgive me if I omit the pain of speaking of our late misfortune : my heart sinks under the blow, and nor time nor any thing can efface the impression.

Lady Townshend has wrote herself : and Lady Dalkeith has gone to Adderbury.

You will always hear whatever I have to tell that can relieve your miserable, affectionate situation.

I am very affectionately
yr's

C. TOWNSHEND."

1759, Oct. 2nd. Lady Townshend to the same. Dated in London.

" Dear Lady Ferrers,

Nothing but the Apprehension that the seeing me would agitate your spirits too much and consequently be prejudicial to your health, could prevent me from coming to Tunbridge.

Every body agrees that the first time the Wind changes from the North East we must hear from Mr Townshend but as yet it is full East.

The poor Norfolk Militia by being pent up so long in the Barracks at Portsmouth are all a dying of the bloody Flux.

Sr Armand Woodhouse is come to town to see Lord Barrington to endeavour to get them relieved, but Mr Pitt's being out of town makes it impossible for their having any immediate redress by being removed from that duty.

My health is so affected for the last three days that I can with difficulty write this.

E. TOWNSHEND "

1759, Oct. 5th. Brigadier General Murray to General Townshend. Unaddressed.

" Sir,

I this moment had the honour of yours. The shaving Trunk I think myself obliged to you for, and I enclose an order for the reestablishment of it. I doubt not of its being presented a few weeks after your arrival in England. As I am sure you are desirous to serve your country it certainly will avail itself of your inclinations and nobody can wish you greater success in every thing you undertake than I do. I remember we did joke about the chairs. I am of your opinion that they are too heavy for the field. I thank you however for the offer. I send the Map you mention & wish I had any thing more worth your acceptance. I have a few embroider'd birch curiosities which lady Ferrers would like perhaps, and you may not have met with any like them. You will oblige me if you will accept of them. As I am to stay here you know I can easily get others for my female friends in England.

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I shall look for the letter you mention, take a copy of it, and deposite the original with you. Since so black a lye was propogated I think myself very happy that you will be on the spot to contradict whatever Ignorance, or Faction may suggest.

I have no copy of the paper I sent by you to Gen^l Wolfe concerning his Scheme of landing between Point au Tremble and St Augustin, but the publick orders are a sufficient proof of his intention to do it, and likewise of the suddenness of the thought of landing when we did. Indeed his orders throughout the campaign shows little stability, stragem, or fixt resolution; I wish his friends had not been so much our Enemys, his Memory would probably have been dearer to his Country than now it can be. We are acting on the defensive, you have the Execution of the plan, and I am well perswaded you will manage it with as much tenderness to the memory of the poor Gen^l as the nature of things will admit of.

I find I am not to have the honor of a visit from you so I must take the opportunity of wishing you a good Voyage, & a happy meeting with your friends. I am—Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

JA. MURRAY."

1759, Oct. 6th. Rev. Robert Leeke to Lady Ferrers.

"My very hon^d Lady

. . . . Give me Leave to observe to y^r Lordship, that I a little fear, least y^r Ladyships Spirits should Sink a little, because Good News is long a Coming from Quebec. My Lady, as y^r Ladyship believes, that Providence will Conclude this Great affair & all others for the best upon the whole, under Such a thought of an Entire Confidence in God, there is no room for any discomposure—besides as there is no bad news hitherto, y^r Ladyship may be sure, that had any Evil happen'd to the General, his friends abt him would have sent a Message—No News therefore is good News—& I must own for myself some time ago my heart was very sad, whenever I thought of him but of late it hath been much otherwise, & therefore my Mind inwardly presages that all is well. That y^r Ladysp may be ever Easy & well & meet the General soon in Great Safety is the most ferv^t prayer & most Cordial wish of y^r Ladyships most Obed^t & most humble Serv^t

R^t LEEKE."

1759, Oct. 14th. Lord Townshend to the same. Dated at Rabley.

L^d Townshends Complements to L^y Ferrers and is extremely obliged to her for the account she has been so kind as to send him of M^r Townshends perfect Health, and is glad to hear that her Ladyship and the Children are all well.

1759, Oct. 23rd. Brigadier Murray to General Townshend. Dated at Quebec and unaddressed. Endorsed "General Murray."

"Sir!—Captain Fraser writes to his correspondent here that you have been pleas'd to speak well of me to some of the great people at home. This is very obliging and deserves my thanks. I never doubted of your doing Justice to all men, & I shall be glad of an opportunity to convince you how truly I am—Sir—Your most obedient & most humble Servant,
JA. MURRAY."

1759, Oct. 30th. Rev^d Robert Leeke to Lady Ferrers. Dated at Great Snoring.

"My Good Lady

As I had the hon^r to receive from y^r Ladyship the pleasing Account first of Mr Townshends safety & immediately after, the hon^r he had got

at Quebec. To both w^{ch} I returned my most hearty Congratulations as I do now again & again with the highest Joy I think my Soul ever tasted.

Give me leave now to rehearse with pleasure before y^r Ladyshp the many dangers I observe Gen^l Townshend hath escaped during the Campaign.

If we begin with the long Voyage of nine Weeks passage on the Sea, all w^{ch} time, twas a great mercy he Enjoy'd his health, as he never had been Us'd to the Sea much before. When the fleet went up the river St Lawrence there was 3 weeks passage againe—the passage was attended with Infinite danger, to our people at least, who knew little of it. On the way up they inet with Six fire Ships Sent down to meet them, with design to have burnt our fleet, w^{ch} they narrowly Escaped, & must have destroy'd them, had the fire Ships met them in a Narrow part of the Channell.

The day after they Landed at St Orleans, a Violent Storm arose, w^{ch} dashed many of the Transports to pieces which had it been only one day Sooner, must have destroy'd the whole fleet & perhaps Every Soul perisht.

After they Landed Mr Wolfe says in his Letter They made two Attacks upon the Enemy & was Each time repulsed wth Great loss, & he says further, had be not in one of those Attacks Call'd back the troops imediately, Brigadier Townshends Corps had been Expos'd to Great hazard—a Great escape here, & I think in this instance & some others I see in Gen^l Wolfe a great tenderness for Mr Townshend.

On the Great Attack when the Victory was got, we had 5 thousand Men only, the Enemy ten, our Army marcht up against a most terrible fire, & held their own till they advanct within 40 or 50 yards of the Enemy, Wolfe on the right, Moncton in the Center, & Townshend on the left, here in these moments was the utmost danger, Wolfe shot in 3 different places of his body, Moncton quite thro his, & Townshend Escapes. If ever I saw a visible protection of Providence over any one on Earth, I see it now over Gen^l Townshend. God's goodness to him deserves our Utmost wonder, love & thanks.

If there is any one in the world that did not wish Gen^l Townshend well in this Expedition, Let them look on him *Now* with Confusion of face, when they see him *live*, when many brave men fell abt him, when they see him not only *live* but *live* to finish a Victory, w^{ch} brave Gen^l Wolfe began—when they *live* to see him at the head of his Victorious troops Enter the Enemys Great Capital, & see him send word to his Majesty under his own hand, that the Victory was thus Concluded by his own Policy & under his own direction. He hath over come hitherto, winds & storms, a bad Climate all sorts of dangers both by Sea & Land, indeed Every thing, that can make an Expedition terrible, himself untoucht, not a finger aking amids[t] the wounds, death & destruction of many brave men of our own, and many more, Experienct Soldiers & marks men of the Enemy.

Let us thank God for this Inexpressible Mercy, & beseech him to preserve him safe from dangerous Storms in his way home. I am a little afraid the Military Glory he hath got this Expedition should encrease his taste for it, & make him fond of the Wars, w^{ch} I don't like, for I think still, as I always did, he can serve his Country better at home, but I hope a good peace will be the Consequence of taking Quebec & then there will be an End of all our Wars for the present.

Let me Now observe to y^r Ladyshp what I see at home Since the great News Came: a prodigious Joy in all the Villages Nigh me striving who shall out do Each other; in Market Towns they illuminate &c. Tho it

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is observed some choose to be in darkness, whilst others set up their lights, but higher up in the Country, I do not hear that they have Exerted themselves like what is done ab^t Fakenham & Walsingham & the villages adjacent.

The Great things have been successively done by our Arms all Summer yet Prince Ferdinand's Victory & that at Quebec is the Greatest of all, but Quebec is of the Utmost Importance to the Kingdom & will be of all others most Conducive to an Early & solid peace. The surviving Generals therefore that Commanded at Quebec will ever be seen by the King & Kingdom in the highest pitch of Glory & Esteem.

I hope y^r Ladysp amidst all this Joy is very well”

[1759, Oct.] Lord Townshend to the same. Dated at Rabley,—“Wednesday noon.”

“Lord Townshend rejoices most heartily upon the happy news L^d Ferrers has been so kind as to send him this morning of the Surrender of Quebec and that M^r Townshend is safe & well; and does most sincerely congratulate her Ladyship upon these happy events, which he hopes will have the further good effect of giving perfect ease and quiet to her Ladyship[’s] mind and that her Ladyship[’s] health will be restored. He hopes the children are all well.”

1759, Dec. 1st. Rev. Robert Leeke to the same.

“Oh Good Lady Ferrers,

I heartily bless God, that I have in my power to wish you Joy of this most Glorious Event—an[d] happy Meeting again with Dear General Townshend w^{ch} I do most heartily: I do not remember any Event in life past ever fill’d my heart with a More Substantial & Exalted pleasure. No words can Express w^t I feel. I feel it as it Conduces Equally to y^r Ladysps happiness as well as M^r Townshends.

I need not mention to y^t Ladysp that this good Event Sets every Noble prospect in life before you—oh how great is the goodness of God, you see it now & taste it in great abundance. Oh! Lady Ferrers what a firm Relyance upon Providence will it not do? What is not the Goodness of God willing to do for those that depend upon him. I shall always think that y^r Ladysps Prayers & mine too, have been a great help to M^r Townshend’s Security. I shall thank God for this Mercy along with his other blessings to me & beg under this most Joyfull Event, that y^r Ladyship will please to Accept My Congratulations along with M^{rs} Leeke’s for there will be None that will Send it more affectionately.

R. LEEKE.”

1759, Dec. 2nd. The Countess of Cornwallis to the same. Dated at Culford.

“My dear L^{dy} Ferrers

I am infinitely obliged to You for Your early notice of M^r Townshends safe arrival. My L^d desires to joyn with me in assuring M^r Townshend, that he has no Friends more truly happy than we are with his safe and glorious return that you will always be as fortunate, and as happy as You are at present is the most sincere wish of

Y^r most Affec:

E: C:

[P.S.] My L^d Molly & Harry desire their kind Compl^{ts} to M^r Townshend & Y^r self.”

1759, Dec. 4th. Thomas Bevyor to General Townshend. Dated at Hethel.

"My Dear Sir

I could not without the greatest injury to my inclination, and ingratitude to your friendship, omit paying You my most early respects, on your safe Arrival in this Kingdom: I sincerely congratulate You, on the happy success of an Expedition, which had been by all accounts impracticable, but for the uncommon bravery, and vast superiority of Abilities, in the Commanders of it; in which capacity (Peace to the Manes of poor Wolfe) I cannot help enjoying the happiness of your fortunes in being left the person to compleat it. As Your fate was the chief circumstance of my first enquiry, when I found it so glorious, I cou'd not but reflect with transport, on the situation, in which You were now placed; respected, and honour'd by your Countrymen, belov'd by all your friends, and bless'd, doubly bless'd in one of the worthiest, and best of Women; to whose anxious and frequent prayers You may perhaps be indebted for that very life, which is now so great an Ornament to You: this without the least exageration, is now your lot, and 'tis indeed a happy one, your future scene will doubtless be a great one; but pardon my friendship, when I tell You, that I think You merit the one, and will never fail to grace, and dignify the other; Macte Virtute, my Dear George, and believe me when I assure You, that no happiness attending You, will ever give a more real or greater pleasure to any one, than to your Sincere & faithful friend

and humble Serv^t

THO^s BEEVOR.

[P.S.] M^{rs} Beevors & my Compliments to Lady Ferrers."

1759, Dec. 7th. Miles Branthwayt to the same. Dated at Gunthorpe.

"Dear Sir—I beg leave to congratulate you & Lady Ferrers on your safe Arrival in England we are all of us very impatient to kiss your hand at Cranmer & to congratulate you upon your great Success in conquering Quebeck M^r Gay has not heard from his son since the taking of Quebeck, which gives him & us great uneasiness M^{rs} Branthwayt begs that you will accept & make her best Comp^{ts} to Lady Ferrers, Lady Compton, & your little family & that you will accept the same from Dear Sir" *etc.*

1759, Dec. 8th. Lord Shaftesbury to the same. Dated at Exeter.

"Lord Shaftesbury presents his most sincere and affectionate Compliments to M^r Townshend, and is extremely thankful to him for the favour of M^r Townshend's inquiring after him in Grosvenor Square. L^d Shaftesbury intended before this to have paid his Compliments by letter, and to have acknowledged the the Honour of the Public regard shewn him by Mr Townshend in the excellent address at the Head of Lient Col: Wyndham's book, but business leaves him at present no time for writing. He can not conclude this Note without informing Brig^r Townshend of the perfect Harmony subsisting between the Dorsetshire and Army Corps now doing duty together here I propose returning into Dorset very soon. Lord Shaftesbury's respects wait on Lady Ferrers."

Same date. Earl Poulett to the same. Dated at Hinton.

"I take the liberty of troubling my honoured friend & kinsman, wth a letter I received from a friend of mine whom I sh^d be very glad to serve, & as I am retired in the country (by being a cripple) I dont know where to apply more properly, w^{ch} I hope will excuse the trouble of this letter.

I am glad at the same time of an opportunity of congratulating you on a safe return, & with so much Glory & success, in w^{ch} every English-

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men takes part, but more particularly those who have the honour of being related to you.

After being a Cripple for more than two years I begin to feel some benefit from a Remedy I have tryed for about 5 weeks past, even at this time of the year, against all the disadvantages of weather.

If I knew who had the managem^t of the new Militia bill, & had the heads of it sent me, I might perhaps be able to add something to it, who beg leave to assure my honoured Kinsman that I am wth the highest regard & greatest respect" *etc.*

Same date. W. Clarke Woodbine to the same. Dated at Swafham.

"Dear Sir—Mr Chas^s Brown thinks himself under the highest Obligation for you so kindly looking over the past, in his Affair, says there is Nothing he so much wishes for as a Comission, and that too by your means, it will he says, give him a daily opportunity of proving to you how much he owes to your Favour, & also to the Memory of his & my much lamented Friend Col^l Roger [Townshend]" *etc.*

Same date. J. Burslem to the same. Dated at Bosworth.

"Honrd Sir.—Please to accept my sincere Congratulations upon the very great Success abroad" *etc.*

1759, Dec. 9th. Edward Davy to the same. Addressed.—"For The Hon: Brigadier General Townshend at his house in Audley Square, London."

"Worthy Sir.—I sincerely congratulate your safe Arrival, in England and wish you may live many years, to wear those Laurels in y^r Native Country, which by facing so many Foreign, Dangers, you have so greatly won" *etc.*

Same date. Alexander Johnson, First Lieut. of Artillery, "to the Honble Generall Townshend." Dated at Plymouth.

After making suggestions in 'Tactics and for the improvement of cartridges this letter concludes as follows:—

"Was is not for fear of inereaching too much on your Patience, [I] would propose a plan for keeping up, dureing the approaching Peace, all the Infantry, Saylor, and Marines, at a very little Expence to the Nation, but must refer that, either to another Opertunity, or my being honour'd with your Company in Town: [I] must inform you that Cap^t Phillips obtain'd a Company in the Artillery from being a First Lieut.

You'll excuse my courting your Favour, when you consider the Advantage that may accrue to me from haveing the Interest of a Military Gentleman, endowed with your generous Publick Character and Accomplishments; to deserve the Continuance of which, shall allways be the Study of he, who has the Honour to be, Sir" *etc.*

Same date. Benjamin Nuthall, Wine merchant, to the same. Dated at Lynn.

"Amongst the Multitude of Your Friends permit me to congratulate You, on your safe Arrival in England, after so many Perils, & the Acquisition of so much Glory. The great & useful Service w^{ch} You have finisht for Y^r Country, will even Speak of you & for You wth distinguish'd Honor in this & Future Ages.

I am with the greatest Respect, Sir," *etc.*

1759, Dec. 10th. John Helder to the same. Dated at Snailwell.

Hon^{bl} Sir—I beg leave to trouble You with a line to acquaint You, that I expect receiving about the latter end of Christmas Your half years Rent, for the three farms

I wish You Joy, on Your great Success abroad, and sincerely adore the Divine Goodness, which has preserved You, & brought You safe home, to Your Good Lady, & Dear Children and other Hon^{bl} Relations The Great Mercy shown in sparing & preserving You, has given me another Proof, of the Care of the Divine Providence. You have been carry'd thro' the Dangers of the Stormy Ocean, & thro the more dangerous Opposition, of Enemies, in Battle, and return'd in Health & Safety, with Honour, to Your Native Land: I hope Your Gratefull Acknowledgments to Heaven for Goodness and mercy following You tho' this voyage, and that the same distinguishing Goodness towards You will run paralell with your Line of Life; & fit You for Eternal Glory, hereafter. I rem^d—Hon^{bl} & Great Sir—Your Dutifull Serv^t—

JOHN HELDER."

1759, Dec. 11th. Edmond Thomas to the same. Dated at Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire.

"Sir.—After begging Leave to join in the Congratulations which every will wisher to his Country pays you, or means it in his own Breast, on your Return after such Interesting Success to every Englishman, I must acknowledge your Goodness to a poor unfortunate Young Man, whom I cannot but feel a concern for, C. Northey, whose Sufferings in a Cause of Glory, will I hope attone for his former Indiscretions. I wish to God you would prevail with his Brother to let them do so with him. I know he entertains a personal regard for you & what you say will have weight with him. Indeed every Motive of Humanity & even Good sense & Decency require it of him, but I must say he has been too hard on this Occasion, for it is impossible the Young Man can subsist with[out] some assistance from his friends till he has a provision made for him. I have wrote to several of them on this Occasion as well as M^r Northey.

I beg pardon for taking this Liberty with you, but your Humanity will I am sure excuse it from one who is with the greatest Regard, Sir," etc.

1759, Dec. 12th. John Jones to the same. Dated at Fakenham.

[Sir]—It would have been Impertinence for one in my Situation sooner to have offered my Congratulation to my most Worthy Friend Gen^l Townshend on his safe Arrival and tribute of thanks for his Services to his Country; but if you'l now permit me to tender the same and to assure you they proceed from a sincere Heart brim full of Joy tis all I have to ask, save that You'l accept the Offer of my most respectful Duty and Services to your Hon^t and Lady on all Occasions for I am, S^r,

Your Hon^{rs} Obliged and Ever Obed^t Serv^t

JOHN JONES."

1759, Dec. 13th. Nockold Tompson to the same. Dated at Norwich.

"Sir—After receiving the Congratulations and Compliments of your Country in general and of your many friends in all parts of it, I now presume to trouble you with mine, on your very laudable Conduct, the success of which, sufficiently bespeaks its Praise, especially when compared with the unfortunate and unsuccessfull Efforts of the many who live to deplore their own Misconduct, for this you have not only the happy consciousness of your own Mind but also the universal Voice of the Nation; Among the first the Citizens of Norwich in their publick Address exulted in the relation this County stood in, to him who added Quebec to his Majesty's Dominions. I will not take up any

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more of your Attention, than only to assure you with what ardent Esteem I have" *etc.*

1759, Dec. 15th. Rev^d T. O. Young to the same. Dated at Swafham.

"Dear Sir,

. . . . Every body here & all over the Country mention you with the most warm & grateful attachment, & pay all possible Veneration to your Character—I am confident you will see it in the looks & behaviour of every one you meet with

T. O. YOUNG.

1759, Dec. 22nd. James Quin to the same. Dated at Bath.

"Sir

From a Hart full of Love, Esteem and Gratitude you have the most sincere Congratulations. May your Honours and Happynesses of ev'ry kind be equal to the warmest Wishes of, Sir,

Your ever faith full
and most obedient Servant

JAMES QUIN.

1759, April 30th, to Sept. 18th. A MS. book in cardboard cover endorsed "Orders of General Wolfe." 84 pp.

The phonetic spelling of this manuscript suggests that the orders were written from dictation by a non-commissioned officer.

1759, June 10th. Dispositions generales pour s'opposer à la descente depuis La Riviere St Charles jusqu' au Sault de Montmorency, de meme que pour se retirer derriere la rivierre St Charles dans le cas que l'on fut forcé à la descente. Projet pour deffendre cette Rivierre et ordre de Bataille pour combattre et pour camper pendant toute La Campagne. 5 pp. foolscap. Subscribed "A Quebec le 10 Juin 1759" and signed "Le Ch[evali]er de Levis."

This document seems to have fallen into General Townshend's hands on the fall of Quebec.

1759, June 26th to Oct. 10th. General Orders issued to the troops before Quebec between there dates. A stitched MS., in a clerk's hand, without cover or title. 108 pp.

1759, July 28th to Sept. 13th. Rough notes relating to the siege of Quebec between these dates. 5 pp. foolscap.

The account given in these notes of the movements of the British forces on Sept. 13th, when Quebec was captured and Gen^l Wolfe was killed, is as follows:—

Sept. 13th. The Troops landed below the place intended owing to the rapidity of the Tide.

Just before we were ordered to land Capt. Smith, a very active & intelligent Officer of the light Troops, informed the Brigadiers that the naval Officer who was to conduct the first detachment down the River assured him that if he proceeded down by the S[outh] side of the River the Current was so strong that they should be carried beyond the place of attack & probably below the Batteries & the Town & thereupon the Brigadiers (there not being time to report & receive Gen^l Wolfe's directions thereon) authorised him to carry them down the N[orth] side of the River & fortunately it was follow'd, for even there the Boats could only land before daybreak considerably below the place of attack (l'ance Gardien) & Col. Howe (now Sir William) found he was below it, & Major Delauney a very active & enterprising Officer who had a command in the light Corps, saying the place was higher up the River, & the Colonel knowing the Consequence of the Enemy's perceiving at day

light our situation & being reinforce'd, he order'd that Officer to attack where proposed & very gallantly himself scrambled up the rocky height in his front by which he turning to his left he attack'd & drove the Enemy from their position & most happily facilitated the success of the former up a narrow precipice with an abbatiss & a battery just over it which was firing on them.

Just at daybreak another most fortunate circumstance contributed to the success of this critical operation, when the first corps for disembarkation was passing down the N[orth] side of the River & the French Centinels on the banks challeng'd our boats, Capt. Fraser who had been in the Dutch Service & spoke French, answered—*la France & vive le Roy*—on which the French Centinels ran along the Shore in the dark crying—*laissez les passer ils sont nos gens avec les provisions*—which they had expected for some time.

When Brig[adie]rs Monkton & Townshend arrived to support them Brig. Townshend put his Men in boats behind the Ships which the Enemy was battering, landed them safe, and followd Gen^l Monkton's [column] to the Ground where the General was forming his line to oppose the Enemy, who was passing with all expedition under their Comander [in] Chief Mons^r de Montcalm the River St Charles.

The Troops marchd forwards with the utmost alacrity to possess the rising Ground & were drawn up in a line of battle opposite the Town. Col. Howe with the light Troops was sent to take possession of a 3 Gun battery at St Michel which executed he drove in all the small parties which were posted on the heights & annoyd our Columns going up the Hill.

In forming the line Brig^r Monkton commanded the right, Brig^r Murray the Center & Brig^r Townshend the left, which when forming with Lascells Regiment only was attacked by the Americans & Indians, which he kept in check behind a long roadway assisted by the gallant behaviour of Capt. — who had quitted a House by mistake which protected the front of the Brigadiers position, but on finding his mistake he dashd back again—attacked them with Bayonets & put all to the Sword within the House. The Brigadier being reinforced by his second Battalion then maintaind his position whilst the Enemy being formed between the Town & our line came down & attacked our front. They were received with the greatest firmness, just before this Gen^l Wolfe came towards the left & finding all secure on there, he returned to the Center & received a mortal wound in the head & soon after another in the breast & died before they c^d carry him to the Water side. Gen^l Monkton was wounded in the breast. Our Troops had charged the Enemy close & repulsed them & pursued them part into the Town the rest down the River St Charles. Brigadier Townshend was left with one Battalion, when Monsieur de Bougainville was marching from the Woods in the Rear to attack him. He sent his Aid du Camp to collect the Troops as fast as they could & took a position towards the Enemy behind a Ravin & got up 2 pieces of Cannon, & when they were firing he had the mortification to hear that they had brought wrong ammunition, on which as the Enemy was forming in the Edge of the Woods he orderd the Officer to fire with a considerable degree of Elevation, & maintaind his position till reinforced by the return of some of the scatter'd forces, from the pursuit.

1759, Augt. 28th to Sept. 12th. "Copies of Papers that were wrote by General Wolfe and the Brigadiers, before the Operations above the Town of Quebec in 1759." 12 pp.

1759, Sept. 13th. "Return of the Kill'd and Wounded at the Battle of Quebec."

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The total is 658 officers and privates killed and wounded, and 3 missing.

The following is the list of the General and Staff Officers killed and wounded:—

Major Gen^l Wolfe, killed; Brig^r Gen^l Monkton, wounded; Major Barré, Adjut Gen^l, wounded; Colonel Carleton, Q^r M^r Gen^l, wounded; Capt. Spital, Major of Brigade, wounded; Capt. Smyth, Aid de Camp, wounded; and Lieut. Benzell, Engineer, wounded.

1759, Sept. $\frac{17^{\text{th}}}{18^{\text{th}}}$. Copy of the "Capitulation of Quebec as it was proposed y^e 17th 7^{ber} 1759 & also such as was agreed upon y^e 18th." In French and English, eleven Articles. Signed by Admiral Saunders, General Townshend and Mons^r de Ramsay, Commandant of Quebec.

The chief clauses to the effect that the garrison is to march out with all the honours of war, and that the property and religion of the inhabitants are guaranteed.

1759, Sept. 20th. General Townshend to William Pitt. Dated at the "Camp before Quebec Sep^r y^e 20th 1759—Copy of y^e letter sent "to y^e Secretary of State, Sep^r y^e 20th 1759." Endorsed Quebec—Copy of my Relation of the Action to M^r Pitt."

Sir, I have y^e honour to acquaint you with y^e success of his Majesty's arms on y^e 13th instant in an action with y^e French in y^e heights to y^e Westward of this town.

It being determined to carry y^e operations above y^e town, the post at Pointe Levy & Isle d'Orleans being secured, General Wolfe marched with y^e remainder of his forces from Pointe Levy y^e 5th & 6th & embarked them in transports which had passed y^e town for that purpose. In y^e 7th 8th & 9th a movement of y^e ships was made up y^e river in order to amuse y^e enemy now posted along y^e North Shore. The transports being extremely crowded & y^e weather very bad, y^e General thought proper to catoon half his troops upon y^e South Shore, where they were refresht & reimbarkt upon y^e 12th at one in y^e morning. The light infantry commanded by Col^l Howe, y^e Reg^{ts} of Bragg's, Kenedy's, Lascelles, & Anstruther's, wth a detachment of Highlanders & y^e Royal American Grenadiers, y^e whole being immediately under y^e command of Brigadiers Monkton & Murray, were put into y^e flat bottom'd Boats & after some movements of y^e ships made by Admiral Holmes to draw y^e attention of y^e enemy up y^e river y^e boats fell down wth y^e tide & landed on y^e N. Shore within a league of Cape Diamond an hour before daybreak. The rapidity of y^e tide of ebb hurried y^e boats a little below y^e intended place of attack, which obliged y^e light Infantry to scramble up a woody precipice in order to secure y^e landing of y^e troops, & to dislodge a Captain's post which defended a small entrenched road where y^e troops were to move up. After some firing y^e light infantry gained y^e top of y^e precipice & dispersed y^e Captain's post, by which means y^e troops wth very little loss from a few Canadians & Indians in y^e wood got up & immediately formed. The boats as they emptied were sent back for y^e second disembarkation which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray being detached wth Anstruther's bataillon to attack a four gun battery on y^e left was recalled by y^e General who now saw y^e French army crossing y^e River St Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his line of Battle, having his right covered with y^e Louisbourg Grenadiers on an eminence, behind which was Otway's, on y^e left of y^e Grenadiers were Bragg's, Lascelles, Kenedy's, Highlanders & Anstruther's. The right of this body was commanded by Brig^r Monkton & y^e left by Brig^r Murray: his rear & left were protected by Col^l Howe's

light infantry who was returned from y^e 4 gun Battery which he had found abandoned & y^e Cannon spiked up. Webb's was formed as a Reserve in y^e Center with large Intervals between their Subdivisions, & Lawrence's soon after detach'd to preserve our Communication with our Boats. General Montcalm having collected y^e whole of his force from y^e Beauport side & advancing us shewed his intention to flank our left when I was immediately ordered with Amherst's Battalion which I formed en Potence. My numbers were soon after encreased by two other Battalions as they arrived. The Enemies lined the Bushes in their front with 1500 Indians & Canadians & I have reason to think most of their best marksmen, which kept up a brisk tho' irregular fire upon our whole line, who bore it wth y^e greatest patience & good order, reserving their fire for y^e main body now advancing. The right of y^e French line was composed of half y^e troops de la Colonie, y^e Battalions of La Sarre & Languedoc wth some Canadians & Indians; their center Column was formed by y^e Battalions of Bearn & Guienne, & y^e left was composed of y^e other half of y^e troupes de la Colonie wth y^e Battalion of Royal Roussillon. Such was as near as I guess their line of Battle. The French brought up two small pieces of Artillery against us & we had been able to bring up but one gun which being extremely well served galled their Column exceedingly—My attention to y^e left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in y^e center, much less to y^e right. But 'tis most certain that the attack of y^e Enemy was very brisk & animated on that side, our troops nevertheless reserved their fire to within 40 yards which was so well continued, that y^e Enemy everywhere gave way. It was then our General fell at y^e head of Bragg's & y^e Louisbourg Grenadiers advancing to charge their Bayonets. About y^e same time Brigadier General Monkton received his wound at y^e head of Lascelles. On their side fell y^e French General Mons^r De Montcalm & his second in command since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. The enemy in their confusion flung themselves into a thick copse wood in their rear & seemed preparing to make a stand. It was at this time that each Corps seemed in a manner to exert itself wth a view to its own peculiar character. The Grenadiers, Bragg's & Lascelles drove on y^e Enemy with their Bayonets. Brig^r Murray briskly advancing upon y^e enemy the troops under his command completed y^e rout on this side, when y^e Highlanders supported by Anstruther's took to their broad swords & drove part into y^e town & part over y^e river St. Charles. The action on our left & rear of our left was not so severe. The houses into which y^e light infantry were thrown were well defended, being supported by Col^l Howe who taking Post wth two companies behind a small copse, & frequently sallying upon y^e enemy who attackt them drove them often into heaps. Against y^e front of which body I advanced fresh platoons of Amherst's Reg^t which prevented their right wing from executing their first intention. One of y^e Royal American Battalions being detached to a post which secured our rear, & y^e other being sent to fill up y^e space the battalions advanced wth General Murray had vacated, I remained with Amherst's alone to support these posts & keep y^e Enemies right in check. The efforts of y^e Enemy on this side could never break in upon this disposition & y^e hopes of a great body of Indians & Canadians who waited impatiently to have fallen on our rear in case of a defeat were entirely frustrated.

This, Sir, was y^e situation of things when I was told in y^e action that I commanded. I immediately repaired to y^e center & finding that y^e pursuit had put part of y^e troops in great disorder I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was that effected when Mons^r de Boncauville

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with about 2000 men, y^e corps from Cap rouge & that neighbourhood, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of light artillery & two Battalions towards him but upon two or three shots he retired. You will, I flatter myself, agree Sir that it was not my business to risk y^e fruits of so glorious a day & to abandon so commanding a situation to give a fresh ennemy battle upon his own terms & in y^e midst of woods & swamps where he was posted. I have been employed from y^e day of Action to that of y^e Capitulation in redoubting our camp against any insult, making a road up y^e precipice for our Cannon, getting up y^e artillery, preparing y^e Batteries, & cutting off y^e communications of y^e Garrison wth y^e country. The 17th a flag of truce came out wth proposals of Capitulation about noon before we had any Battery erected. I sent y^e officer who had come out, back to town allowing them four hours to capitulate or no further treaty. He returned with terms of Capitulation, which with y^e Admiral were considered, agreed to, & signed on both sides by 8 o'clock in y^e Morning y^e 18th instant. The terms you find we granted, will I flatter myself be approved of by his Majesty coonsidering y^e Ennemy assembling in our rear, y^e inclemency of y^e season—which wou'd scarcely admitt of our bringing a gun up y^e precipice. The critical situation of our fleet from the Æquinoctial gales calling for our immediate attention, add to this y^e entring y^e town in a deffensible state against any attack which might otherwise be attempted against it in the winter. This I hope will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them y^e terms I have y^e honour to enclose you—I herewith send you a list of y^e killed & wounded & y^e list of French Prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to obtain it. I believe their loss that day might amount to 1500 they have at least now 500 wounded in their Hospital General. Another list of y^e artillery & stores in y^e town, as well as those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of y^e Victory. The inhabitants bring in their arms very fast & chearfully take y^e oaths of allegiance to his Majesty. By y^e last intelligence from deserters Mons^r De Levy now commands their army. He is returned some say wth troops from the Montreal side. They are collecting their scattered forces at Cap Rouge, his left extending by different posts as near us as old Loretto 6 miles from our camp. Their regular Battallions are now reduced to 150 men each & are in great want of provisions. I shou'd be wanting in paying my due respects to y^e Admirals & y^e Naval Service if I neglected this occasion to acknowledge how much we are indebted for our success to y^e constant assistance & support we have received, & to y^e perfect harmony & immediate correspondence which has prevailed throughout our operations in y^e uncommon difficulties which y^e nature of this country in particular presents to military operations of a great extent, & which no army can in itself solely supply. The immense labour in y^e transportation of artillery stores & provisions y^e long watchings & attendance in boats, y^e drawing up our artillery even in y^e heat of y^e action, it is my duty short as my Command has been to acknowledge for that time how great a share y^e Navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have y^e honour &c. &c. &c.

GEO. TOWNSHEND."

1759, Sept. 25th. Copy of a proposal [Signed by General Townshend and unaddressed] for a military demonstration with 600 or 800 men on the South Shore [of the River St Lawrence]. Dated 25th September, but endorsed "General Townshend's Proposal—Quebec—Sep^r 23^d 1759."

Same date. General Townshend to ——. Dated at the "Camp before Quebec" and unaddressed. Copy.

"Dear Sir—The method of sending this will I hope sufficiently excuse y^e shortness of the Relation. It being determined to carry [on] the Operations above the Town, the corps at Montmorenci pass'd over to Point Levi. The Posts of Isle Orleans & of P^t Levi being secured, y^e General embark'd y^e Troops in Transports on y^e 5th & 6th; after some movements up y^e River to amuse y^e Enemy, we landed on y^e 13th [and] surprised a French post on y^e N[orth] Shore, within 3 miles of y^e Town. Our Troops to about 3500 met Mon^r de Montcalm's Army from y^e Beaufort side upon y^e Heights before y^e Town. He began the attack, and was repulsed twice. The firmness with which our Troops bore y^e Tirallerie of all their Indians Canadians &c. for a considerable time, preserving their Fire for their Regulars; & the home attack which they made upon the latter with their Bayonets, when they came down to y^e Charge, decided y^e Day. The Highlanders seconded by Anstruthers pursued them to y^e Gates of y^e Town with their Broad Swords. We had but 2 Peices of Cannon up & but one played for a considerable time. We took 5 besides a great quantity of Artillery & Stores which fell into our Hands, on y^e Beaufort side—as well as in y^e Town which surrender'd, before we had a Battery ready, on the 18th Instant in y^e morning. We lost poor General Wolfe who fell in the warmest part of y^e Engagement. Gen^l Monckton was wounded near the same place & about y^e same time. Mon^r de Montcalm & y^e second in Command were also killd. Their Regulars suffer'd extreamly—We have a great many of their Officers prisoners. We compute our loss at about 500 killd & wounded; theirs about 2000. The remains of their Army is assembling, & cantoon'd about St Augustine. Mon^r de Levi commands. Mon^r de Boncainville had a separate Corps of 1500 men who came upon our Rear just after y^e Action was over, attacked one of our Posts & suffer'd a good Deal. I write this to you by order of Gen^l Monckton, who tho' wounded in the Breast, is in so fine a way as to be able to do all business but write—I have y^e Honour to be with the most gratefull respect—Dear Sir—Your most faithfull & affec^{te}

GEO. TOWNSHEND."

[Quebec].

1759, Sept. 26th. General Townshend to General Amherst. Dated at the "Camp before Quebec." A draft "sent y^e 27th."

"Dear Sir—Having General Monckton's Commands to write you a Relation of y^e Action of y^e 13th, which decided the Fate of this Town & I hope will contribute not a little to y^e total reduction of Canada; I have y^e Honour to send you a Copy (I believe pretty exact) of my account of that Victory to y^e Secretary of State. Were I really to attempt to point out the most striking cause of this successful stroke I must attribute it to the admirable & determined firmness of every Brittish Soldier in y^e field that Day; conducted by y^e manifest ability of the Officers at this respective Posts. Victory or no Quarter was I may affirm in every Man's Face that Day; the Ground we scrambled up in y^e morning, the motions of y^e Enemy to surround us, the Time of Tide & y^e Heights which command y^e Boats taught us this lesson, and thank God the whole army made a proper application.

Gen^l Monckton, who is so well recovered as to command us, will I conclude write to you upon y^e Intelligence he has of y^e Situation of the remains of y^e French Army & how far Things may admit or not of any further movement on our Side. This is not my province. He proposes to leave Gen^l Murray Commander at Quebec. I cannot consequently

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whenever y^e Army becomes a Garrison be of any use here, & may embrace y^e leave to return to England you so long ago bestowed upon me. I am sorry y^e advancement of y^e Season will not allow me to pay my respects to you in America, but shall only say that I shall be one of y^e very many who shall think himself happy to serve under y^r command. We heard this Day by a Deserter, you had taken Montreal. I hope 'tis true. Voila donc Mon^r de Levy investié.

I hear I have got Barrington's Regiment. Alas what a Bouquet this had been a Year or two hence for poor Roger. I assure you I return thoroughly wounded from America. I loved him sincerely.

My respects to all who do me y^e Honour to remember me & forgive me Dear Sir for not sending you y^e relation of y^e Action in my own Handwriting. I had made a thousand Blots. I hope to pay you my respects upon more momentous occasions.

I am with y^e most Sincere respect—Y^r most faithfull & obed Serv^t

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

[P.S]. There were two field Peices & not only one up in the Action."

LETTERS, ETC. (MISCELLANEOUS).

1700-1791.

[Circ. 1700]. R. H. to Lord Townshend? Undated and unaddressed.
" My deare Lord

What I had reserved about me w^{ch} was 500^{li} necessity hath given to Doctors & Apothecaries; & by what is to be seen by me, to very little purpose, for I am scarce alive. That little flame which is left, if I can get to April may be restored at the Bath. My Brother hath a litter which I did use thither last Summer; but it is such a torment to ride in it, that I dread the very thoughts of it. Al this is a beggers preamble to you to give him a Coach & horses. That is to say let the Coach be inside & outside as plaine & as meane as may be, not of capacity for more then two to ride in it: only I pray You that it may have two doors, & glasse windows in the doors, that it may be made so long & of such contrivance, as that I may lie on a quilt in it. For the horses, I care not what they be, so they will but draw me twenty mile in a summer's day. This gentleman will wait upon you, if you have any thing to Command him in this busines, who knows how to convey it to me. The God of heaven & Earth blesse you with al gifts temporal & eternal.

Amen saith

Your

R. H."

1701, May 19th. Edward L'Estrange to Lord Townshend (the 2nd Viscount Townshend), Dated at Mileham, and addressed "To the R^t Hon^{ble} The L^d Viscount Townshend at his house in St James Street—These present."

"My Lord—My 2 Young Masters were very Well yesterday. Only the youngest was a Little froward wth the Cutting of a Tooth."

After giving the replies of the following gentlemen to his Lordship's offers of Commissions in the Lieutenantancy and Militia of Norfolk—Colonel Wodhouse, Sir Ralph Hare, Sir Edward Ward, Major Houghton, L^t Colonel John Harbord, Sir Roger Potts, and Sir Francis Guybon; All these gentlemen are willing to serve under Lord Townshend, and rejoice at his Lordship having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk.—The letter concludes with the following postscript:—

"My Lord—I just now Rec^d a Let^r from Major Philip Stebbings the present Trea^r for the Militia Mony, who desires mee to present his Service to yo^r Honour, & begs the Favour to be continued Treasurer, He is counted an honest & substantiall Man, and has bin Mayor of the City of Norwich, he is a Grocer by Trade, and lives in the Market place, & voted for our Kn^t at the last Election."

1701, Augt. 4th. James Calthorpe to his dear cousin "Mr. Richard Lemon at y^e 3 Nuns near Water Lane in Fleet Street London."

"I am most heartily concerned for the loss of our good friende and I must say my good lord and lady are little less . . . my servis to y^r sister and cos Cooper."

1701, Augt. 15th. The Freedom of the City of Norwich conferred on Lord Townshend at this date. In Latin, on parchment, with the Corporation Seal attached. Signed by WILLIAM RAYLEY, Chamberlain.

1701, Nov. 20th. William Cooke to ———. Dated at Ason and unaddressed.

"Since the sodaine & surprizeing dissolution of Parliam^t, & before I received the honour of your letter, I had intimation that those Gentlemen who mett at Norw^{ch} on Saturday last had taken effectuell care to give notice of a generall meeting to be held on Saturday next at the King's head in Norw^{ch}: I did heare alsoe that the Candidates to be proposed to the County would be your selfe & S^r John Holland to whom I cannot imagine there will be any opposition"

1701, Nov. 26th. From the same to the same. Dated at Ason and unaddressed.

"Since my L^d Townshend's servant delivered me your letter I have received one from S^r Jacob Astley telling me he intend[s] to stand againe for the County . . . soe neare & honorable a Relation as S^r Jacob Astley concerning himselfe at this time I must beg your pardon if I stand neuter"

1701, Dec. 12th. Samuel Fuller to Lord Townshend. Dated at Yarmouth and unaddressed.

"the slippery trick the Dissenters acted in the Election here, has so much disgusted those of the Church part as will not vote in conjunction with them & if [it] were not for a particular Obligation to yo^r Self [I] believe would all be on the contrary part, but as farr as I can guesse there will be few faile you, besides here has been no intimation from S^r J[acob] A[stley] of his resolutions of standing."

1702, April 20th. Francis Spellman "to Mr Lemon att the Three Nuns near Fleet Bridge in Fleet Street London:" Asking for assistance and begging for a line directed to him at his lodging "att the Golden Cock near East Gate Rochester."

1702, Nov. 2nd. Edmond Hamond to Lord Townshend. Dated from Southwoldton and addressed "ffor The Right Honble. The L^d Townshend in Soho Square London." An estimate of the value of certain timber in Helvington Wood and Patchy Wood. "The timber is distant from Wells a Sea port but 8 miles and much of it except some great trees may be carryd thither for 8s. p load."

170³/₄, Feb. 18th. Dr. Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed, and signed, "yo^r affect^e Friend Tho. Cantuar."

"Good S^r.—There is a Bill to preserve Libraries &c. brought into the House of Commons: and if I well remember, You were named together with S^r John Holland & M^r Compton, for the bringing of it in. I have

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procured a Copy of it, & I hope it will be much amended before it comes up to Us; I am not against the Design of it but I think it breaks in upon the Jurisdiction of the Queen, the Archbishops, divers Deans & others in their Peculiars, letting in upon them, the B^p of the Diocese & his officers. . . . I would therefore, gladly speak wth you about this Bill, that it may be so amended wth You, as to have no Opposition in our House.” . . .

1704, Sept. 6th. W. Wyndham to his “most Dear Brother Ashe Windham Esq^r at Felbrigg,” “at the Queens head in Cornhill London.” Dated from Nordlingen . . . “I have wrote to my mother at Felbrigg twice since my legge is of, and once to Aunt Martha Ashe at Twitnam Gadford will be a Lt New commissions will hardly be given out till his Grace getts to the Hague and then I hope to have one amongst the rest. Palmes is made a Brigad^r I cant imagine what is become of the Spaw waters I doubt the waters are spoiled and so the money lost”

1704, Oct. ^{13th}/_{24th}. The same “To the Hon^{ble} Roger Townshend Esq^r in Norfolk.—By Swaffham Bagg.” From Nimigne. It was no small grief to me that I was not in a statu quo to give an account to you that you might hear of the fate of y^r Friends as well as the Victory [at Blenheim], but now all that is old, and so is the loss of my legge, but I can assure you I make no doubt of being in a condition again to serve her Majesty and my most dear Benefactors at Rainham, as well as ever, but I pray God to send it more in my power. Coll Palmes who was the day after the Battle made a Brigad^r gott himself and the Reg^t the greatest Honour & Reputation that you can well think, and truly I believe hardly any one was more instrumental to the Success of that Day Your Expression of Concern for me totes me as sensibly as an Amputation but I must desire that you will have no further Pity or thought of that Matter for I have not the least Notion but of being as easy and happy as ever”

1705, May 2nd. Robert Britiffe to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. The writer describes the election the day before of a Mayor of the town he writes from.

1705, May 12th. The Bishop of Norwich to the same. Addressed “To the right hon^{ble} my Lord Viscount Townshend at Rhainham in Norfolk.”

The writer has written to the Lord Treasurer about a case he alludes to.

1705, May 29th. The same to the same. Addressed as the last. “My Lord,

At length I found my Lord President [the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery] who is much your Serv^t in the affair likely to come before her Majesty. He adviseth that affidavits should be made of the crimes set forth in the Petition. I begin my journey to morrow for Norwich, where I shall be most ready to receive your Commands.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lord^{ps} most faithful humble Serv^t

J. NORWICH.”

Same date. Thomas Pelham to the same (his son in law). Addressed as the last. “I am much pleased with y^r Success at Norwich, at the same time I had a letter from my Brother wth the

Sussex Poll w^{ch} was thus Trevor 1867, Parker 1416, Peach 1397, Lumny 895, but the Sheriff in favor of Parker made illegal Adjourn-
mts. So a Petition and Actions will certainly follow. We are in
great heart upon the Prospect of a good House of Com'ns."

1705, June 28th. Richard Leman to the same. Addressed "To The
R^t Hon^{ble} Charles Lord Viscount Townshend att Raynham, Norfolk.
These : Humbly : Present."—"When I paid Mr Mason the coal monger
the money according to your order I asked what price he would serve
your Honour for for what you should have occasion for in the winter he
told me he would venter to doe itt att 29s. p chaldron.

I have sent the things Mr. Watts wrote for yesterday by the Waggon
this morning.

[P.S.] There is a late report about town that the Lord Keeper will be
outt of his place in a very short time : and [that] Mr. William Cowper
[is] to succeed him ; Mr Serjeant Weld is of this opinion."

1706, February 17th. Rev^d Stephen Gardiner to the same. Dated at
Norwich and addressed to Lord Townshend in London. The writer
entreats his Lordship's interest to procure him some preferment and
mentions "My worthy Friend Dr Trimmer has promised me his assistance
for that purpose."

1707, Jany. 2nd. Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain, to the Hon.
Spencer Compton Esq^{re}, Treasurer of the Household of Prince George
of Denmark.

"Sr—Having last Year upon Acc^t of some disputes att the Gentⁿ
Waters Table, given directions to the Gentⁿ Ushers not to permit any
Page of the Presence to sit at the same Table wth them they having
never had that liberty till of late, I am inform'd that Mr Lucas one of
the Prince's Pages notwithstanding he had Notice of the Order refus'd
to obey it during his waite last Month, w^{ch} Contempt of his I desire
may be represented to his Royall Highness.

I have now sent the Gentⁿ Ushers the same Order in writing and
hope you will take care that the Prince's Pages of the Presence may be
directed to submitt to it as well as the Queen's."

1707, March 23rd. N.S. Earl of Gallway to the same. Dated at
Valencia.

Recommending to his protection Mons^r Jandraut (Gendraut), and
mentioning that Lord Godolphin had promised to take care of him.

1707, April 10th. Edward Ashe to Lord Townshend. Dated in
London and unaddressed.

"My Lord.

I was in hopes instead of this impertinent letter to have
waited on you before this time att Rainham butt buisness, w^{ch} I
think the more one hates the more itt pursues one, will necessarily
deprive mee of that pleasure I fear for three weeks or a month
longer. The only chance I have for seeing y^r L^osh^p sooner is the
attendance att the next meeting of the Parlt on Monday the 14th, when
doubtless there is some very extraordinary business to be done, that
could occasion so short & so surprising a Prorogation. The reason
People talk on here is to prevent frauds that Merch^{ts} may committ by
draw-backs & reimporting those goods from Scotland Custome free. I
wish a method may be found that may not prejudice the Customs here
nor yett be any Infraction of the Union, butt this is thought to be very
difficult, & for ought I know may be worth y^r L^{dshp} a journey from
Rainam to consult about.

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'Tis certain the method our very good Freind the Secretary gott to pass the House of Commons was not approv'd by the Lords, w^{ch} has occasion'd the disappointment those had who expected to have heard a speech from the Queen last Tuesday.

Ash Wyndham is come to town & assures mee of your good health as I can y^r L^{dshp} of all y^r Freinds in town; I wish you much Mirth & Satisfaction att Norwich as to the Politicks I'me out of pain, I make no doubt butt Whiggism will be trimphant. When ever y^r L^{dshp} appears att the head of itt, that so good a Cause may ever find so powerfull a support is the desire of *etc.*

[P.S.] My humble service to S^r Cha : Turner and Mr. Walpole."

1707, April 25th. Edward Nicholas to Spencer Compton.

Recommending the bearer (Mr. Godfrey who was chief clerk to Lord Bellomont whilst the latter was Treasurer to the late Queen) to Mr. Compton's favour.

1707, June 3rd. N.S. Mons^r D'Allonne to the same. Dated at the Hague.

The writer notes that in future the acquittances of his pension are to be filled in with the name of Mr. Compton whom he congratulates on his new employment.

1707, Augt. $\frac{3rd}{14th}$. Lord Gallway to the same. Dated at Bellpuig.

"I heartily wish y^u joy of your new employment [as Treasurer of the Queen's Bounties] w^{ch} will give me from time to time the occasion of troubling you in the behalf of the poor widows that are now under y^r care. I enclose to you a List of some of the chiefest objects of Charity, w^{ch} I hope will come under no exception, in case there be any alteration made in the establisht list, their husbands having been killed in this Service.

I add to this list an old infirm Lady t^{would} be a charity & great satisfaction to her if her pension was altered in her Grandaughter's name.

The Lord Treasurer [Godolphin] has been often troubled in fav^r of Mr. Genrault, for a pension suitable to his employm^t in the King's service. I thought by Mr. Nicholas's letters that these things had been settled, her Ma^{ty} doing me the honour to allow of my recommendations in these matters."

1727, Augt. $\frac{7th}{18th}$. Horatio Walpole to Robert Walpole. Dated at Paris and unaddressed. Endorsed at a later date "M^r Walpole to S^r Rob^t Walpole." [*This letter has been misplaced.*]

"Dear Brother—The enclosed is worth notice at this time of day when alterations are making at this Court to show that the Cardinal designs to make none wth regard to measures, of the Union wth England; as I have hinted in my dispatch to the D[uke] of Newcastle; but I did not think fitt to send it as part of my dispatch because the person that writes it speaks of you & me in a manner too personall for me to send it directly to the King; thō I thought it necessary to observe that the Jacobites despair entirely of doing anything wth the Cardinal; His Eminence in my last Conversation wth him took notice of the publick news mentioning my Lord Chesterfeild was to come hither as minister; and enter'd with me a good deal into his L^{dps} Character, and seemed to think that a person of his youth witt & vivacity, was not the properest minister to treat wth one of his Eminence's age, meekness, & sedateness, but I assured him that I knew nothing of his coming hither, althō I could not conceal from him my desire of going home; he replied he

hoped not, till the generall pacification was finished; I must not omitt telling you that I do not regard, (after what you hinted to me) what the publick prints say about his Lrds Embassy hither; but I can tell you for certain that Mr Arbuthnott the Banker here, has lately received from his Brother the Doctor advice that Lrd Chesterfeild spoke to the Doctor himselfe to write to him & to tell him that he should want his assistance in settling his family here, & providing things necessary for it because it would be very large; this the Banker has sayd as what the Doctor had wrote to him more than once; I am y^{rs} most affecly &c.

H. WALPOLE.

[P.S. The] Pretender has been at Lorrain & I believe is returned again to Italy."

1707, Nov. 6th. Lord Godolphin to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed.
My Lord.

The Queen being now fully at Liberty to follow her own inclinations in disposing of the place of Captⁿ of the Yeoman of the Guard to your L^p. She has commanded mee to acquaint you, that she is ready to give it you, as soon as ever you come to town; and as far as it consists with your own Conveniency, I should think the sooner, the better, in such a case, as this is; My inclinations have always been very sincere to serve y^r L^p whenever it was in my Power, & if the success I have had in this affair bee agreeable to you, it will bee a very great Satisfaction to

My Lord

Y^r L^{ps} most obedient

humble serv^t

GODOLPHIN."

1708, June 12th. N.S. Lord Gallway to Spencer Compton. Dated at Lisbon.

Thanking the latter for the care he takes of those persons recommended to his protection by the writer, and asking for a copy of the list of pensioners that has been signed by the Queen.

[1708?] July 21st. Lord Dartmouth to Lord Townshend. Dated at Queen's Square, Westminster.

"My dear Lord,

I know you will have goodnes enough to pardon my puting your L^p in mind of an honor (you were so kind to tell me iast Winter) you intended to doe my poor familie in standing Godfather to my next Child, which is now come to light, and is so larg a Boy that I have some thoughts of making him a Bishop (if the High Church last long enough). My Lady Halifax has promised to doe me the Honor to be Godmother and I will lett you know the tother Godfather, as soon as I know it my self but truely I have troubled so many people upon the like occation, that for that and another good Reason which you will easily gess, I am resolved to have no more Children, I thanke God I have but one Girle, to three Boys, which is some comfort. Pray let me know who you will appoint to be your proxy and believe me My dearst Lord with great obligation and Truth your Lordships

Most affectionate Faithfull Humble Servant

DARTMOUTH."

1708, Sept. 28th. John Turner "To His Royall Highness George Prince of Denmark." Enclosed in an outer cover, addressed "To The Hon^{ble} Mr Boyle Secretary off State att his office att the Cockpitt, Whitehall."

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On the outer cover is the following memorandum:—"Putt into the Gen^l Penny Post office in Broad Streett by Mr Turnor."

The writer offers his services to Prince George in very mysterious language. He would appear to have been either a lunatic or an Alchemist.

1708, Oct. 8th, N.S. Lord Gallway to Spencer Compton. Dated at Lisbon.

"I writ to you some time since to recommend to your favour Cap^t la Motte Blaguy. . . . I take the liberty to give you the trouble of this to desire you will be pleased to encourage and countenance the said Cap^t la Motte, in what may relate to the Widows and other Ladies to whom the Queen has granted pensions upon my recommendation, he being a very fit person to manage that affair." . . .

1708, Dec. 13th. Robert Britiffe, M.P., to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed.

. . . . "Norfolke att present affords us little news. All things are easy & people satisfied with the new Parliament. I heare some of our Suffolke Members like their own Country neightours better then the conversation of the present H. of Commons & are come to keep their Christmas in the Country. S^r J[ame]s Preston was buried the last night, Mr F. Neave of Ringland the last week, & Mr Suckling the week before. Our new High Sherrieff is not yet sworne nor fined, an Under Sherrieff my Friend Mr Churchman is obliged to your Lordship for your kindness to him" . . .

1709, March 15th. A. Wyndham to the same. Unaddressed.

"My Lord,

Since y^r writing one this day, I hear the Lords without much bustle, & without any Division have passt sentence on the three last Articles; and have agreed on the following Question to be debat^d tomorrow the Tories reserving to themselves a liberty of altering it if they think fit.

That the Commons having made good the Articles of Impeachm^t agst D^r S[acheverell] he is guilty of a high Crime and Misdemean^r.

Instead of an Act to prevent such Doctrines as S^s for the future, there will be an injunction to all the Clergy, not to meddle with the Toleracon, Administracon & Politicks.

I am

Y^r Excellency's

most devot^d &c.

A. WINDHAM."

1709, May 27th. Samuel Fuller to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at Yarmouth.

Congratulating his Lordship on his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Hague, asking whom he shall support as a representative of the borough in Parliament in the place of Colonel Townshend recently deceased, and suggesting that Horatio Walpole should stand for Yarmouth.

1709, June 18th, N.S. Draft of a letter from Horatio Walpole to Samuel Fuller in answer to the last.

1709, June 18th, N.S. Draft of a letter from the same to his "Uncle Walpole."

With reference to a Mr Gibbons whom the latter has recommended to Lord Townshend as a clerk. As Lord Townshend's stay at the Hague is uncertain & as on the conclusion of a peace the young gentleman would

again be adrift the writer cannot encourage him to come over. The writer has been kindly recommended by Mr Fuller to Lord Townshend as proper representative for Yarmouth in the place of Collonel Roger Townshend and has good hopes of success if his relations will join their endeavours to Lord Townshend's.

Same date. Draft of a letter from the same to his Brother Robert.

It concludes :—"I remember [the] Lrd Treasurer upon Mr Craggs acquainting him that his Lrdp's recommendation sec[u]red at the borough where Mr Harnage is elected named me, but when Mr Craggs fairly made the expence the Objection his Lrdp shew'd an inclination to make that easy, but upon notice that none but Mr Harnage could carry it, that matter drop'd what may be properly done this way I leave entirely to your discretion however. I am willing to goe as far as 100*l*. or so to serve the Queen in Parliament as Manwaring says."

1709, July 24th. Robert Mann to Horatio Walpole. Dated in London and addressed "To Horatio Walpole Esq^{re} at the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Vis^{ct} Townshends in the Hague."

Introducing a gentleman (not named) and mentioning that "Lady Townshend comes next week."

1709, Augt. 4th. The same to the same. Addressed as the last.

"Sir—By your Uncles Command: I am to desire you to petition my Lord Townshend: in behalf of one Mr Hackwell: who the Col^l hath sometime since recommended to his Ldsp for a Yeoman of Her Maj^{ties} Guard: and which his Lordship promis'd to think of, but his Grace the Duke of Leeds interfer'd in the last Vacancy: but now there's an other and which Mr Poyntz will give him an Account of: tis y^r uncles earnest Request my Lord will be pleased to provide for him and that you'l let me know his Pleasure that I may signifie it to Hackwell. I hope My Lady and her Family gott safe to the Hague."

1709, Augt. 7th. Dr C. Roderick to the same. Dated at Kings College Cambridge, and addressed "To the worthy Horace Walpole Esq^r at His Excellency the L^d Townshend's, Hague."

The writer explains what he has done in the matter of getting Chr. Perin Edwards, who was 11 years old and in the 2nd Form, on to the Eton Foundation. The postscript is as follows—"When I came home last night from Eton the bearer Mr. Perkins Fellow of St^t John's & y^r country man came to offer me this oppertunity being to go Chaplain to the Marquisse of Caermarthen in his new experiment-ship."

[1709, Augt. ^{9th}/_{20th}. Spencer Compton to the same. Dated in Londoⁿ and unaddressed.

. The court Marriage I mentioned in my last Letter is not yet own'd, but I c^d never hear any reason for making it a secret; The Dean of Windsor is made Bp of Chichester, and Dr Robinson succeeds him as Dean of Windsor."

1709, Augt. 14th. H. Wither to the same. Dated at Alresford.

. "We got a Sixteenth place [on the Eton Foundation Election-Bill] which if it happens this year will be soon enough, if not I hope we shall have a forward one the next, for our reputation in the Schoole is very good."

1709, Augt. 16th. A. Windham to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,—Mr Payne is dead, and [I] suppose y^r Lord^p will have abundance of Sollicitations abt it. Mr. Kendall writes me word that he

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has put in his claim; Major Houghton too has some hopes from his own necessity, & your wonted goodness to him.

There will be no occasion for a clerk till Mic^s Sessions, and I believe. No body wd be more generally acceptable than my Uncle."

1709, Sept. 16th. From J. [or. S.] Houghton in London to Horatio Walpole at the Hague.

"Sir—I ought sooner to have apply'd to you & crav'd your friendship & interest in moving my Lord in my Behalf for the Office of Clerk of the Peace for Norf: void by the death of Mr. Payn."

1709, Sept. ^{13th}/_{24th}. Spencer Compton in London to the same at the Hague.

. I hope Madame Guirand has before this time been with you, to return you thanks for soliciting in her behalf, the Warr^t for her Pension is signed I heartily congratulate with you the great Victory the D. of Marlborough has obtained, though a great deal of pains is taken to lessen it here. I suppose you have heard of L^d Gower's death, but I am sure the Dutchess of Beaufort's must be News, for she was brought to Bed yesterday of a Son, and dy'd this Morning.

1709, Oct. 3rd, N.S. Cap^t John Massey to the same. From the Camp at the Siege of Mons.

. "The first day I mounted the Trenches Major Mortimer that Superseded me was kill'd, Notwithstanding I dont find that Vacancy will be any advantage to me or any of the Second Officers. Coll. Clayton is dangerously wounded in eye. Our Regim^t has already very much Suffered."

1709, Oct. 18th. Robert Atwood to Lord Townshend.—"I yesterday received advices from Yarmouth [about a contest at the approaching municipal election.] M^r Fuller & M^r Luson at the same time advised me that Cap^t. Milleson was just then expiring and desired I would wait on Col^l Walpole to know if his place at the Fort was secured for Cap^t. Spooner."

1710, March 3rd, N.S. John Vallance to Horatio Walpole. From London.

The writer this day sent M^r Walpole's Peruque, to the care of M^r Gilbert Black, Merchant at Rotterdam, and has requested the latter to forward it. As he has taken all possible care in choice of hair as well as of fashion he hopes M^r Walpole will like it.

1710, April 5th. Edward Hopkins to Horatio Walpole. Dated in London and addressed "To Horatio Walpole, Esq^r, at M^r Secretary Boyle's office at the Cock Pitt."

. "tis in behalf of one M^r Dubois who has some time serv'd the government at Brill."

1710, April 11th. James Barbon to the same. Dated in London and addressed "For Horatio Wallpoole Esq^r wth the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Townshend at the Hague."

"Sir,

By my L^d Duke of Boltons Comands You have the trouble of this, who desires the favo^r of You to give the Enclosed the Spediest Conveyance You can to Coll. Crofts."

1710, April 22nd, N.S. James Craggs to the same at the Hague.

. . . "M^r Stanhope & I arrived at Frankfort the 19th inst^t, he went away the same day by the way of Swisserland, I was obliged to stay for my chaise w^{ch} I had left to be mended 6 posts off, & w^{ch} came up next

morning. I intend to take Venice in my way, & hope to meet my Master at Genoa about the 5th of next month."

1710, April 26th, O.S. Peter Marescoe at Rotterdam to the same, addressed "For Hieroe Warpoole Esq^r at the Right Honorable the Lord Townsend Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty of Great Britain—Inn Hague."

"Sir,

This morning the Baron de Weltez sets out for Berne in Switzerland; I am now going, to make the best of my way, for the Brill hoping to save this Pacquet; I shall acquaint Robert Pringle, Esq^r of the five guineys rece'vd (from you) so soon as I come to London."

1710, May 2nd. James Pelham to the same. Endorsed "Mr Pelham Camp before Douay, May the 2^d. Red: May the 6th."

"Dear Horace,

. . . . I am convinced you intend to keep your promise of making me a great man I waited on Mr Cardonell by his discourse to me I did not find I was likely to succeed so soon as I think it convenient at this time, he spoke to me of a Company in an old core w^{ch} with the Liberty of disposing [of] my own Comission would enable me to buy a Troop of Dragoons."

1710, May 20th. James Calthorpe "To Mr Thomas Ward att Raynham in Norfolk—by Swaffham Bagg."

On business. Dated in London and franked by Horatio Walpole (M.P. for Lostwithiel).

1710, June 15th. Robert Mann to Horatio Walpole. Dated in London, and addressed: "To Horatio Walpole, Esq., Secretary to the Embassy at the Hague."

The writer acknowledges a money draft, and says: "I shall not give any Account of the new Revolutions; presuming y^r Brother the Treasurer this post writes [to you]."

1710, July 12th. Lord Cornwallis to the same. Dated at Brome.

. . . . "pray send me word whether you come over next winter and if you do not think this Nation is not run mad. You can not expect any news from hence having ben out of town this month my wife gives her Service to you [and I] pray mine to your Master."

1710, July ^{7th}/_{18th}. Capt. Edward Harrison to the same. Dated at Amsterdam and addressed to "Monsieur Walpole, Secretair de l'Ambassade chez son Excellence My Lord Tounshend ambassadeur de La Grande Brittagne at La Haye."

"At my arrivall here from the East Indies on the 5th Inst., I came up to this City in hopes to hear of my Brothers but in vain and hearing that you are at the Hague whom I remember to have seen often among them makes me take this freedom desiring you will favour me with a Line or two [to tell me] where they are and how they doe. He to whom the Inclos'd is directed was formerly at sea with me and I heard in India that he had a commission in Coll^l Hills regiment pray S^r doe me the favour to enquire if he is in Flanders and send him this by the first post if we are not soon call'd away I intend to come and thank you at the Hague and desire you will command me anything in my way."

1710 [Augt?]. Colonel John Harbord to Horatio Walpole. Dated at "Hell Voet Sluys Sunday Noon." Addressed "To the Hon^{ble} Horace Walpole Esq^r Secretary to his Excellence the Lord Townshend at the Hague."

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" Dr Secretary,

After my humble harty and most affectionate Duty to my ever Honrd Lord & Ma[ste]r Our good L^d Lieuten^t her Maties Great Ambasad^r and Countrys frd wth all the acknowledgm^{ts} I am capable of making, w^{ch} I must leave & recomend to Yo^r Friendship &c. &c. I must not forget Yo^r great Kindness to me both in my goeing and returning. And to desire Yow if my good Lord continues his thoughts of sending any Renish to drinck her Maties health & his Lord^{sh} & the Peace and prosperity of these kingdoms together wth Our Allyes &c. I pray let it be sent to M^r Archibald Hoop Merch^t on de Haring Vliet at Rotterdam. I herewith send an Old 20 p. of Gold desiring Youl gratifye Yo^r Clark for my Pass and give the rest to his Lord^{sh}s Butler. I have Nothing to ad but that I came of 10 how^{rs} to late for the fleet wherein was a Yorkshire Ma[ste]r [who] w^d ha set me probably but this time neer Gunton where if it shall please We get safe home & Youl be soe kind [as] to call Youl very Much Oblidge,

Yo^r True friend & Serv^t

J. HARBORD."

1710, Augt. 26. The same to the same. Dated at Grinley, and addressed as the last.

" Dr Bro: Sinner,

This must in y^e first place return my very affectionat as well as humble Duty and Service to his Excelencie Our good L^d and Mast^r her Maties Plenæ Potenciary in this Critical Junct^{re}, w^{ch} is all I dare say, &c. Nor must I omit my harty thanks for y^e hono^r & favour I rec^d from his L^p and to Yo^r Self for yo^r very friendly care and kindnesse and helping me forward, but y^e Days Pleasure I had at the Hague lost me my Passage in y^e Fleet w^{ch} I came of[f] 10 how^{rs} short of.

And the Packet I came over in (y^e Eagle) being the worst Sayler of all y^e five was soe Neer being taken by a fr[ench Privateer] of 14 or 16 guns, as he had his Boat in y^e Tackle to com aboard us, and soe small hopes remaind of escaping Dunkerk—as divers Gent. disposed of gold to a sort of Cormor[an]t Damzel who really swall[owe]d it as fast as we have seen Jugl[e]rs play wth balls or. . . . She swall[owe]d 12 Span[ish] Pistol[e]s of one Gent. & besides w^t she took in of others, a Diamond ring wth div^{rs} Stones of an Ancient Ladys, went y^e same way. She offered me much Kindnesse that way but that Little I had left being engaged, I left y^e Cabbin full of that Sort of buisynesse, and was the only Gent. Passeng^r admitted on y^e Deck, to see y^e Sport. I must own I had rather chose to ha ben wth my gun in a fur close—tho wthout Brechess, but preferd y^e fresh Aire, rather than dying in a hole, soe I had the pleasure of seeing all y^e Sport, such as t^{was} & That it pleased God to give us a longer time. For our Ma[ste]r & Gunner & Doct^r being perfect Mast^{rs} of sayling & all Working like true English Men, wth the Ships Crew, having in a few Mom^{ts} strained all their Canvas & by the help of Oars turnd y^e Ships head a differ[en]t course to that ye fr[ench] Man was running vpon us: in that very inst^t, it pleased God to send so fresh a Gale, as before y^e fr[ench] could bring their Ship about, he could bring No more Guns to bear on us, then he had bestowd before. We had y^e hono^r to give y^e first gun, For w^{ch} y^e ball going Pretty Near, aft^r a Short Pause he gave us 4, and we returned two, being y^e rest of our Little broad Side: w^{ch} he gave us 3 or 4 for, whereof one brusht Our Main Mast, & so We parted—& soon after the Wind rose very high, and a dismal Night it was, wth Rain alsoe but it blew directly for us, w^{ch} was another Signal Evidence of Gods care of us. Having, to Lighten Our Ship for runing whilst y^e Privat[ee]r was coming on us,

thrown over Most if not all our Stones [ballast]. And I have I thank God found No ill Effects of lying east 4 Nights, whereof y^e last Wett, having given my Cabbin Most of y^e time to an Ancient Decayd Gent. woman. And I verily believe a true Religious good Woman, And that her Prayers contributed not a little Towards Our Preservacon.

As to my Petiçon That if by My Life I might contribute towards y^e Peace & Welfare of my Country and continue my care of y^e Poor Might be Acceptable to God, I des[ire]d to Live, and I know little else earnestly to Pray for. I suppose our good L^{ah} as heard I have yielded to the Importunity of his L^{ps} Relations & friends, Tho I dare say No care or Temperance, Can Preserve my old Cotage in London. If You can Excuse this trouble, & what Follows w^{ch} is to pray Youl make y^e best enquiry you conveniently can at Yo^r Leasure, and send me y^r answer. Mr Gylby y^e own^r of y^e Sunck is my Next Neighbor here, and Particul^r friend, as his Grandfather Cole Gylby was—and Govern^r of New Work [Newark?] in y^e Rebellion in Car 1st time & died Dp. Govern^r of Hull, in Car 2^d time and is a very worthy deserving honest Whig.

Our great Du[ke] Enq[uire]d after our good L^d & Mast^{rs} health last Munday & yesterday drunk it very heartily wth y^e s^d Mr Gylby; at honest Mr Thornhags, & I am Sincerely

Y^r true Lov^r & Ser^t

Jo. HARBORD."

[Enclosed in a Description of "the Sunk," an Island in the Humber, of about 2,000 acres, situated about ten miles below Hull. It is for sale, and the writer states it is rapidly growing larger through fresh deposits of earth].

1710, Sept. 11th. Samuel Fuller to Lord Townshend. Dated at Yarmouth and addressed "These—To His Excellency The L^d Visct Townshend Her Majesty of Gr^t Britains Ambassador At [the] Hague. —Paid 3^d."

About Election matters. The writer is heartily engaged in the interest of Mr Windham and Colonel Harbord.

1710, Sept. 22nd. The same to the same. Unsigned.

"My Lord—I writ to your Lord^p last post giving you a full acct of our County affairs, and recommending to your Excellency the writing a letter of thanks to John Berney of Westwick Esq^{re} who is zealous for us to the last degree; and who is a Gentleman worth the endeavouring to secure in the Whig Interest. . . . the Honour of such a letter from your Lord^p will be taken most kindly and affix him to our party. Whereas on the other hand, if he should leave us Negus & he w^d joyn, fling out Preston and carry a great body of men away that are now with us.

His Brother's [Richard Berney's] standing for Norwich is an unlucky buisness at this time, for it forces him to act for the Tories in the city. Councell^r Britiffe rides for us from house to house under Sir Jacob's [Sir Jacob Astley's] own nose; & I hear from good hands that Serjeant Wells will come at the head of 30 men from Bury. We are in daily Expectation of the dissolution but our Election here [Norfolk] cannot be before the 11th of October. I am y^r Excellencys most obedient "&c."

[P.S.] Young Knight the Flegg Lieuten^t to Capⁿ Symonds has flung up his Commission, because wee opposed his being a Commissioner of the Tax at Ferriers instance. Captain Symonds desires it may be given as soon as y^r Lord^p please, to Thomas Cooper Jun^r a good man."

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1711, Feb. 13th. Alexander Cunningham to Lord Townshend. Unsigned. Dated at Venice.

. "yesterday we had the cutting [off] the bull's head and the fireworks performed w^t great solemnitie, and on Sunday we are to have a bull beating in the palace Our Merch^{ts} tell me the taking of Minorca is fatal to them in teen days think to goe for Rome where I shall want for your Ex^cles Commands. My Lord Lonsdale gives his most humble service to your Ex^clie and trulie has behaved himself mightie well this Carn[iva]l in all respects. I'm extreamlie pleased w^t him.

1711, Feb. 20th. The same to Horatio Walpole. Dated at Venice and addressed "A Monsieur Mons^r Hor^o Walpool Secretaire de Sa Maj^{tie} Britanique chez My Lord Townshend à la Haye Holland."

. M^r Molesworth came hither last week and next week is to set out for Florence. We think to stay a fortnight longer.

1713, Jan. 2nd. Joshua Beadle to Lord Townshend, from London, addressed to Lord Townshend at Raynham Hall.

The writer has agreed to purchase for his Lordship six chances in the present lottery at three guineas each chance.

1713, July 25th. Edward Ashe to the same, from London. Congratulations on his Lordship's marriage.

1713, Augt. 18th. Charles [Trimnell] Bishop of Norwich to the same.

The writer's wife presented him with a son on the 1st inst. "My Lord Sommers and My Lord Cowper did me the honour to stand for him."

17¹⁴/₁₅, Feb. 23rd. Thomas de Grey to Lord Townshend. Dated at Merton.

. . . . "Ar[thur] Branthwayte tells me he acquainted y^r Lordship with his desires to gett into the Parliament House, that you were pleased to encourage him in it & that upon his failing at Castle Rising you told him you thought some double election might be made, when he might be brought in upon the second choice

1715, April 30th. John Fleetwood, Consul at Naples, to "The Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Vicount Townshend his Majesties principal Secretary of State.—Whitehall."

The writer begs his Lordship's acceptance "of a Cask of Lachrimæ" and if the vintage had been better he would have also sent some of Horace's Falernian.

1715, July 28th. Thomas Parker to the same. Unaddressed.

Hopes Mr. Grovenor may have the command of one of the troops of horse of the Staffordshire Militia. Cap^t Levinge Sir Richard's son [a relation of the writer's] should certainly be taken care of the first opportunity and have a pension in the mean time he has been 10 years a Capt. always at his Post, stands first in the list of those recommended by Brigadier Gore.

1715, Sept. 11th. Lord Cornwallis to the same. Unaddressed. Enclosing letters.

1715, Sept. 23rd. R. B. to Tobias Jenkins, M.P. for York. Dated at Blyth and directed "To Toby Jenkins Esq^r Member of Parliament at M^r Hardings a Book sellers In — S^t Martins Lane — London — Free."

"I have yours of the 17 Instant, your Frank was struck out & 4^d Charg^d Postage Davidson's Roguery in delaying

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finishing the [Salt-]Pan has broke my measures of coming to London at Mich[elmas]. S. tells me Burdon is to pay but 28^s p tun for his & my Salt, Burdon has loaded 100 Tun last weeke with you the price I know not—depend upon it I can settle a Trade to make 40^s p Tun all the yeare round . . . tis said S^r Jn^o Delavall is going to London by my L[ord] Scarborough's request & will be made Deputy Governor to Tyn Mouth Castle the truth I know not . . . Divers Reegm^{ts} gon for Scotland what the Event of that will be God knowes.—I am y^r Faithfull Friend & humble Ser^t

R. B.

[P.S.] If youl come doune by Sea, I will goe up to London with you by Sea, when you return, if I can possibly do it.

P.S. Morpeth—Just now Mr Lambert is come to Tom Marrs. I got him privateley to ask if my Lord design'd for Lincoln sheire this winter. He sayes my Lord will not stirr this winter from Widderington.

1715, Sept. 24th. Sir Samuel Molyneux to Lord Townshend. Dated at St James's.

Application having been made to His R.H. the Prince for a Grant of the Office of Chamberlain of Caernaervonshire, Merionethshire and Anglesey in North Wales to be made during Pleasure to M^r Warburton of Chester, when the said Office should become Grantable by His R.H. and His Royal Highness being desirous to comply with the said Request if His Patent for the Principality of Wales were pass'd, M^r Warburton has not thought fitt to make application to his Majesty for the Same although the affairs of the Country do require the Immediate Constitution of such an Officer without produceing an Assurance to your Lordship that it is agreeable to the Prince's desire that he should have the Employment. Is therefore directed by His Royal Highness to let your Lordship know that he doth entirely approve of the said M^r Warburton's applying to his Majesty for the Grant of the said Office During His Majesty's Pleasure and hopes your Lordship will give him your Assistance and Protection therein.

Same date. A letter from the University of Cambridge to the same. Thanking his Lordship for having procured for the University a grant from the King of the library of the late Bishop of Ely [D^r John Moore.] Signed by the Vice-Chancellor the Rev. Thomas Sherlock (afterwards, successively, Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London), and by Robert Grove, Registrar of University.

1715, Sept. 27th. William Prestland to the same. Unaddressed.

. "Col. Wodehous[e] sent me this morning how poor M^r L'Estrange is dead & with great earnestness begs your favour for M^r Roger L'Estrange his son."

1715, Oct. 4th. Copy of Lord Townshend's reply to the University of Cambridge.

His Lordship acknowledges the above letter, and promises to embrace every opportunity of testifying his affection for the University.

1715, Nov. 28th. Lord Stawell to the same. Unaddressed, dated at Aldermaston.

The writer, who is afflicted with the gout, begs his Lordship's permission to write to Lord "Boolingbrooke" on the latter's private affairs, and to give him an account of the favours that Lord Townshend had shown to Lady Bolingbroke.

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1715, Dec. 26th. Earl of Portland to the same. Dated at St James's Square, and unaddressed.

My Lord—I hope y^r Lord^{sh} will excuse my not having obey'd y^r Commands sooner, in sending this to y^r House. Some family busines, which now is over has prevented me; When I had the honour to see you last in the Drawing Roome, I told y^r Lord^{sh} that I desir'd not to change my name, but beeing oblig'd to chuse one by which my son must be call'd, that I had chose that of Titchfield; I desire y^r Lord^{sh} will give all the dispatch you can to this matter, as you was pleas'd to promise you would, & you'll extreamly oblige him, who is with sincerity & respect,—My Lord—Your Lord^{sh}s—Most obed^t & most humble servant

PORTLAND.

Note. The writer was created Duke of Portland and Marquis of Titchfield in the following July.

1716, July 5th. Edward Southwell to Spencer Compton. From Whitehall.

“S^r—I am commanded by my Lord President to desire you would attend at St James's tomorrow at 12 a Clock, in order to your being Sworn of his Mat^{ys} most Hon^{ble} Privy Council.”

171⁶₇, Feb. 27th. Defeazance from S^r Lambert Blackwell to the Lord Carpenter for 2000^{li} in the loan to the Emperor—Copy.

“KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that I S^r Lambert Blackwell of St James's Westminster Knt do hereby for me my Executors & Administrators acknowledge and declare that so far as the sum of twenty two thousand Guilders Currant Money of Amsterdam in the Emperor's loan in Holland, in my name and under the Care of M^r George Clifford & Co. of Amsterdam is for the proper account and risque of the hon^{ble} Lieut. Gen^l George Carpenter, & was by his order pay'd for out of the produce of two thousand pounds Bank Annuities.”

1718, July 1st. Spencer Compton to ——. Draft. Unaddressed. Dated in St. James's Square.

“S^r—I have received y^r Letter of the 18th of June, with the several Papers inclosed with it; The Fact is so clearly stated by M^r Jodrell that I can add nothing to it; & I conceive that I am no proper Judge of the reasonableness of the Demand, the Speaker never having had, that I know of, any Inspection or Contrroll over the Bills of the Serjeant at Arms. This I beg you to represent to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I am with the greatest respect *etc.*

S. COMPTON.”

Note. M^r Paul Jodrell's Report to the Treasury in favour of the Serjeant-at-Arms' Memorial (claiming payment of certain fees for arresting and keeping in custody Matthew Prior) will be found in the printed Calendar of Treasury Papers under the date 8 May 1718. The above letter was evidently written in obedience to the following Treasury Minute:—“13 June 1718. Desire M^r Speaker to give my Lords his opinion as to the reasonableness of this demand [of M^r Thomas Wiburg, Serjeant-at-Arms].”

1720, Sept. 28th. William Gordon to ——. Dated at Paris and unaddressed.

To advise that the writer is forwarding, through M^r Arbuthnot at Rouen, a small box addressed to Mr George Ouchterlony containing four wigs made by Mons^r Broussin, and that the writer has paid for the wigs 220 francs.

1720^o/₃₁, Jan. 1st. Lord Conningsby to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at "hampton Court in herifordsheir."

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The writer begs Lord Townshend to prosecute one Edward Witherston, who has been pricked for sheriff of Herefordshire, as he is a notorious Jacobite; and the writer states that he has forwarded to his Majesty in Council affidavits "to prove him guilty of an insurrection if not a Rebellion."

1721, May 21st. Lord Carpenter to the same.

Begging his Lordship to procure the removal of the attachment that has been laid on some monies in the hands of Sir Lambert Blackwell, as the monies really belong to the writer.

1721, June 8th. Lord Findlater to the same. Dated at Edinburgh and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I doubt not bot Your Lop hes ane accompt from the Duke of Argyl of our proceedings att the election the Earl of Aberdeen hes caried the return in his favours by a majority of five, bot ther are several objections made against the titels and qualifications of so manie of thos [who] voted for him that I believe that matter may yet be re-trived in the house of Lords and concerning this a full memorial will be sent, the Earl of Eglintoun would unquestionable [have] prevailed bot that [the] E. of Aberdeen had preingadged mannie befor the E. Eglintoun sett upp and al the English Lords sent ther Proxies and lists for Aberdeen; the torie Lords wer also prevailed upon by the late E. of Carnwath, M^r Lock of Carnwath and M^r Munk who used al ther interest and influence for Aberdeen bot in a general election I am certain the Duke of Argyl would have a considerable Majoritie, it is lyke the Squad may misrepresent my voting for [the] E. of Eglintoun bot I had no directions from the King or his Ministrie to doe for either and as I told Your Lop when I had the honour to wait of You the D of Argyl hes given me full assurances of his friendship and [the] E of Eglintoun is my near relation. I am sure I sha ever be most dutiful to His Majestie and His Government and ther was fullie as manie who have posts in the Government that voted for [the] E of Eglintoun as ther wer of the voters for [the] E [of] Aberdeen I relie upon Your Lop[’s] protection to me in my absence and You shall ever command what service is in my power and wishing Your Lop al success and prosperitie in your administration I am." . . .

1721, Sept. 12th. Charles Lovell to the same. From Dover.

After acquainting his Lordship with the intestine Divisions & Com-motions into which this Corporation is plunged since the Election of Mr Berkeley & Mr Furnesse, the writer goes on:—

"I Have Endeavourd to behave with all the Prudence that possible I could in this Affair; but I know, that I have been represented to the Duke of Dorset, w^{ch} am sorry for; altho’ can’t help it.

On Monday morning my Lord; a Gentleman sailed in the Eagle Pacq^t Boat with a Fine Gale of wind at S.W. for Ostend. I soon perceived that he had a Mind to go of In Cogg; by a Messenger I sent to him; So I never waited upon him, nor don’t know his name, nor did I take any notice of his going of, to the Port Master General in my Daiary.

As I can never think of y^r Lordshipp, without being filled with a due Sence of y^r Goodness to me; So I Humbly hope that it will alwaies be beleived that Nobody can be more perfectly devoted to yo^r Lord-shipp’s Service than (My Lord)—yo^r Most Dutifull & most obedient Humble Servent,

CHA. LOVELL."

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1722, June 7th. Duke of Somerset to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed.

The Duke congratulates Mr Compton on his Election for the County of Sussex, and sends his humble duty to the Prince of Wales. He has given orders to the Keepers in Hampton Court Harle Park to obey Mr Compton's "warrants to kill twelve Brace of Fawnes and six Brace of Fat Bucks this Season for the Prince's Service."

1722, Sept. 22nd. Sir David Bulkeley to ———. Dated at Burgate near Fordingbridge and unaddressed.

Refers to commands lately received from Mr Walpole.

1722, Sept. 25th. Edward Nicholas to Spencer Compton. Dated at "Spring Garden" and unaddressed.

"Sir,—I met accidentally with Mr Feilding who said Something as if there might be Something like an Opposition wth the house meets on the Choice of a Speaker, this makes me trouble you with this to let you know that tho I set out to morrow for the West I will be back before that day, and if such a thing is suspected I should be glad you would let me know it, that I might use my little interest with some of my Western Acquaintance to prevail with them, to doe as I am sure I will who am." . . .

1723, Dec. 23rd. N.S. Thomas Crawford "To the R^t Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole Esq^{re} Secretary of State &c." Dated at Paris and endorsed "Mr Crawford—Dec^r 23^d N.S. 1723—Rec^d Dec. 16th O.S."

Private letter—"Sir—Your Brother writes to you and to My Lord Townshend so fully the state of things here that I shall only take the liberty by this occasion to joyn my opinion of 'em in general with his, that in all human probability, this Court will not only att present goe on in concert with us towards the establishing the publick tranquillity of Europe with the same warmth that it did before the D[uke] of Orleans' death, but likewise seek to live in a particular friendship and good understanding with us, at le[a]st for some years, which I hope will be all we shall want of 'em to putt us in a condition of being as indifferent about the continuation of it as they may be.

I beg leave to return you my humble acknowledgements for the goodness you have been pleas'd to shoue me in ordering the payment of my little arrears att the Treasury, of which Mr [Horatio] Walpole has given me noice, and to assure you that I shall endeavour all my lifetime to merit the continuation of your favour and protection, by acquitting myselfe in the best manner I can as an honest man in the discharge of any trust that may be given me, and by a most sincere and gratefull attachment to you and your family which has engaged me by the strongest motives.

I am with the greatest respect—Sir—Your most humble and most devoted servant

THO. CRAWFORD."

1724, Augt. 20th. Stephen Poyntz to Lord Townshend.

A letter on trust matters. It concludes:—"I have at last gott letters from the Captⁿ of the Portmahone who is at the Nore and (as he says) ready. I hope to wait on your L^{dp} about the middle of next week for my Credentials & Instructions and to embark on Monday sennight if possible."

172 $\frac{4}{5}$, Jan. 20th. A memorandum :—

Reced at the Excheq^r this 20th Day of Jan^{ry} 172 $\frac{4}{5}$ for the Rt Hon^{ble} the L^d Visco^t Townshend's one Quarter's secret service due at X^{mas} last

p ^d at the Treasury	-	1	1		
„ Auditors	-	4	16	6	
„ Pells	-	2	16	6	
„ Tellers	-	11	5		
Civil List Tax [at 5 per cent]		18	15		
				-	- 38 : 14 : 0
					711 : 6 —

172 $\frac{4}{5}$, March 12th. A memorandum :

Fees for Passing the Rt Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Townshend's New Privy Seal for 1000^{li} Secret Service.

Signet Office	-	1 : 18	0
Office Keeper	-	2	6
Privy Seal Office	-	2 : 15	6
Office Keeper	-	5	0
Stamps	-	6 : 0	0
Treasury	-	2 : 2	0
Stamps for the Warrant		7	6
			£13 10 6

1725, May 11th. Dr. Samuel Knight to Spencer Compton. Dated at Ely and addressed.

“ . . . “I am going forward with the life of Erasmus, intending to make it as perfect as possibly I can especially as to that part of it that he spent in England . . . I did hope to have had my book out of the presse before August but materials increasing upon me & having several Heads engraven from the paintings of Holben which are lodged in several distant places I fear it will not be ready long before the next meeting of the Parlement”

1725, May 12th. Mrs. S. Ibbot to the same. Dated at Shadwell and unaddressed. Begging Mr. Compton to subscribe for a copy of Mr. Ibbot's sermons.

1725, May 22nd. John Tabor to the same. Dated at Lewes, and addressed “To The Right Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Speaker of the House of Commons humbly present these.”

Requesting Mr. Compton to recommend the bearer, Mr. Norton to the Duke of Dorset as a tenant for his Grace's farm at Hangleton.

1725, May 29th. The Duke of Montagu to the same. Addressed “To the Right honorable S^r Spencer Compton.*

“ Sir, I take it to be a Duty incumbent on me to acquaint you that the ancient Rites in conferring the knighthood of the Bath, whereby each Candidate was obliged to be attended by three Esquires of honor, bearing Coat Arms like is confirmed by the Seventh Article of the Status of the Order of the Bath, & that these Statuts further direct, these Esquires shall in the Ceremony of this Order, be habited in Surcoats delivered from his Majesties Wardrobe, & also that their Arms shall be affix'd, to the back of the Seats, under the Stalls of their respective Knights, [in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey] in enameled Escutcheons, & during the Term of their several Lives, these Esquires shall enjoy all Rights, Priviledges, Exemptions & advantages which the Esquires of the Sovereigns Body, or the Gentlemen of

* Mr. Spencer Compton was created a Knight of the Bath, on the revival of the Order, on the 18th of May 1725.

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the Privy Chamber do lawfully enjoy, or are entituled unto by virtue of any Grant Prescription or Custom whatsoever & their eldest Sons shall have & use the addition and Title of Esquires in all Acts Proceedings & Pleadings &c^a. You are fully apprised that the Dignity of any regular Military Order, will be maintain'd by an exact observance of the Statuts I must therefore request you to transmit as soon as possible the names of those Esquires with the respective places of their residence & what Coat Arms they are severally entituled unto, that his Majesties Royal Intentions, in this respect may be fully answered."

July 7th, 1725. William Inge to the same. Dated at Thorp Constantine and unaddressed.

After high encomiums on the Speaker's address to the Managers for the House of Commons against "The Great Offender" (the Earl of Macclesfield) the writer goes on to say that he has shown his zeal for religion by his endeavours to encourage the building of a new church and the providing a Churchyard in Birmingham.

1725, Sept. 14th. William Munday to the same. Unaddressed.

With the greatest Submission I do presume to write this to your Honor to acquaint you of the State of Mr. Travers health. When I returned from Coventry he had been delirious some daies, but was grown sensible again, since w^{ch} he has seemed to continue so, but is so very weak, & likewise bedrid, and able to take only a little Sack Whey downe, that Mr Holditch his Nephew & the Apothecary &c think he can't last long. . . . Mr Cary has ordered me to give your Honor the earliest Notice of his Death, and I will do it if possible. I hope whoever has the Succession [to M^r Travers office in the Prince's household], your Honor will vouchsafe me the Favor of your Recommendation

[P.S.] A letter will come soonest to me at William's coffee house in Dover Street."

1725, Sept. 16th. The same to the same.

"R^t Hon^{ble} Sir, My Dear Master departed this life 25 Minutes past twelve the bearer my Brother brings this Notice from Sir," etc.

Same date. Henry Powell to the same. Dated at Richmond old Park and unaddressed.

The Prince's wines on new racking are grown better beyond Expectation. The writer is told that Mr Clayton is to be Mr Travers's successor.

1725, Oct. 7th. J. Butler to the same. Dated at Warminghurst Park and unaddressed.

"Sir, Mr Eyre wrote me word last night his son Thomas Eyre, who is y^e young person y^e Princesses were inoculated from, was Yesterday to deliver his Petition to y^e East India Company to go this Year in their Service as Factor to Bengale; He says his son has already served them gratis upwards of 4 Years, that he has rec^d pretty good assurances from some of y^e leading Directors that he shall go? if in y^e Station of a Factor as he petitions, he shall then be favoured, as Mr Eyre is told some others have been, wth almost a Year of y^e Usual Time, but if he must go [as] a Writer only, & begin his 5 Years of Service abroad, & loose his 4 Years of Service here, in which he has spent a great part of his Fortune, Mr Eyre thinks it will be something hard, therefore has desired me to mention this to You, since one word from You S^r to Gov^r Harrison, or S^r Mathew Decker can't fail of Success, if you would honour him so far."

1725, Oct. 15th. Sir Matthew Decker to the same. Dated from St James[s] Square and unsigned. Addressed at foot to "The Hon^{ble} Sir Spencer Compton" and endorsed "Sr Mat^h Decker."

... "as to Mr Eyre's affair, he is a young Gentleman, between 19 and 20 year, and under 21. The Comp^y never sends out any body for factor, of w^{ch} I gave a hint to y^e Gentleman yesterday when he brought me your Letter. I don't mention this to insinuate that he shall or can not go, this year in y^e said post, for I am in great hopes that I shall obtain this for him, and if others shoud know his age, that we may even at your Consideration, break thro' this rule, but only if I shoud miscarry in this Design, and that he goes out as a writer, that it will not be y^e worse for him, in point of advancement hereafter, for in this Case, I'll procure^t him a year or Two in his Time, so that by our way he may come as soon to be a Junior Merchant (w^{ch} is y^e Channel of advancem^t) as if he went out a factor this Season, but as I say here before I flatter myself I shall be able to compass this."

1726, Augt. 13th. Robert Corker to the same. Dated at the "Hotwell Bristol" and unaddressed.

"Hon^{ble} Sr

The Death of my Dear wiffe in Jan^{ry} last prevented my Journey to Londⁿ w^{ch} I was determined to begin in that month, & my Reumatick disord^{rs} Encreasing I was advised to drinke these waters w^{ch} I have been using Ever since y^e beginning of June last & I praise God wth very good Success. Upon y^e News (w^{ch} I rec^d here) of Mr Vincent's death after y^e Coynage was begun, thinking it both for the Princes & the Countrys Service & for y^e Security of the Tyn Manufacture that the Assaying thereof should be perform'd by a Sworne Officer I recommended to y^e Depty Assaym[aste]r as he had begun to goe through y^e Coynages & discharge y^e duty of Assaying y^e Tyn wth y^e utmost Skill & Care untill his Royall Highness signified his further pleasure wth respect to y^e Assaym^{ts} Office, and as I have been always watchfull for y^e preservation of this branch of his Royall Highness's Revenue & likewise to keepe up the reputation of this Noble Commodity wth Success hitherto & having heard some complaints of y^e badd qualley of Tyn lately sent abroad, I thought this was my Duty & hope Sr it will meet yo^r Approbation.

Assoon as I heard of this Demise I likewise judged it proper to write a Letter to Mr John Johns (y^e present Acting Mayor of Lostwithyell) who wth his Brother lately Deceased have kept y^e Mayors Office of that Borrough betwixt them (sometimes alternately) for at least 20 y^{rs} putting him in minde of some discourse wee had formerly in w^{ch} They both promised me to devote them Selves to y^e Princes Service for one Member at least. They haveing then promised one to Mr V[incen]t but he assuring them y^e interest he made was alsoe for y^e Pr[ince of Wales] & using Some further prevayling Arguments it was to little purpose to proceed any farther at that time wth those people of w^{ch} I tooke y^e liberty then to give y^r Hon^r an Acc^t and as I judged this a proper Juncture to renew our correspondence I wrote him two lett^{rs} on y^e Subject from hence and presume to send you both his lett^{rs} enclosed in answere to mine I dont perfectly know upon what foot y^e Borrough of Lostwithyell stands at present whether theres any dispute at Law about y^e Mayoralty nor whether any Measures are taken to engage this Borrough, but my zeale for his Royall Highnesses Service prompted me to goe thus farr w^{ch} I hope will excuse my freedome & if herein I have yo^r Approbation I shall esteeme myself happy as I shall at all times in executeing any of yo^r Commands.

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S^r, I lately received a letter from M^r Nicholson Master of the Pewter^{rs} Company full of Complaints of y^e badd quallety of y^e Tyn in generall of Ladiday [Lady-day] Coynage w^{ch} is very surprizeing since I never before heard of a whole Coynages Tyn complained of, & wth his letter he sent me the Ma^r & Wardens Essays [assays] of 5^{ps} [*sic*] and 9^{ps} Tyn taken by them, which letter & accounts I have sent to M^r Cary fearing I have already given You too much trouble & if it be thought convenient noe doubt M^r Nicholson will Attend any time & Explain himself further on this Complaint.

I shall only crave leave to add my humble Opinion that the Deputy Assayma^r (at least) should be a persone of Judgm^t in Mettals to be able to take a true Essay in Tyn especially & to be a man alsoe of Probity y^e honour of the Comodity & Security of the Tyn trade depending very much on a faithfull & skilfull discharge of the Duty of his Office.

All w^{ch} is most humbly Submitted to yo^r great Wisdome by " etc.

1727, June 18th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. Dated at Paris and unaddressed. Endorsed, in George Tilson's handwriting, under this date, " M^r Walpole—&r[ecieve]d $\frac{1}{2}$ p Walton near Delder."

" Dear Sir—I hope this will find you safe over [the] water, & overtake you at the Hague, thô by what M^r Robinson tells me who arrived here last night, I am afraid his Lrd will have been gone farther not intending to stay above two or three days there, whereas I had heard he would continue at least a week in Holland; especially at this juncture when the Pensionary is given over, and great intrigues are on foot for his successour, the accounts we have had here speak very favourable of M^r Slingerlandt, thô his frequent & violent indisposition by the gout may be a great objection to him; by the first safe conveyance lett me know how this great affair is like to goe.

The inclosed paquet for Lrd Townshend is a sample of Cambrick, sent me privately from S^t Quintin being made of Scotch thread, this is an affair that should be managed wth great caution & secrecy at present for fear of giving jealousy to our freinds here; and perhaps nothing should be hastily done in it at this juncture, the envy against our Commerce is butt too great already, I am y^{rs} most affec^d &c.

H. WALPOLE."

1728, Feb. 12th. Robert Britiffe "To The Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Lynn att his house in Whitehall."

The writer is sending Court rolls and Surveys of the Manor of Shipdham.

1728, June 29th. Thomas Consett to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London and unaddressed.

" My Lord—A Year is not a Day to the happy but the unfortunate think every Minute a Day & every Day a Year. The Application of the latter Part of this Maxim approaches too near myself, & my Heart [is] so full of it, that I am not able to add more than that I am—My Lord—Your Lordship's most obedient humble serv^t.

THOMAS CONSETT."

1728, Augt. 30th. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend. Dated in London and unaddressed.

. . . . "Grayham y^r Apothecary has been dangerously ill but I am told he is upon the recovery. We have no manner of news from abroad but they begin to talk at Paris, of returning all hands to the Congress in order to do business, and the French are terribly disappointed by the Queen's bringing another girl after such mighty preparations to celebrate the birth of a Dauphin"

1729, Jan. 14th. Robert Mann to the same. Unaddressed.

The writer has searched the books of Chelsea College and cannot find that Mr Gibbons has been on any pension list since 1717.

1729²⁹/₃₀, Jan. 11th. Robert Daniel to the same. Dated at Brussels.

"My Lord—I intreat Your Lordship will have acceptable my most hearty wishes, that all manner of Blessings may attend Y^r Lords^{ps} during the Course of the New-year we are entring upon, & that Y^r. Lords^{ps} may long enjoy the Fruits of that great Work the establishing a general Peace, in the transacting of which Y^r Lords^{ps} has had so great a Share.

I beg leave to improve this opportunity to remind Y^r L^p of my humble Request, to be considered for the 7 or 8 hundred Pounds I am the worse, since I am at the Pension & lost the Freedom of Postage. I have the greater hopes of Y^r L^p's countenancing my Request, by that Your Lordship approved of it to the Earl of Chesterfield."

1730, April 20th. Robert Britiffe to the same. Unaddressed.

. . . . "I hope I shall be excused putting your Lordship in minde of a promise of giving the place of Clerk of the Peace to my nephew Mr Britiffe upon the death of Mr Berney. I hear he was very ill the last week"

1730, Augt. 1st. A. Cracherode *to the same?*

About his Lordship's trusteeship under the Earl of Bradford's Will.

1730, Nov. 15th. Lord Hobart *to the same?* Dated at Blickling and unaddressed.

. . . . "I think myself very much obliged to you for so readily accepting of me I am not certain whether your Lordship intends to let the Furniture remain in the House if so I very readily agree to the Proposal of giving two hundred Pounds for it 'till Michaelmas next"

1731, April 24th. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed.

My Lord, I should not have been so long without enquiring after your Lords^{ps} health if I had not mett with a new sort of work, that I little expected. No sooner had I finished my India labours for the season, and begun to promise my self some recess from business, but the rupture of the Woodwardes where I have kept my Cash many years, came upon us like a thunder clap without any manner of warning and to the great surprize of all mankind. It was my particular misfortune to have paid in a great deal of mony in March most of which should have been paid away the 25th, and on the 24th they stoppt payment & shutt up shop.

Being the greatest Creditor in this unhappy affair, I could not think it prudent to refuse being one of the Assignees, to have an eye to my own concern and endeavour to save as much as possible out of the wreck. By what I have already experienced, I flatter my self, that it will be well for me and all the concernd, that I did accept it, but it is a great addition to the other business I had upon my hands, and will cost me a great deal of time, and close application, the credit of the shop having been very extensive, in so much that I can already see we shall have the accounts of above six hundred people to settle, before any dividend can be made of the effects; and the best part of them are in English houses at Lisbon & Cadiz, but in secure hands for as farr as I can see at present, and upon the whole I believe there will be no great loss at last, tho it will require much time and patience to bring matters to a conclusion.

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We are the more surprizd at this bankruptcy because the men have allways livd close, and at no manner of expence more than absolutely necessary. They have had more business than all the Bankers in the City putt together. All the gold and silver imported and exported ever since the year 1720, has passed thro their hands, and thereby they must have been gainers of £4000 p^r ann^m, besides the profit of a very great and constant circulation of Cash. It does not appear that they have ever drawn any sums of money out of the shop for their own particular account and benefit, nor that they have ever dealt for one thousand pounds in Stock of any kind. But tis plain they have been grossly abused & cheated by extravagant and knavish Servants, & have given a large credit to some of the Jews who have overtraded themselves, & cannot pay otherwise than by giving us their assignments of their goods at Lisbon and elsewhere, which we choose to take rather than pull them to pieces, and among them is the famous Pinhero in for £57000. He is the person that was negotiating a Loan with Kinski for the Emper^{rs} service some time before your Lord^p left us.

There is also one Paz a famous Jew gone off for a great sum of money, and thereby four or five considerable houses in France and Holland are undone, more will soon follow in France Spain & Italy if the Flota money is not deliver'd, and on reasonable terms, which I see little or no likelihood off at present. As to our new Treaty, the Dutch are debating the Accessions, the French are mute, and we have no answer yett from Spain that I can learn. I have advice from M^r Tinker, by whom M^r Gore sent the diamonds, that he is well arrived at Porto Bello and hopes to find a good market for them at the approaching fair. From the E^t Indies we have no ship yett arrivd but two are daily expected. I thank God we are all in pretty good health at present, tho' the N.E^t winds have been very severe for six weeks, and done much mischief both to the fruit and corn; there begins to be a great demand from France for corn, and some ships Ladings are allready bought up for that market. I am afraid your old Servant Cap^t Cooper of the Townshend packet is lost, between Falmouth and the Corunna; Sam. Buckley and I shall be the greatest sufferers. However amidst these losses and disappointments (which I cant say sett quite so easy upon me as they would have done in my younger days) it will be great comfort to me to hear that your Lord^p enjoys good health in your retirement."

1731, June 9th. N.S., Hon. Charles Compton, British Consul-General in Portugal, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Lisbon and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—It was no small satisfaction to me . . . to find that you approved of my Actions in the Affair of the Mediterranean Passes . . . we hear the Bill is past, that was depending in Parliament to make the forging such Passes felony which I hope will put a stop to the Counterfeiting any more. Your Lordship so kindly desires to hear as soon as M^{rs} Compton is delivered that I am under an indispensable obligation to acquaint you by this first opportunity that she was brought to bed of a Girl the fourth Instant, and also to return my sincere thanks for the Honour you do us in standing God-Father to this new-born Child . . . I am with the greatest Respect My Lord, Your Lordships most Dutyfull Nephew & most Obed^t humble Servant
CHA: COMPTON."

1731, July 3rd. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,—I could not bring my self to trouble you upon the loss of my grandson Dear Neddy [Townshend] having ever since been under

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a terrible suspense with respect to [his brother] George's safety, till yesterday when to the great comfort of us all the Doctors agreed to pronounce him out of danger. I make no doubt but L^d Lynn has constantly advisd your Lords^p of what has passed, I have not dared to venture into the house, during this calamity, for fear of my daughter [Lady Lynn] I have not been wanting in making your compliments to M^r Gore. Our last letters from Portobello gave hopes of a good market [for your diamonds] and I wish may go well with Spain till we get clear of them and if they catch me again in their corn I will give them leave to pound me. Till we give them up our annuall ship, and some other useless things we shall never be well with them for a year together"

1732, Jan. 12th N.S. Hon. Charles Compton to Lord Wilmington.
Dated at Lisbon and unaddressed.

. "Our chief talk here, is upon the gold and great Quantity of Diamonds the last Rio Fleet hath brought; on the arrival of which, the King of Portugal under pretence of discovering who had brought Gold in a clandestine manner, seized all the Letters that came by it, & ordered them to be opened, which put the People of Business in great fear; those who had run any gold were ordered to deliver it up or to say to whom it was sold, or go to Prison; A Method likewise was taken in Relation to Diamonds, all that came in Letters, of which tis said there was a vast quantity, were seized, & the letters after some time sent to the several Persons to whom they belonged. But as there is no Law against importing of Diamonds less severity was used for the discovery of them. By this method the King has got into his own Coffers almost all the Gold that was run, no less than 2880 Pounds Weight & a great part of the Diamonds that came in the Fleet, & it is not yet determined how the Proprietors of either are to be treated. The Penalty of running Gold is very great, Confiscation with Banishment or the Gallies, & the temptation to it is also great, the King's Quinta & Duty of Coinage was before last year upwards of 26 p. Cent., but now by a New Law it is reduced to about 20 p^r Cent. I have by this Post wrote to the Duke of Newcastle more particularly on the affair of Diamonds, & I beg you will give me leave to lay the same thoughts before your Lordship, which are as follows—as the Increase of Diamonds from the Braziles is a growing Trade I conceive the Duty in England upon rough Diamonds may prove in time a disadvantage to the Nation. If a duty was paid only on cut Diamonds imported, it might not be amiss; but to lay a Duty upon rough stones, the greatest part of which are sent abroad after they are cut seems to be discouraging a trade which leaves a great deal of Profit behind it. The Price of Cutting of Diamonds I am well informed is one with another twenty shillings a Carrat; a hundred thousand Carrats therefore cut in England, will leave in England a hundred thousand Pounds, & this Quantity from our best advices may at least be reckoned will come yearly from the Brazile Mines. I include not in this Computation Freight & Commission, which are no inconsiderable Articles. While Diamonds came only from India & the Trade were solely or chiefly in our own Hands, there could be no ill Effect in laying a duty upon them, but since the Discovery of other Mines, the Case is quite altered, & it is easy to foresee that People will prefer those Places in Europe, where no Duty is paid, & where there is no Risque of Seizures. England has at present the Reputation of Cutting Diamonds better than any other Nation perhaps it might be right to preserve the Advantage it has gained; for doubtless in a little time the Number of Diamond Cutters will encrease;

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& if greater Encouragement be given in France, Holland & other Places, it is reasonable to believe that Workmen who follow Encouragement, will soon appear, & who may arrive in time to as great a Perfection as those in England. Besides the Duty on Diamonds is small, and as they are easily run, I am apt to conclude his Majesty reaps very little Benefit from it, nothing I imagine in proportion to the Disadvantage the Continuance of this Duty may prove to the Nation. I have submitted this to his Grace's better Judgement as I do now to your Lordship's, whether the Affair is worth the Consideration of a British Parliament. I cannot conclude without offering Mr^s Comptons most humble Duty to your Lordship."

1733, Jan. 21st. John Waple to Lord Townshend. Dated at Symonds Inn and unaddressed.

"Mrs. Harrison writes me word that her Broker acquaints her that some small matter might be made of York Stock if so yo^r Lordship will please to consider whether it may not be advisable to part with it."

1733, Sept. 29th. Charles Bridgeman to Lord *Townshend*? Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—Just after Your Lord^p spoke to me at Hamp[ton] Court on Sunday last, my good Friend & Patron orderd me to desire my Cosin Bridgeman not to engage his Vote, & this was the whole of his order at that time: I was since down with my Cosin at Hartford, & he very kindly promis'd me he would not; While I was with him, he told me that Sr Tho^s Clark & Your Lord^p were in the same intention of nominating a second Candidate [for the borough of Hertford], which I was glad to hear, hoping it was what my Patron meant, but as it was not then certain to me, I could request my Cousin no farther. Yesterday I attended my Patron at Hamp[ton] Co^t and acquainted him with what I had done, and likewise that I found Your Lord^p & Sr Thomas joyn'd in nominating Mr Bracey [Nathaniel Brassey], he was pleased to say that whatever Your Lord^p & Sr Thomas Clark did, he should approve; this I was glad to hear, & it occasions this Letter to Your Lord^p, not doubting but the great regard my Cosin has for him & You will induce him to declare his other vote, for the Person You recommend . . .

P.S. I have acquainted him I have wrote to Your Lord^p. If there is occasion for a Letter to me please to direct it to my house in Broadstreet near Poland Street S. James's, London."

1733, Nov. 27th. Earl of Gainsborough to Lord Townshend. Dated at Exton and unaddressed.

Asking that "Walgrave, or Symons the late Deputy" to Spencer the Post master at Stamford may be appointed to succeed the latter who has been dismissed for negligence and insolence. "There is a report that one Bletsoe, a Bonesetter, is designed by Lord Lovell [the Post Master General] at y^e intercession of Mr Cust, for y^e office in case Spencer is remov'd: But if he is put in y^e whole Town of Stamford will be in an Uproar, & I shall take it extreamly ill that Cust sh^d be indulg'd in his Request for a noisy, bullying Fellow, hated by all y^e Town, & I be deny'd in mine for one out of 2 Men who have good Characters . . . Mr Goodhall, a Friend of mine, is one prick'd [for sheriff] for this next Year. He really has not 6 pounds a year in the County, & has begg'd of me to get him excus'd "

1733, Dec. 24th. Robert Britiffe to the same. Unaddressed.

"My Lord,—I was favoured with your Lordship's & tooke an opportunity to write to Mr Lucass who is concerned for Mr Beagham in his

affaires, that he w^d pay the Rents due or else w^d lett Mr Beagham who lives in London know that if the money is not paid within a Month he must expect to meet with trouble upon that omission.

I am a stranger to the Gentelmen in this County or City of Norwich who have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the University. I spoke to Capt. Scottowe, who hath a Son ('tho removed from Cambridge) [who] hath a Vote, to send to him & engage him for Mr Townshend & not to engage his second Vote att present, D^r Fowle who is Brother to Commissioner [John] Fowle of the Excise Office, hath a Vote. I spoke to him yesterday—he said he knew six more who he hoped to engage. Mr Townshend had sent to him he told me he had sent two Letters to him & never rec^d any Answer of either, which I find gave him some uneassiness. I shall take care to use my Interest as farr as I can upon this occassion. If L^d W[inchilse]y will not allow his Brother [Mr Edward Finch-Hatton] to declare to joyne or not Mr [Thomas] Townshend sh^d come to some resolution in what manner to act, for I apprehend itt may be difficult to prevaile upon persons to suspend their second Vote.

Itt seemeth to be the opinion of our Freinds that wee stand well in this County 'tho I beelve there never was soe much paines taken upon an Election, or Arts & Insinuations made use of to prevaile upon the Freeholders of all denominations, as hath been used by S^r E[dmund] B[acon] & his Freinds they are indefatigable & no Costs spared, our Freinds are also industriouse, I had Mr Lucass of Shipdham with me yesterday who I have att last brought to declare for us & to give me leave to make use of his name & declare he is soc. I have been several times attempting itt, but c^d not prevaile upon him to declare before. He was with S^r R[obert] W[alpole] when in Norfolke, but I am told gave some hopes that [he] w^d not directly promise. He hath now assured me of his Vote & interest which I hope may bring us att least twenty Votes, w^{ch} w^d have been against us. He himself was always in a different Interest. He is an Attorney, but I am satisfied he hath more than 1000*l*. per Ann. I begg [you] will excuse the length of this.

Ro: BRITIFFE."

1733, Jan. 6th. The Hon. Augustus Townshend to "Lord Lynn at his house in Duke Street near St James square London." Dated at Madras.

"I have made a very bad Voyage but I hope I have improv'd myself so much as to make it up to me for you no they are both to my own advantage I hope my dear sister is well & all nephews as is

Your most affectionate
Brother

A. TOWNSHEND."

1734, July 6th. Robert Britiffe to Lord Townshend.

The writer does not approve the deed sent by Mr Amyas for Lord Townshend's purchase from Mr Cotton of an estate at Honingham, but has prepared an Article to answer his Lordship's design.

1734, Oct. 6th. Thomas Minors "To the Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Lynne at Denham." Dated in London, at the sign of the Vine in Lombard Street.

"My Lord—I think it my Duty humbly to acquaint your Lordship of the Death of Mr [Charles] Shales, who was principally concerned in the Execution of the Office of his Maj^{ties} Goldsmith, to which Office I was admitted & sworn in by Your Lordp^s Appointment: Mr Shales dyed the 5th inst of a Dropsy, and was 73 Years Old. And as by Mr.

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—

Shales Death the Execution of my said Office is devolved wholly upon me in joint partnership with Miss Mary Shales (Mr Shales Daughter) I take this Opportunity till I can have the honour of waiting upon Your Lordship in Person, to beg the Continuance of your Lord^{ps} Protection."

173 $\frac{4}{5}$, Jan. 19th. Thomas Eyre, of the East India Company's Service, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Fort St David.

..... "the General Notion of the former flourishing Condition of Business in the Indies is still so strongly retain'd in England and with so little reason, that the sending a Writer out is reckon'd a mighty Boon, tho' in fact (pardon Sir the freedom of Expression) it is but an Errant Phantasma and he would go barefoot for what he could do for himself without the help of some Patron or Friend to assist him for the few first years of his time here, and it is much the same in proportion to the Degree of the higher Stations"

1735, Sept. 8th. Charles Townshend to Lord Lynn. In a child's handwriting.

Dear Papa,

I hope you are well and my mamma and I hope that Suffolk as agreed with my mamma and you and M^{rs} dinely. I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you all down here if you have any time to spare we received a couple of cakes a sunday last pray send us down a suit of cloes for we want some sadly. I left my grandmamma and my sister and mis wastel in very good health; pray give my duty to my mamma and thank her and m^{rs} dinely for their kind letters.

I am your most

obedient son C : Tow :"

1736, April 13th. Sir William Billers to M^{rs} Harrison "att her house in Cavendish Square." Dated in Cheapside.

To ask, on behalf of Capt. Tolson and himself, that M^{rs} Harrison will weigh off the next day the Rattans she had sold to them at 45 shillings for two hundred and a half weight w^{ch} is computed at 1000 rattans.

173 $\frac{6}{7}$, Feb. 24th. Thomas Lowndes to Lord Townshend. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord

Your Lordship may remember when You was Sec^{ry} of State that I carryed through the Carolina contract by your Lord^{ps} Countenance without giving your Lord^p any trouble. For I never once waited upon You.

It is now in my power to shew your Lord^p and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Norfolk how to keep your Tenants from being imposed upon by the Butter Factors without laying any restraint upon Trade. What I have to offer is of the greatest Consequence to your own and your Neighbouring Counties; I mean this as a small return of Gratitude. For I am with the greatest respect" *etc.*

1737, June 9th. John Amyell to Lord *Townshend*? Unaddressed.

The writer expects Mr Branthwayt will perfect certain conveyances when he is in town.

1737, Aug. 2nd. Edward Weston to Lord Townshend. Dated at Whitehall and unaddressed.

The writer encloses a copy of his letter to Mr. Scottowe and will forward the latter's answer.

1737, Nov. 17th. Robert Parker "To The Worshipfull Alderman Harvey of Norwich." Dated at Comenda Fort on the coast of Guinea.

"S^r—I sende you a sample of Cotton the growth of this Cuntry, spun by the Natives on long Powles, as they walke up and down the Fields, it may be had I believe in considerable quantiteys, I desire the Favour of you to advise if it may not be useful in some part of your Manufactur and the just Value of it. An other thing is worth your notice, the large quantity of Says, Persetts, Long Ells, &c. that comes upon this coast to severall Thousand pound p Ann, are most of them caried up into the Cuntry some Thousand some Fifteen Hundred Miles, th'are take a Peices and unwove, and again made into Cloath of thier own devising, I purpose if possible to sende you a Sample of the Negroes Ingenuity, if an Opertunity offers before the Ship sailes, Youll be surpris'd at an other thing, that out of a Hundred or a Hundred and Fifty thousand Pounds worth of Cloaths of all soarts that anually comes upon this Coast, how, they should be consumed amongst a People that never wears either Cap Coat or Breches, nor make use of any in their Household Furniture, all that prodigious Stock of Goods is consumed, except what they take a peices, as I observed before, in having fine Cloaths of all the different soarts, about two Ells long w^{ch} they weare about their Wasts, and lye in a Nights, their riches seames to concist in that, some has Ten to Fifteen apeice of such Cloathes and then the Capushears, as they are called or properly our Cuntry Justices, they have from Ten to Twenty and some Fifty to a Hundred and Fifty Wives & Concubines, these must all have Dashees or Presents of Cloaths, and then their Kings exceeds Solomon, I wont say in Wisdom, but in Wives & Concubines, and they must be all supplied wth Store of fine Cloaths, the demand some time is so great that if a Ship of a Hundred Tun was loaded, wth what pleases them, w^{ch} I really beleiv might all be furnisht out of your Citty, such a considerable Loading might, I say at some times be sold off in three or four Days, and pay'd for in the finest of Gould, or that w^{ch} is as good Eliphants Teeth, without being conserved in Slaves. You would do well to wright to some Friende in London to get an abstract of Ten or Twenty Guinea Voyages from the Debentures then youll se what Species of Goods are usually sent upon this Coast. There is a Vast Number I know of Chiloas Gingams Cuttances Bombay Stuff Teer-suckers Cherryderreys Chints Aligars Celampees &c.; of all East Indey goods I am verely well assured that most of all these might be either imitated or some thing in lew [lieu] sent from you to supply the place w^{ch} would set to worke a vast number of Hands, better that our own Cuntry People should earne moneys that give such incourigment to the Chines [Chinese] & Indians.

As I remember when S^r Robert Walpole was at Norwich in 1738 by an Invitation from your worthy Bodey he made a Speach which was after printed wherein among other things at the conclusion he assures your worthy Bodey he will make it his Studey to promote the Trade and Manufacture of Your Great Citty, I know him to be a Gentlmⁿ of so much Honour that he onely wanted an Opertunity and now one will be flung into his Hands, he was so good to me at my first asking w^{ch} was but three days after I landed from Georgia & Carolina in September was Twelve Mynth, to recomende me to be principall Agent at Gambia, the African Directors paid me a great deale of respect upon that Acc^t and offered me to my Choice either that or Widaw, another place upon this Coast, but upon inquiry boath them places being unholson, and the Comp^y as usuell incisting upon [my] buying up so much of their Stock w^{ch} at that time did not concist wth my Pocket

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having layed out severall hundred Pounds in Georgia in erecting Saw Mills and brought them to great Perfection, w^{ch} was as fine Cut as ever any Wainscott sawn in Holland, samples of w^{ch} I sent to Parisburg, Savana, and Charles Towne and some to the Trustees in London, after I had brought my Works to that Perfection that the Mills wth a little addition would have earnt me a Thousand Pound or Twelve Hundred Pound Sterling p Ann, I was by the Violence of that Government, drove from my Workes, by three armed boats sent up purposely to destroy them. I came to England hoping redress from the Trustees, but to their great Honour and Justice they paid me never a Farthing, the Truth of it is I promised the poore deluded People there to set their Oppressions in a faire Light, as I did, and tould S^r Robert Walpole at my first interview I would do it at the Hazard of my Life, these were the reasons why I had not money to purchase the Comp^y Stock.

If my Thoughts be approved off then I am perswaded if you aske S^r Robert Walpole to recomende me to be one of the Principalls of this place in the roome of M^r Elsson deceiced, it may easiley be dun, it will then put it into my Power effectually to serve you and take all Opertuniteys of advising you from time to time what may advantage the true Interest & Trade of the City of Norwich, please to let me have your thoughts, in duplicates for feare of miscarriage directed to me to the Care of my Wife M^{rs} Eliz. Parker in Lynn."

1738, June 22nd. A. Windham to *Charles 3rd Viscount Townshend*? Dated in "Lester Street" and unaddressed.

. . . . "Madam Woolmoden [Valmoden] is in Pall Mall wth her Husband, but is at Kensington several hours in the day: She has fine black eyes, & brown hair, and very well shap'd; not tall, nor low, has no fine features, but very agreeable in the main. She appears at the drawing-room like one that has been used to the courts of Princes. It is not doubted but that she will soon have an Apartm^t at Kensington.

It is not known where Admiral Haddock is gone, whether to the Straits, or to the W. Indies.

Lord Hardwick has lent M^r Erle of Heydon 16,000^{li} at 3 & $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent: and I heard yesterday of a Gentlemen who has borrowed money on the S[outh] S[ea] Annuity at 2 & $\frac{1}{2}$.

I was on Monday at L^d Bolingbrook's Country House. They expect^d him there every day: and the News of this day speak of his coming: tho' I could see no preparation in the Kitchen for it: the House & Estate is now upon sale: for w^{ch} reason I suppose the Gardens are quite neglected.

Your Lord^{sh} is scheming so for the good of the Country, that all Norfolk men are full of your praise."

1740, March 26th. Rev. Edward Francklin to Lord Townshend. Dated at Rainham and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I had answered your Lordship's most kind Letter before this, but did not return from Wisbech till last Saturday, having been desired to preach the Assize Sermon at Bedford. And it being so near Lady Day I was willing to defer writing two posts longer that I might send your Lordship a Receipt in part of a year's Composition, which I do with the utmost gratitude and thankfulness. M^r Case has not been yet at leisure to examin with me the Writings relating to Rainham Livings, but as soon as he can spare a Day I shall be ready. Your Lordship's Commands with regard to the present Representatives I shall most diligently and zealously perform, and I hope your Lordship

will not fail of the desired success. I have nothing material to write about the present Opposition being so lately return'd into Norfolk, but only that at Wisbech enquiry has been made for saleable Estates of small value in this County and one is already bought at the price of Fourscore Guineas by a person who is known not to be able of himself to purchase. Whatever I shall be assured of with respect to this Affair that may deserve your Lordship's knowledge I shall take care faithfully to transmitt, and what may lye in my Power in this or any other Way to serve your Lordship I shall take the highest Pleasure in thereby testifying how much I am *etc.*

EDW^d FRANCKLIN.

[P.S.] I hear that Young Mr Horace Walpole is to be joyned with Mr Thomas Townshend for the University of Cambridge next Election."

1740, Nov. 2nd. George Harrison to Lord Townshend. Dated at Balls and unaddressed.

" . . . I am to see Mr Glinister here on Wensday which will enable me to give a more perfect account of his success in obeying your Lordships Comands."

1741, March 27th. Hon. Horatio Townshend to Lord Wilmington. Dated at New Ormond Street and unaddressed.

About the heavy discount on French bills.

1741, May 9th. Sir John Hynde Cotton to *the same*? Dated at Madingley and unaddressed.

Thanking his Lordship for espousing the cause of the writer's son in the Cambridgeshire election.

[P.S.] "my Marlbro' Election kept me a few days too long."

1742, April 1st. Lord Lymington to *the same*?

A letter of compliments.

1742, May 22nd. Hon. George Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, to Lady Townshend. Dated at Ickworth and unaddressed.

"Madam,—I am very sorry to find by a letter from Lord Lincoln, that after your Lordship had done me the honor to write to me, the post had done me the favor to loose it together with his, what a disagreeable *miscarriage*, how unkind an *abortion*! I should have thought that these things only cou'd have happened to M^{rs} B——l. Are you not surprized, Madam, how I came to learn these technical words? I heard them but today. Your Ladyship's friend M^{rs} Eldred has taken no notice of us since we came into the country, but we have had the honor of two or three Aldermen with their *Ladys & Misses*. I beg if you hear of any Camp there is to be in England, or of any new regiments that are to go abroad, you wou'd be so good as to let me know, for else these are my quarters, & you will find my calculation about my staying in the country too true; for tho' I was told when first I came down, I was only to be here ten days or a fortnight, yet now that time is expired there is no probability of my going to town. Has your Ladyship got your house in the country? I shall grow so rich during my retreat, that if the widow insists on ten additional Guineas, you may draw for it from my Banquers at Bury. May I enquire how Lord John does? It is relatively to you that I am solicitous about his health, since I remember some very gloomy days in Grosvenor-street on his account. Lord Bristol often drinks your health to me, which is seconded with infinite pleasure by me, my poor *flirtation* is never included; you accused me Madam, of having a *violent passion*, the fact I own tho' not the person to whom it was

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apply'd, it was they who did apply who cou'd lay the chief claim to that, & to the entire esteem, of Madam

Your Ladyship's

Most obedient humble Servant,

G. HERVEY."

1742, Aug. 12th. Hon. George Compton to the Earl of Northampton. Dated in London and unaddressed.

A business letter.

1742, Augt. 19th. Lord Hervey to Lady Townshend. Dated at Ickworth Park, and unaddressed.

"Madam—The last Post (the most welcome Messenger that ever arriv'd at Ickworth) brought me the Honor of your Lady^{sp} Letter; & tho it is impossible for any Body to be more obliged & pleased than I was with the Favor of so agreeable a Distinction, yet it was no small Allay to that Pleasurc, to feel the Severity, as well as Politeness of your Reproach, in condescending to thank me for giving, what I ought to have pay'd my humblest & warmest Acknowledgments to You for your Indulgence in receiving: since I am very sensible when you allow the Copy a Place in your House, you confer an Honor upon it, equal to the Pleasure you give the Original, when you admit him there.

If there was a Dearth of Talk (too often mistaken for Conversation) in the Party you mention, I think a more proper Addition could not have been made to it, than that you tell me of, since as far as the bare Evacuation of Words can contribute to make such Partys what they call *go off well*, I will stand Godfather to all their Lungs, & would as soon answer for Articulation flowing constantly through the Channels of those Mouths as I would for Water in the Channel of the Thames.

I am very sorry to hear poor Winnington has in reality been downright ill, & am sure the Symptoms must have been very strong when your Infidelity on that Chapter could be converted into Faith: but if I was in his Place I could never forgive your drawing any Parallel between him & the Man with whom you coupled him on this Occasion, since I think Nature has made as full as great a Difference in the Furniture of the Insides of their Heads, as I dare say the Faces of their Wives will do in the Ornament of the Outsides.

I had some thoughts once of sending this Letter to my Servants in London, with Orders to have it smoak'd like a Westphalia-Ham, in a London Chimney, before it was presented to Your Lady^{sp}, knowing how little Charce it must have to be well received when you reflect it is the uncorrected Produce of the intolerable Rusticity that must reign threescore miles from London; but upon second Thoughts fearing no Quarentine would be deemed by Your Lady^{sp} sufficient to purge it of such a Plague, I laid this Project aside, resolving to lose no time in assuring you with how much gratitude warmth & Truth I am—Madam

Your Lady^{sp}'s

Most obliged & most obedient

humble Servant

HERVEY."

[No date.] From the same to the same. Dated "Tuesday morning" and unaddressed.

"Your Lady^{sp} does my Taste great Honor to think it worth consulting in any thing, & a very undeserv'd one if you let it be any Guide to your's with regard to what I now send back to you. As far as my Plate-Skill goes I think them very pretty, but as uselessly pretty

as the Face of a virtuous Beauty or the Head of an injudicious Wit. I call'd at your Door on Sunday Morning but had not the good Fortune to find you, & by the Equipage I saw at the Door should have fear'd you were in danger of the Ill-Fortune of going somewhere into the Country farther than half-Way to Knightsbridge, had I not luckily recollected that *One Flesh* may sometimes resemble the double Man Odmar talks of in the Indian Emperor, when he says *one half lay upon the Ground, the other ran away*: which half I would have you resemble I dare not suggest, but firmly believe you will guess right. I am—
Madam

Your Lady^sp^s

Most obedient humble Servant,

HERVEY."

1742, Dec. 14th. A letter addressed to "Hugh Cholmley Esq., at the Dial House, St. James's Place, London," from certain inhabitants of Whitby, Yorks. Signed by Joseph Holt, Peter Barker, Miles Breckon, Alderman Boulby, Thomas Milner, John Yeoman, Robert Robson, William Coverdale, and John Rymer:—

"Sir—Finding ourselves under a necessity to apply to Parliament for redress in the unhappy affair of the Bonds entered into by us and many others with the Crimps to his Majesty for the Duties on Coals at the Port of London.

Wee take the Freedom to give you the trouble of a Copy of our Petition on the other side drawn in London and to inform you it has been signed by Persons concern'd at Yarmouth and Scarbro and by all here and that it is sent to Sunderland and Newcastle from whence we expect it will soon be sent up to be presented to the House.

And therefore wee begg leave S^r to desire y^{ull} be pleased to favour us with your Interest therein, and to excuse this trouble."

1743, Augt. 8th. Lord Townshend to ——. A Draft, unaddressed.
..... "I find by M^r De Grey's letter that he is in an infirm state of health."

1743, Sept. 3rd. Lord Hobart to Lord *Townshend*? Unaddressed.
The writer will be glad to rent his Lordship's house for a year.

1745, Sept. 1st. Hon. Charles Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated at Scarborough and unaddressed.

..... "my want of health arises I believe more from natural infirmities than any uneasiness of mind but I am convinced I often suffer illnesses which have no other source, than a constitutional weakness of body."

1746, May 15th. Lord Godolphin to the same. Dated at St. James's.

Giving his Lordship notice to pay in future 4 per cent., instead of 3½ per cent. upon the £7000 he has borrowed for the writer on mortgage, or else to repay the loan on Nov^r 18th.

"The money above mentioned vested in me in trust for my L^{dy} Sunderland"

1746, July 2nd. O.S. Henry Nisbet to ——. Dated at Terhuyden Camp and unaddressed.

"Hurry & Confusion which is the Prologue to a Camp hindered me for informing you sooner of my safe Arrivall in Holland which is of all countries the most inhospitable & affords the greater Scope for Sentiment when I consider the species of the people we are to fight for.

Yesterday we were reviewed by our grey headed Marshall [Prince Charles of Lorraine] who it seems only waited for us to strike his Blow for we expect to march in a day or two having this day received bread

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& forrage for six days. The French have abandon'd Antwerp leaving four thousand men in the Citadell which some People imagine we shall besiege, but if I may be allowed to anticipate the Maneuvre of a great Generall I shou'd think we wou'd goe upon the Maese for two reasons, first the deficiency of forrage we shou'd find in the Pais reconquis, second the facility of joining the Austrian reinforcement that has been at Venlo for some time past.

On the other side you will find an accurate account of our strength having rode round the whole Army this morning and taken down the number of Squadrons & Battalions it consists of.

I intend tomorrow to goe to Hogstraten there to see the Pandours & Hussars. As soon as we join the Imperialists we shall have a Line of Battle which I will send you of my own Drawing.

My Compliments to all sentimental People. You know how few they are.—I am.—Y^r aff^{te} Friend &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
HEN. NISBET.

Batts ^s 70.				Squad ^s 154.			
Austrians	-	-	30	Austrians	-	-	70
English	-	-	04	English	-	-	09
Han[overian]s	-	-	16	Han ^{rs}	-	-	26
Hessians	-	-	06	Hessians	-	-	08
Dutch	-	-	14	Dutch	-	-	41
Total			70	Total			154

exclusive of the 20,000 Imperialists."

1746, Sept. 30. General John Campbell (afterwards Duke of Argyll, to Lady Townshend. Dated at Inverary.

My dear Lady Townshend. It is high time that I should in private life follow the example of some of His Majesty's rebellious subjects who have come in and surrender'd to the Royal Mercey hoping forgiveness.

You know that some time after the loss of my late Mistress I put myself under your wing as my Queen; as to you my Princess I own but one crime, that of Omission, yet, to so good, so kind a friend, even that calls aloud and demands asking pardon and forgiveness, I ask it, I expect it, and considering (as I think I wrote your Fatt friend and Neighbour [? Sir Robert Walpole.]--) the Crime carried with it its own punishment by being so long deprived of a most agreeable Correspondence, I hope for the best.

When I told your Ladyship that I have wrote more for these last ten Months by-past than any Clerk in Office you'll tell me it is condemning my self, I deny it, I was not pleasing my self which would not have been the Case had I been writing to you; In short since I left London and arrived in this Country I can not say that I have had one agreeable or pleasant Moment, Nothing but hurry and anxiety of minde; excessive fatigue, together with a great deal of bad health. And since I return'd here from my Island expedition most'ly confined to the House and so worn' out that I begin to think of another world, I wish it was Whitehall. But before I leav this, Christian like, I desire once more to be forgiven by my friends, and doe most frankly forgive my Enemys, I have t'is true had some revenge off them, and may say that in my Turn I gave them (as they did me) no small trouble and I think did some good to the cause I was engag'd in, But I must, I will have done with my self, but never with you; for in truth I am with the utmost

Sincerity, affection and esteem Dear Lady Townshend's most obedient
&c. &c.

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JOHN CAMPBELL.

P.S.- I rejoyce with you, pray tell me if Miss Townshend is as handsome as ever after that dangerous but natural operation the small-pox? Is Mr. Townshend as much in love with you as when I left him? and lastly is his father jealous of him? I can't say but I am.

I condole with you for the loss of a friend, make my Complements to those you chuse to see in private at White-Hall particularly Lady Sophia T: and our Missie; tell her I must and will kiss her when meet,—but very gently.

Put Lord Baltimore in mind of me, I love him as I hope he does me, ask him who knows it, If at my first setting out I had not a very pretty Jaunt from Portsmouth by Sea to this Country.

The Expedition I undertook in Quest of the Younger Adventurer. Round and through what is call'd the long Island (for I visitted, landed, and marcht through most of them as well as the Isle of Skie, to wich place I traced him) is some what curious, You will further tell his Lordship that I look't inn at St Kilda which in the Map is lay'd down to be 20 Leagues to the Westward of the Harris and North Uist, but I think it is not so much. From all which if he is not nervous he can give your Ladyship some notion of the Navigation. Pray tell him likewise that I was so happy as to meet with a most agreeable Com-
plaisant Commodore who not only enter'd heartily into my Schemes but gave me full powers so as that I was in effect a kind of Lord Admiral.

After communicating to Commodore Smith my Intelligence; what I intended, and that I desired only the Furnace Sloop and a Folkstone Cutter (he had with him) together with the arm'd Wherries I had fitted out before his Arrival. He consented and approved of my Plan, But like himself (a most Judicious Sensible Humane Man) told me that it was not much out of his way and that he must attend me with two 40 Gun Ships to take care I was not pick't up by a French Privateer, In short he was Zealous and like a father to me, ply'd off and on St Kilda till the Search was made. And gave Orders that any of the 20 Gun Ships I mett at Sea should be at my disposal, and sent me such Provisions as by the Returns from the Sloop and Cutter be found necessary. I mention all these particulars only to shew Lord Baltimore that Sea, and Land Officers who have nothing but the Service at Heart may be brought to agree; And I must further observe that there was not a Captain or Commander upon this Station that made the least Difficulty in taking their Orders from me.

Having forgott myself, fancying I was talking to you this Pt St has swel'd beyond the Bounds of a letter, so that I must have done—and leav it to another opportunity off giving you and his Lordship some further Account of this last forementioned Expedition in which I had very near succeeded. As a proof of which I hereto add what Captain O'Neil who was taken prisoner by one of my Parties and sent to the Earl of Abermarle setts forth in His Declaration or rather Examination, I have it under his own hand and you shall see it. "The Prince [Charles Edward] and O'Neil went to the Hills and stay'd there all night, after which we heard that General Campbell was at Bernera so that wee were then surrounded with Forcess and was at a loss what to do, Wee mett a Younge Lady one Miss [Flora] McDonald. Captⁿ O'Neil advised the Younge Lady to assist the P. in making his Escape to the Isle of Skie, which she at first refused, but by Force of Argu-

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ments and telling her that the Prince should be in Women's Dress she at last consented; she parted with us and desired we should stay at Corrodale till we should hear from her, which we did for two Days without hearing from our Younge Ladye; this made the P. very uneasy thinking she could not performe her promise, so that at last he determin'd to send O'Neil to General Campbell to let him know he would surrender himself Prisoner, But while in this thought a Message came from the Younge Lady desiring us to come to the Point of Rusnith [Rosenearth] where she would wait [for] us."

The Younge Lady, the Lady Clanronald and all concern'd in the escape are sent Prisoners to London. I can not but say I have a great deal of Compassion for the Younge Lady, she told me that she would have in like manner assisted me or any one in Distress. Adieu Adieu Dear Lady Townshend.

My Com^{ts} to the lively Mr Townshend.

If your Ladyship has any Commands for me to direct to Edinburgh.

You have spoild [my son] Frederick he gives himself airs and won't write to me, I have some thoughts of forbidding him White-Hall as a punishment."

1747, June 5th. Jasper Bull to Lord Townshend. Dated at the New River Office and unaddressed.

Mentions Lord Townshend's dividends on a half share: Xmas 1745, £50. 11^s.; Mids^r 1746, £52. 11^s.; Xmas 1746, £47. 11^s.; and Mids^r 1747, £65. 3^s. 7^d.

1747, June 16th. Horatio Walpole to the same. Dated at the Cockpitt and unaddressed.

. . . "I learn by other good accounts that the compromise in choosing Mr Armine [Woodhouse] & your son [George—to represent Norfolk in Parliament] will certainly take place I sett out for Woolterton on Fryday early, & purpose if my infirmity will permitt, to be there on Sunday.

The Parliament certainly breaks up tomorrow, will be dissolved by Proclamation, and the Writs will bear teste on Monday next."

1748, June 2nd. Hon. Charles Townshend to Lord Townshend Dated in Jermyn Street.

. . . . "The illness of which I complained in my last, is entirely removed I congratulate you upon the revolution in the corporation of the Fens & upon the change of measures which the Duke of Bedford has declared shall follow from it. Lord Duplin tells me has not only turned out the old officers, but that he has openly professt a design of amicably & resolutely carrying into execution that plan for the interest of all partys which you and others have been so long contending for Roger is in great health and desires me to present his duty to you. My love waits upon my sister."

This letter bears an endorsement "This Letter is dated the 2 July 1748 it ought to have been dated June the 2^d 1748.—My son Charles' letter to me."

1748, [June] 19th. The same to the same. Dated "Sunday the 19th 1748" and endorsed "This letter was wrote in the summer 1748."

"I am sorry I can not begin this letter with a report of the Bishop of Salisbury's answer to your Solicitation [on my behalf]

Since I wrote last I saw Mr Bacon who heard the same account from L^d Dupplin that I gave you of the late changes of administration in the Fens

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I have hitherto been kept in London or rather from my journey to Scarboro' by Solicitations from Yarmo[uth] for Mr Morton & others, which are material on account of the persons desiring them in the next week I shall set forth I have been to see Sr W. Calvert, my Uncle Tho: Townshend, Mr Cornwallis, Mr Pointz & my Aunt Molly at their several houses in the country

I have lodged in Craven Street since I left your house because I was not willing to hire new lodgings for so short a time"

1748, July 15th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Dated at Endhoven.

. "however dissadvantageously my presence has stolen by under the shade of Silence & the Cloud of Awe, yet that I am known enough to you to bid myself assert, & to persuade myself I shall be behind when I do myself the Justice to assure your Lordship that no Son whose Interest whose success in every View, & whose opportunity of gratifying every Desire depended entirely on the Duration of his Fathers days, ever felt a deeper concern, or a more fearful alarm at an incertitude of what was so worldly essential to him, than I did from the contents of your Lordships letter Such my Lord is my just concern at your illness.

[P.S.] Our Army is now in Cantonment & the Duke is to set out for England in a few days it is not determined who is to attend him as yet."

1748, [July] 17th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at Scarborough "Sunday the 17th 1748."

. "though it is a great while since I set out it is but a few days since I came here. Upon trial I found myself unable to bear the fatigue of a long stage & a journey of three hundred miles by short stages is a work of time there is another reason why I should be willing in particular to accept at this time a seat at the Board of Trade. Your present allowance to me is a very large one, larger not only than what I as your younger son could have asked, but than perhaps you can out of your encumbered estate conveniently pay & therefore I could wish to give you relief by receiving a creditable post as a Lord of Trade from the Government. I do not know how this would suit with the interest to be kept up at Yarmo' which certainly a seat at the Admiralty would strengthen & establish immovably. Mr Pelham is just returned from his tour & if you approve it I will write to him."

1748, July 17th. Rev. William Samuel Powell to the same. Dated at "St John's College" and unaddressed.

Endorsed by Lord Townshend "Mr Powell's letter to me about the Election of a Chancellor at Cambridge."

The writer promises to promote the Duke of Newcastle's election to the Chancellorship in succession to the Duke of Somerset who is thought to be dying.

1748, July 26th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Unaddressed. Dated at Endhoven and endorsed by Lord Townshend My Son George's letter to me.—Rec^d on the 20th July 1748 O.S."

. "It is certain here that H.R.H. the Duke will soon set out for England but what day or who he will take with him remains still a most profound & impenetrable Secret Our Army is here in the most perfect State of Inaction, the Beauty, Address, Discipline & Spirit of our Troops is really a most maloncholy object when such are unsuccessfull and are so unfortunate as to be oblig'd to give up such a

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Cause. The other day we used to inly ruminate the Enemy's irresistible Superiority, an[d] now the greatest Part inly ruminate the reduction the Nation will soon be oblig'd to make, and in one day discharge a number of Men from her Service that no other Nation in Europe would be glad to engage & entertain in a time of the most settled Tranquillity"

[P.S.] I hope my Sister [Audrey] is well & [my brother] the Captain [Roger Townshend] when you heard from him, my love to them both."

1748, July 31st. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Unaddressed. "I hear L^d Anson succeeds to L^d Monson's office & his removal makes a vacancy at another board my love waits upon my sister."

1748, Augt. 16th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Unaddressed, dated at Eindhoven.

The writer hopes to have the honour of attending H.R.H. [the Duke of Cumberland] to England & begs leave to draw on Mess^{rs} Child by next post for his "Quateridge" [or his allowance].

[P.S.] "I have received from Norfolk the Compliments & Invitation of the Gentlemen of the Constitution [club] Feast for the 1st of August. I hope they have given you the same Notice on this occasion that the Feast may have been attended with Rainham Venison."

1748, [August] 19th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated "Friday the 19th 1748," and endorsed by Lord Townshend:—"Mem. This letter wrote about the latter end of the summer."

1748, Sept. 2nd. Sir Thomas Hare to the same. Dated at Stow near Downham. Endorsed by Lord Townshend:—"Sir Tho^s Hares letter to me about Denver-Sluice and our Sute depending thereon."

1748, Sept. 13th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Dated at Eindhoven.

. "not being one of those who had the honour of being named to attend his Royal Highness & being assured on the contrary that his Royal Highness would not stay above a fortnight: I thought it better not to apply for Leave of Absence. In case the Duke should stay in England longer than expected or his Return be defer'd for any time I shall not fail of waiting on you as I shall upon such Information immediately apply for Leave.

I am sorry I cannot enliven my letter with some sort of News, so supinely is every thing abroad involved either in dull Inaction or impenetrable secrecy."

1748, Sept. 17th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated in Carey Street.

The writer has been staying in the town to press the claims on the Treasury of some of his Yarmouth constituents.

. "Dr Dyom will be with you in some part of this month, but at present he is in Derbyshire. Dr Hardinge thinks me the better for Scarbro' but as my appetite is less than ever it was, I doubt whether I have made any advance towards general health [my brother] Roger is at Hampton Court, & when I have said this I have said all I know of him for he has never been here since I came, and writing letters is not his custom."

1748, Sept. 26th. Copy of a long letter from Lord Townshend to his son George explaining how Child and Co. had come to return his Draft for Quarterage.

1748, Sept. 28th. Draft in Lord Townshend's handwriting of a letter asking Colonel Dusy [Ducie?] to give his son Roger (who is Ensign in the first Regiment of Guards) a month or six weeks leave. He has been with his regiment eight or nine months and his age is between 17 and 18 years.

1748, Oct. 1st, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated at Eindhoven.

The writer is astonished at Mr Child protesting his Draft for £200. It concludes: "I find myself too much concern'd to say anything that can entertain your Lordship at present & therefore will take my leave with my usual declaration & which no Circumstances can ever alter that I am with the greatest respect

Your Lordships most Dutifull Son."

1748, Oct. 10th. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to his son George. Dated at Rainham.

About the returned Draft.

1748, Oct. 15th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated at Eindhoven.

... "I shall only thank you for the candid & paternal manner in which you have review'd the whole affair & for the immediate redress you have given it. I propose waiting on you in Norfolk within a few days after I arrive in England. I am afraid the Service of Parliament will be such as will afford but little pretence for my absence being call'd a neglect of my Duty to my Country. His Royal Highness [the Duke of Cumberland] likes the Greyhounds I gave him so much that he has desired me to secure him another brace not very nearly allied to the former that he may be able to secure the breed for Windsor."

1748, Oct. 15th, O.S. Draft of Letter from Lord Townshend to his son George, urging him most strongly to visit his constituents as soon as he arrives in England "as he ought to do if he desires to be ever chosen again by the County."

1748, Nov. 2nd. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated in Craven Street.

"Dear my Lord,

. . . When I came here I found many letters of notice from my friends whom Mr Pellham had desired to advise me of his intention to give me the seconding [of] our address, but I came too late & lost the opportunity in despite of his endeavors who delayed naming any other person until Sunday night when Mr Cha: Yorke was appointed. Mr Pellham told me on Tuesday how sorry he was this had happened & added he was the more sorry as my appearance on this occasion would have given him an opportunity of honourably mentioning me to the King, who would have been by this means prepared to grant readily what Mr Pellham said he every day thought of asking for me Mr Stanhope is now dying & I am confident I should have succeeded him if I had been concerned on Tuesday last. Mr Pelham hinted this to me, & I am sure he is impatient to serve me"

1748, Nov. 5th. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Unaddressed. Dated at Eindhoven. Minuted by Lord Townshend. "My son George to me Rec^d on the 31st Oct. 1748, O.S."

Assuring his father that he will proceed to Rainham immediately he arrives in England, and begging him to dismiss one of the grooms he has sent with three horses to Rainham.

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1748, Nov. 9th. Sir Edmund Bacon to the same. Dated at Garboldisham and unaddressed. Endorsed "Sr Edmund Bacon's Letter concerning Stibbard & Guist Comons."

The writer, who claims to possess a right of Freewarren at Ryburgh and Guist granted by Edward the Second and confirmed by Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth, complains that trespassers have sheltered themselves by giving out that Lord Townshend will protect them.

1748, Nov. 14th. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to the last.

1748, Nov. 19th. Sir Edmund Bacon to Lord Townshend. Dated at Garboldesham, and unaddressed.

The writer offers to dine with his Lordship on Friday next, and will have great satisfaction if matters may then be accommodated.

1748, Nov. 29th. Hon. George Townshend to the same, at Rainham. Dated in Craven Street.

As I have now gone through the Ceremony of waiting on the Royal Family & kissing hands, attended this day the Opening of Parliament & voted his Majesty an address of Thanks for his Speech I shall wait on you in the Country immediately my brother Charles was this Evening taken very ill Doctor Harding hopes he will soon be better my Brother was in such Pain that when I arrived he could utter but very little"

1748, Dec. 2nd. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to the last. From Rainham.

1748, Dec. 3rd. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to his son Charles, from Rainham. A letter giving advice, and expressing regrets that Mr Pelham had been so unfortunately disappointed in his kind intentions.

1748, Dec. 5th. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to his brother Horatio acquainting him that he is sending him the horse called White Stocking.

1748, Dec. 6th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Cockpitt and unaddressed.

About the interest on a £3000 Mortgage (due to the writer's daughter Mary) with reference to the bankruptcy of Lord Townshend's agent Mr Sutton.

1748, Dec. 8th. George Townshend to the same, at Rainham. Dated in Craven Street.

. . . . "We have no News in Town worth sending you, the attention of the Political Part is chiefly engaged on the Northumberland Election which is to be heard at the Bar of the House. Mr Allgood opposes much personal Merit & behaviour in the late perilous times with as it is said a good Cause against Lord Ossulstone the Court Member & a great reluctance is expected on some part of the Court Members to support him"

1748, Dec. 8th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated in Leicester Street and unaddressed.

"Dear my Lord.

. . . . I have asked Mr Pelham for the vacant seat in the Admiralty but he tells me he can not promise it to me, that he will mention me among the Candidates to the King & say that it is your request that I may have it. Sr P[eter] Warren insists upon it & I believe will be complied with. As I am not only not advantageously

known, but not even personally to his Majesty it is little likely I shall have his preference"

1748, Dec. 9th. The same to the same, at Rainham. Dated in Leicester Street.

The writer has seen Mr Pelham who holds out no hope of his obtaining the desired preferment and was not much pleased with his Lordship's letter.

1748, Dec. 10th. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to Horatio Walpole's letter of Dec^r 6th about Mr Sutton's becoming a Bankrupt.

Dec. 14th, 1748. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to the Duke of Newcastle.

Congratulating his Grace on his return to England and begging him to use his influence on behalf of the writer's son Charles that the latter may be appointed to the vacancy at the Board of Admiralty caused by the death of Mr Stanhope.

1748, Dec. 14th. Robert Masters to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed, dated at Benet College. [Corpus Christi College, Cambridge].

"I am just now return'd from the election of the Duke of Newcastle our Chancellor, whereupon I beg leave to congratulate y^r Lordship as bearing so near a relation to him The Master of Peter house died here the night before last, & 'tis confidently said will be succeeded in that preferment by Dr Keene . . . Mr Greene of St Johns, & Mr Younge of Trinity our Publick Orator, are talkt of as Candidates for the Regius Professorship but which or whether either will succeed in his application [I] cannot speak with any degree of certainty"

1748, Dec. 15th. Horatio Walpole to the same. Dated at the Cockpitt and unaddressed.

Endorsed by Lord Townshend "Horatio Walpole's Letter to me acquainting me of his being satisfyed of my paying the Interest due on his Daughter[s] Mortgage to Mr Sutton his Agent."

1748, Dec. 16th. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to his son George's letter of Dec^r 8th.

The writer urges his son to do little favours for Norfolk people in order to increase his popularity with the small freeholders.

1748, Dec. 17th. "Copy of Lord Townshend's letter to John Sharpe Esq. about Mr Sutton's being a Bankrupt and his Desire to have his Deeds placed in other hands."

1748, Dec. 21st. The Duke of Newcastle to the same. Dated at Newcastle House.

"My dear Lord

I had the honor of Your Lordships letter, relating to the late Vacancy in the Admiralty, & had before acquainted Mr Townshend, as my Brother had done also, that it would not be possible to serve him upon that Occasion, & indeed the King was then resolved to give it to Mr Villiers, which he has since done. Your Lordship may be assured that my Brother & I shall be extremely glad to shew our Regard, to One so very deserving in himself, & so very nearly related to us, as Your Lordships Son; I am very sensible of Your Goodness & Inclination towards us, & shall do every thing on my Part to deserve the Continuance of it, being with great Truth, my Dear Lord, Your most affect humble.

Servant

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

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1748, Dec. 22nd. John Sharpe to the same at Rainham. Endorsed "Mr Sharpe's letter in answer to mine about my Title Deeds which are in Sutton's Hands."

1748, Dec. 27th. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Dated in Craven Street and unaddressed.

"I should have been with your Lordship before in the Country if my Brother Charles had not had a very severe relapse just when he proposed to set out . . . Mr George Selwyn I hear intends to wait on you with us in consequence of your Invitation . . .

We have no News in Town except that one of our Transports with a great Number of Invalids & thirty four Officers is gone to the Bottom but I hope we shall hear it still contradicted.

The Northumberland Election is at last given up by the Ministry, the Iniquity of the Sheriff in Lord Ossulston's behalf having been too flagrant to admit of his Conduct appearing before y^r House."

1748, Dec. 29th. Draft of a letter from Lord Townshend to his son Charles, begging the latter not to come down to Rainham.

1749, May 3rd. John Noyes to Lord Townshend, in Albemarle Street. Dated at Gray's Inn.

The writer is informed that the half of a King's Share in the New River Company will be extremely well sold at £3000, and that it is thought £2750 is more likely to be offered for it.

1749, May 30th. Thomas Nuthall to the same. Dated at Crosby Square and unaddressed.

"I wrote to your Lordship by the Penny Post last night, that I had agreed for the sale of your [half] Share of the New River Copy. £2801 was the price" . . .

1749, Oct. 7th. D. Rushworth to the same. Dated at the County Hospital Northampton and unaddressed.

An application for a contribution towards the support of the Charity.

1749, Nov. 10th. Charles Hardinge to the same. Dated at Buxton and unaddressed.

"My honoured Lord

. . . The D[uke] of Devonshire's memory is not exact as to the pedigree of Miss Belvoir, & the Confederate Filly, but he says they are both as famous & as high-bred, as any Mares in England. The D[uke] of Rutland has promis'd me the pedigree of Miss Belvoir, & I shall see him soon. Fleece'em is the finest Horse I ever saw. Black-Legs is dead: As to your Lordships desire not to be stinted in the Number of Mares, I will answer for it you shall find no difficulty . . . As for Sir F[rancis] Drake's Mare, I find he has been offer'd 150 for her & therefor I have said nothing to him upon that head" . . .

1750, July 4th. Invitation from the Constitution Club at Norwich to Lord Townshend, begging him to accept the enclosed ticket for their Feast. Signed by the Stewards, T. Hardingham, C. Newman and Ja. Scott.

An engraved ticket for a Constitution Feast at the Kings Arms on a later date, viz. August 1st, 1755, filled in for "The R^t Hon. Lord Viscount Townshend" now accompanies this letter.

1750, July 5th. Michael Houghton to Lord Townshend. Dated at Dalham.

With reference to the letting of a farm.

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1750, July 8th. Samuel Arnall to the same. Dated at Newmarket.
 "young Ebony is not arriv'd hear yet. Mr Pitt desir'd me to give his Duty to your Lordship & to let your Lordship know that young Ebony shoul go 3 or 4 days in a close of his which has very good Rowin in it Mr Pitts close is 4 acers & better & has a house to put the mare & foal in if requir'd"

1750, July 13th. The same to the same. Dated at Newmarket.
 "Last night I Rec'd your Lordships of the 9th which I should a had, sooner but was then at Peterborough to ride a Mare of my Lords which was 2nd out of 6. Mr Crofts mare woon. She was out of a Childers mare & got by my Lords Arabian. Ebony is this day arriv'd with hur filly at her foot safe at this Place & are both well"

1750, Dec. 12th. John Sharpe to the same.
 Informing his Lordship Mr Hood the clerk to Mr Sutton's Commission of Bankruptcy has found all his deeds and is ready to deliver them to Mr Child or his Lordship and the mortgagees.

1748, May 8th. Augustus Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, to Lady Townshend. Dated on board the "Phoenix in Vado-Bay," and unaddressed.

"Tho' I have never receiv'd one line from D[ea]r Lady Townshend since I left England, yet I cannot help writing one now by Capⁿ Foulks who has the Adm^l's Leave for three Months, & who has been abroad with me the whole time of my being out: he will tell you how well Jemmie is that I have taken him into this ship with me, & shall take all the Care of him in my power. The Sea has given him an opportunity to practise his wild Spirit, & tho' a little endanger'd by the Heat of our warm Climate, yet all is well again; he is forgiv'n on promises of future reserve; The young Dog got ashore when I was up at Turin, & *went astray*.

Pray now let me ask you (for I know you are sincere) what has prevented your writing to me after promising—was it that you had promis'd or was it that you heard of my Success and at once imagin'd I became Worldly? If either, permitt me to say you are to blame, I'm sure Mr Selwyn will agree with me, & Mr Hume will condemn you. I have wrote three or four letters to you, and am heartily sorry if you have never had them; I'm sure you'll repent of not having wrote to me, when I tell you that except [from] my Mother, I have receiv'd no letter from any Relation; I have [had] only one from my Uncle Aston ever since I have been out of England.

I shall referr to Cap^t Foulks all Particulars concerning myself & be content with telling you, that if 'tis Peace, I hope not to see England [for] some time, as I'm in a Ship that I flatter myself will be station'd here.

You cannot expect to hear any News from me; and to tell your Ladyship the Truth I'm at a loss for a Style at present, least if I write in my usual one to you I shou'd offend, because I have not had the Satisfaction since I have been out to hear your approbation; for which reason I had better be quick in assuring you that this is only for an opportunity of convincing you that Nothing can prevent my ever remaining—Your Ladyships—Most faithfull & Obed^t humble serv^t.

A. HERVEY."

[No date]. The same to same. Written at "Portsmouth Tuesday Morning," and unaddressed.

"Tis probable D[ea]r Lady Townshend that you may have flatter'd yourself my being out of Town wou'd prevent your being troubled with

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me longer, but you see I'm as incapable of refraining from this kind of proxy Visit when absent, as I am solicitous of ever being with you in person when possible. I own this miserable Situation I'm now in, better qualifies me for a correspondent of yours than was I induced to be one of the World from the imaginarry pleasures of a gayer place: The People here I think are rather more fit to converse with than any where else, for they railly appear too ignorant to be knaves: yet with all this *Temptation*, I'm inclined to wish myself among the *Wise Great* again. The D[uke] of Hambleton is here, very ill; on my Arrival I went to see him, as I was in a *Sea Port Town*, I thought myself nearer my *home* than he c^d [be], & therefore was in hopes to be of service to him, in getting his People and things on b[oar]d for him; but I found he had alter'd his Intentions of going by sea to Lisbon; he so is weak, he can't undertake the Voyage for fear of his Stomach, having been twice taken with very severe Vomitting of Blood—they say he can't (poor Man) live many days longer; No Wonder! for the Instant he recovers a little, he drinks 'till four, five, & six in the Morning. I'm going to live aboard for the Time I am here, how long it will be before I can ask [for leave] I know not. for my Ship is not yet quite ready for the Dock; tho' I hope I shall be able to meet M^r Townshend, & methinks I w^d not desire to be happy while he is otherwise; had I a probability of ever being so. No, I have learn't to love him from Character, & my soul shall sympathize with his; It has been charm'd, when perhaps his was in raptures; why should it not mourn, now his is in Sorrow. Yes, believe me if I cou'd alleviate the Pains he now feels, by taking a share to myself, I wou'd support my additional Burthen without a groan. Adieu I imagine I must have tir'd you; I wish you'd endeavour if 'twere possible you cou'd me, by reading your sentiments. God bless you, here are impertinent people coming in on Bussiness & I can only beg you to be assur'd that I am not capable of saying I was, if I was not most sincerely.—Y^r faithfull affectionate & Obed^t Ser^t

A : HERVEY.

[P.S. Please direct]. To me Command^r of the Princessa at Ports-mouth."

1751, Oct. 9th. Lord Townshend to Henry Pelham. Draft in the handwriting of Lord Townshend. Dated at Rainham. Unsigned and unaddressed. Endorsed "Copy of My Letter to M^r Pelham."

"Sir—It gave me no small concern when I had the honor of waiting on you last, to find that the request I then took the liberty of offering to you surprized you in the manner you were pleased to say it did. It is now 30 years since I first came into Parliament, and the request I made to you that I might be allow'd to have a share in the subscription for Ann[uitie]s and Lottery, in case there should be one granted for next year, is the first of this kind I ever made to you or to any Minister since I have been in Parliament. You know, Sir, for how very small a part of the 30 years I have held any place from the Court and if, under these circumstances, I did ask for a larger share in the subscription than may be usually given to every particular person who has the good fortune to be favoured by you, I really do not see why you should be so much astonish'd at my request, as you seem'd to be.

If many Persons who have raised large fortunes by the indulgence they have mett with in being permitted to advance their money to the Public on all occasions have been admitted into such subscriptions upon all occasions of this kind to such a degree as has entitled them to a quantity of Tickets from every subscription little inferior to what I have

desired at this time, can it be thought any presumption in me who have never in the course of 30 years, troubled any Ministry with any solicitations of this kind, to express my hopes that I might be favor'd for only one year with a number of Tickets perhaps a little larger than what has been allow'd to them or to some of them, as often as they have subscribed ?

I have been credibly inform'd by Persons speaking upon authority which cannot be doubtfull in this case that a Merchant in the City was allow'd to subscribe in his own name 100,000*l*. in this last subscription for Ann[uitie]s and Lottery, this sum entitled him to 3333 Lottery tickets.

If the near relation which I have the honor to bear to you, the desire I have (for reasons perhaps not entirely unknown to you) of being able to do something for my family, the obligations which you are so kind as to profess you have to my Father, incline you to show to me any degree of favor beyond the instance I have given, I shall be obliged to you for it ; if not I beg leave to remind you of the promise you lately made me that I should have leave to make such a subscription as shall produce a quantity of Tickets equal to the highest number which shall be allow'd to any other particular person whatsoever.

I trouble you with this letter as I have found from experience that when I wait upon you I can never have an opportunity of speaking my whole mind to you without interruption.

I am with great Respect and Regard—Sir—Your most Dutifull and affectionate humble servant."

1752, March 12th. Josiah Tucker (afterwards Dean of Gloucester) to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed. It was probably sent under a cover addressed to the Author of '*National Thoughts*.'

"S^r—I was in London when You did me the Honor to send your *National Thoughts*, w^{ch} came in two Covers, neither of them *Franked* ; W^{ch} Omission I very readily impute to y^e Carelessness of yo^r Book-seller. Your Sentiments as to y^e Connection between Morals & Commerce are entirely the same with my own ; And I have always looked upon y^e Notion, that *Commerce is founded in Luxury*, to be a very fatal Mistake. The true Foundation of *National, Extensive, & lasting* Commerce are such *Artificial* Wants as are either *virtuous* in themselves, or at least not inconsistent with Virtue ; And every Deviation from this Rule promotes Commerce in the Body Politic no otherwise than as a Fever may be said to promote the Circulation of y^e Blood in the Body Natural.

I find y^e present deplorable State of our Poor, in the Consequences of w^{ch} all Ranks & Degrees must necessarily be involved, is come to such an height as to put several eminent & worthy Persons to think seriously of a Remedy :—But without pretending to y^e Spirit of Prophecy, or depreciating any Scheme that has been offered, I will venture to foretell, That no effectual Cure can be had for y^e Evil, till y^e Common People are excluded from their present Influence in the Business of Elections. And let us suppose y^e best Schemes imaginable & y^e best guarded, they will immediately degenerate in our present Circumstances into *Electioneering Jobbs*. Indeed all Parties will exclaim agst each other for doing such bad things, but all will do y^e very same in their Turns. And y^e only Cure of y^e Evil, is y^e Removing of y^e Temptation.

You have considered y^e Case of y^e Bounty upon Corn with great Exactness. But y^e Exportation of Corn is not so en-

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couraging a Trade as is commonly imagin'd; And there is scarce a Merchant who hath followed it for ten years together, but complains that he has lost money. And indeed there is some Reason; for it is a kind of Lottery, in w^{ch} there are a few Prizes & many Blanks

As to y^e Manufacture of Spirituous Liquors, We all see y^e Inconveniences arising from y^e excessive Use of them in these Kingdoms, but we seem to think, that no Harm ensues from y^e Exportation of them to our Customers abroad. Whereas in my humble Opinion, whatever is pernicious to our Customers, will in y^e end be detrimental to Ourselves. And y^e Havock, w^{ch} Rum hath made among y^e Indians on y^e Continent of America, is a melancholly Proof of this Observation. But, indeed we do export considerable Quantities of home made Spirituous Liquors to Africa, & other Places; And cheap enough;—An eminent Merch^t of this Place assuring me, that he can get any Quantity from Worcester to be delivered at Bristol from 14^d to 15^d p Gall; the Duty being drawn back.

Thus, Sr, I have ventured to give my Thoughts with that Openness & Freedom, w^{ch} yo^r Goodness will excuse, as considering it to proceed from an upright Intention. If I have not been sufficiently reserved in my Stile & Application to You, the Ignorance of yo^r Quality must be my Excuse. And I remain," *etc.*

1752, April 2nd. Lord Townshend to Rev. Josiah Tucker. Copy. Dated at Grosvenor Street, and endorsed "Copy of my Answer to M^r Tucker's letter Dated April 2^d 1752." 5 pp.

"Sir—Not long since a letter from you was left at my house by a Porter inclosed under Cover directed to me by another hand. I had great pleasure in reading it and was still more pleased when I considered that it gave me some pretensions to trouble you with one, and to express my hopes that I may have the satisfaction of seeing you when you shall be up in Town again. Your Remarks on *National Thoughts* are made with great Candor. That Pamphlet was, I believe, wrote & printed in a very great hurry to answer a particular view just at the time when it was published; and I have good reason to believe that the Appendix was drawn up in great haste after the Pamphlet was sent to the Press. If this be the case, it is not a matter of surprise that what is offer'd in that short appendix, upon a Point of so extensive a nature as that of the Bounty on Corn is, should not carry that clearness in Proof which every one might expect and has a right to demand before he does give up a general receiv'd opinion which he has embraced, and more especially upon a point where as a Landowner he is greatly interested. Tho' I cannot within the compass of a letter pretend to demonstrate to you how great the Damages are which do arise to the Nation and to the Farmer in particular from the Bounty which is allowed on Corn, yet I do beg leave to say that I think that the truth of this Proposition may be demonstrated as clearly as any Proposition in Euclid

I know from the reason of things and from information that there is no Nation in Europe which has or can grow Corn so cheap as England has done for some years past. But I must deny the consequence drawn from hence that therefore you should allow a Bounty for exportation. For it is an absurd piece of extravagance, pardon the expression, to allow a Bounty to export what will find a Vent without it and the Bounty in this and all cases (if the exporter does sell the Corn abroad proportionally cheaper on that account, which perhaps is but seldom the case) must have this bad effect of enabling foreign Countries to feed their Manufacturers and Labourers of all kinds at a cheaper rate with our

own produce than we can feed our own. A great deal more may be said on this subject which I must now omit But give me leave before I conclude to say in answer to yours that if I could be satisfy'd that the abolishing the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors in England would put a stop to the manufacture of those Liquors in all Countries, I should readily agree to have the manufacture of them totally stopt here. But as I think our Debauchery of this kind would in such case be supported by foreign liquors intirely, we should under such a Regulation not only loose our people[s] but give great encouragement to a foreign manufacture, and consequently be the sooner ruin'd One word more to another Point. It is my Opinion that if we could be so happy as to break through the Custom of Annual S[essio]ns of P[arliament] we should soon find that *Electioneering Jobs* and *Jobs of all kinds* would be less frequent. My meaning is that there should always be a P[arliament] existing in the Kingdom but that it should not meet in time of Peace oftener than once in 3 years. I would not have a law to fix this but the Commons in time of peace should grant supplies for 3 years. Excuse the trouble I give you here and favour me when you come to London with an Opportunity of explaining my self more clearly and fully than I can do in a letter, which I have wrote in some hurry, my time being now and having been for some time past pretty much taken up with business.—I am—Y^r most Obedient Serv^t."

1752, April 5th. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townsend. Dated at Bristol.

"My Lord—This Morning I had y^e Honour to receive a L^r from your Lordship; for w^{ch} I think myself obliged to make a speedy Acknowledgment in y^e most humble Manner. Your Lordship's Goodness is very great, & deserves my particular Thanks for overlooking some expressions in my Letter, not sufficiently respectful to a Person of yo^r Rank & Station. I really did not know, Who was concerned in *National Thoughts*, & therefore wrote to M^r Doddesley the Publisher, to request him to direct my Letter to y^e Author, & send it to him: And your Lordship has been pleased not only to accept y^e Sincerity of my Intention, but to honour me with a most obliging & instructive Letter.

Tho', my Lord, I cannot yet see all things precisely in the same light that you do, I begin to make some Approaches towards it; & find, that as to y^e general Plan & fundamental Principles of Commerce I am so happy as to have my Sentim^{ts} approved of by yo^r Lordship in every particular. And I wish every Land Owner in G. Britain thought of Commerce, y^e Increase of People, & of their Industry and Morals in y^e Manner Your Lordship hath so justly recommended to them, & joyned in vigorous Resolutions of destroying Monopolies, exclusive Privileges, Companies, & Preemptions of every kind: For most undoubtedly all these are prejudicial to y^e time, National, Landed Interest. If we had greater Numbers of People, y^e Question about y^e Expediency of a Bounty upon Corn wo^d cease of course, because there wo^d be a sufficient Price in our own Markets. But as y^e Case stands at present, I wo^d not, for my own Part, take away the Bounty from y^e Exporter all at once, but lessen it by Degrees, & at y^e same time encourage the Increase of our People by proper Laws, & a well founded Police.

In *National Thoughts* I observe all y^e Schemes offered, are of y^e preventive kind; that is, they are rather calculated to remove y^e Temptation, than to punish y^e Crime. This is beyond Dispute, y^e best Method upon every Acc^t, & y^e thing y^e most wanted of all others in these Kingdoms. In short I cannot help declaring my Opinion to your

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Lordship, That tho I believe our Laws in general are as good as most of our Neighbours, our *Police* is y^e most defective, & y^e worst calculated to prevent y^e Subject from transgressing y^e Laws, of any in Europe: Indeed we are multiplying Temptations, & laying new Baits of Pleasure every Day, & then make a Wonder, that our People are grown so abandoned & debauched.

Your Lordship is pleased to observe, that Farming is a Species of Manufacture;—I think so too; And am so pleased with y^e Idea, that I beg leave to make y^e following Remark:—Farming is not only a Manufacture, but y^e most important, & requires as much *Skill & Application* to make a Figure in it, as any Trade whatever. And yet y^e Art of Farming has been surprisingly improved within these last few Years: tho no Persons were obliged to serve a regular Apprenticeship to this Business; why therefore sho^d there be any Apprenticeships served to other Trade, w^{ch} are confessedly more easily attainable & of less Consequence to y^e Publick?

I most humbly thank your Lordship for your kind Invitation w^{ch} I shall embrace with Pleasure when I come up to Town. This will probably be y^e next Winter, if I can finish a Task w^{ch} is now set me; viz. To write a Treatise upon y^e Principles of 'Commerce for y^e Use of y^e Prince of Wales, & to be entitled, *The Elements of Commerce & Theory of Taxes*. If your Lordship has minuted down any Thoughts having a Tendency to these Subjects, I hope your Lordship will pardon the Presumption, if I desire to be honoured with a Sight of them. And I remain, with very great Esteem and due Respects.

JOSIAH TUCKER."

1752, April 13th. Lord Townshend to the Rev. Mr Tucker. Copy.
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

This letter is a closely reasoned argument against Corn Bounties; it concludes:—

"One would think from the general cry of people that Corn is a drug, and that therefore it is impossible to find a foreign Markett for it, and that it cannot all be consumed at home. We must lower our Rents, Tennants cannot pay their Rents, they will be undone and such like exclamations from all Landlords as well as Tenants; I say that when I hear all this I conclude that the general sentiments of people are, that the poverty of a Nation is created by plenty, and vice versâ that the Wealth of a Nation consists in its having a scarcity of every thing, that when Corn is in plenty here there is less profit gott by sending it abroad than when it is scarce at home For my part I think that the Wealth of a Nation consists in being provided with plenty of every thing. I think that England is at present in a very unnatural State, Money is cheap and every thing else is dear. This situation she is brought into by the many absurd Laws we have, and it is the most dangerous situation that any trading Nation can be in. And I fear that unless some of these Laws be repealed that we shall soon see a decline of Trade. This observation on our present state added to that of the melancholly state of the lower class of People was the occasion of the attempt I made this last winter to draw up a Bill for opening the course of Industry, a Copy of which I herewith have taken the freedom of sending to you inclosed under two other different Covers; and I hope you will excuse its not being a fair one. If you shall find it worth your notice I should be glad to hear your thoughts upon it. I am satisfied I have tired you as well as myself with this letter. I must therefore take my leave of you and will with your approbation trouble you on

some other occasion with what I did intend now to have offered to you relating to our Poor Laws and upon the subject of our Taxes."

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1752, April 22nd. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed.

"Your Lordship has been extremely obliging & condescending, I sincerely thank You for it: But I beg leave to express my Obligations more particularly for having my Prejudices removed by y^r Lordship's kind Instruction. You have sufficiently convinced me that Bounties cannot be of any *National* Service to a Manufacture w^{ch} is passed its Infancy. . . . If y^e Nation was eased of this Expence, the Savings might be applied to making up the Deficiencies in certain Branches of y^e Revenue, w^{ch} I hope will be occasioned one Day or other, by a Repeal of these absurd Laws, w^{ch} pay a Tax upon Raw Materials, & other Articles necessary for carrying on a Manufacture. . . . It seems a Land Carrier may carry Coals to what Distances he pleases, without paying any Tax; But a Carrier by Sea must pay a Duty from one Port to another; And this too in a Country whose Glory it is to be a Maritime Power. And to complete y^e Absurdity, this Coal w^{ch} is taxed if used in y^e carrying on any of our own Manufacturers, shall be sent to all our Rivals to be used by them Duty free. . . .

I am mightily pleased with yo^r Lordship's general Remarks, & manner of accounting for People's frequent & gross Mistakes in y^e Affairs of Commerce: It certainly is as yo^r Lordship observes, by arguing from Particulars to Generals; whereas in this Case a Man sho^d form to himself a General Plan drawn from y^e Properties of Commerce, & then descend to particulars & Individuals, & observe whether they are co-operating with y^e general Interest: Unless he doth this, he studies Trade only as a Monopolist, & doth more Hurt than Good to the Community.

When Your Lordship is at Leisure I shall be very glad to be favoured with yo^r Thoughts on Taxes; And from what I have seen already, I promise to myself much Advantage & Instruction. It seems to me, that y^e Affair of Taxes may be compared to the Pruning of a Tree; w^{ch} if done with Judgm^t, will make y^e Tree grow y^e better certain it is that a judicious Application of Taxes to check y^e Follies & prune away the Excessences of High Life, & prevent y^e Idleness, Dissoluteness, & Intemperance of the Poor, is so beneficial to Commerce that it may be much questioned whether y^e whole of Trade doth not derive all its Motions from it. If Ale & Strong Beer were at 1^d a Quart, all our Manufactures would be ruined.

I rejoyce greatly to find that yo^r Lordship has taken in hand y^e Repeal of y^e 5th of Q. Elizabeth, [cap. . . .] May you prosper in it.

Our Manufacturers in this Part of y^e World are all ready to petition for y^e Opening of y^e Turkey & Hudsons Bay Trade; And wo^d soon appear with proper Representations, if they had any Person of Weight & Spirit to head them in Parliam^t. I beg pardon, my Lord for this very long & tedious Letter."

1752, May 5th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Cockpit.

"My dear Lord,—If this finds your Lrd in the Country, & you have leisure enough to look into your late father's Political papers, I should be glad to have a sight of those letters that he wrote & received while he was Ambassador in Holland in the late Queen Ann's reign, because I have under my Consideration, some Posthumous Works of the late Lord Bolingbroke, & the sight of your father's papers might be of Service to

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sett in a true light, the false & scandalous misrepresentations of the transactions in wch Lord Townshend had been greatly concerned. You will excuse this Liberty & believe me ever to be with the greatest respect."

1752, May 6th. Lord Townshend to the Rev. Josiah Tucker. Rough Draft, dated at Rainham.

Sir—I came to this place on Friday last when I rec^d your most obliging letter of the 22^d last Inst.

The Bill I sent to you was drawn out pritty early in the last Session, but not before the House of Commons were actually enter'd upon the consideration of various Schemes for forming new Regulations in the poor Laws; and as I then found that the Ministry endeavour'd all in their power to prevent any matters being offer'd to Parliament which might protract the Sessions and disappoint His Maj^{ty} in his intentions of setting out for Hanover in this Spring, I chose rather to lay the Bill aside for the next Sessions, when the hurry which appear'd in this would not exist and people might, as I thought, possibly be better inclined to give it some degree of consideration when offer'd at a time of more leisure.

The earnest desire I have to see this point brought before Parliament may move me to present this Bill, tho I do not think my selfe in any degree well qualifed for such a task and I wish I may be so fortunate before the time comes as to prevail on a more able Person to present this or some other Bill of the like purport. You need not give your self the trouble to send back the copy I sent you, but let me have the additional clauses you propose. And when you come to Town we may consider the whole together.

I happen'd one morning long before I troubled you with National Thoughts, to shew the Bill to an acquaintance of mine, who is a Member of the House of Commons and our Conversation turning afterwards on Trade, he recommended to me your *Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants* which I soon afterwards sent for. I thought it the best Pamphlet I ever read and I sent several copies to Norwich, Lynn and to different parts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

In my enquiries for this Pamphlet I mett with your Essay on Trade published in the year 1750 which I must confess was likewise new to me. From this work I found that your general maxims of Trade are good and pure, & that your knowledge in all the Branches of Trade is very extensive & far beyond mine

I agree with you entirely in your general plan of Trade, that all Companies, and exclusive Priviledges ought to be abolish'd. All Monopolies in every shape are destructive to the Trade and good order of the Community. I think as far as I have been able to consider it that your Essay on Trade is a most masterly performance But I do not agree with you in what you propose for regulating the Poor or in your Courts of Guardians, nor can I be of opinion that a Militia can under any supposed circumstances be tolerable in a *trading* and *free* Nation.

You will wonder, but it is very true, that I had not seen or even heard of Sr M[atthew D]ecker's Essay on the causes and Decline of the Foreign Trade till I found it quoted in your Essay. I have since got it and have dipp'd into it, though I have not had time to read it through regularly. I like it much. The general maxims are good but he sometimes mistrusts their guidance in the application of them to particular cases He desires very truely that where Trade and Industry are left open and free to their natural courses labor will be

cheap and that the price of manufactures are determined chiefly by the price of labor. That in the woollen manufactory the price of the manufacture to that of the material, wool, is as 3 to 1. That a Bounty on exported wool thò absurd and destructive hurts that manufactory only, but that a Bounty on Corn, as it supplies the Foreigner with our Corn at a cheaper rate than an Englishman can have it, makes his labor cheaper than the Englishman's and consequently enables him to under-work is in *every manufacture*. Notwithstanding all this sound Doctrine he proposes to form Companies and to erect Magazines of Corn in every County for the management of our Corn. A most surprizing absurdity and inconsistency!

If Trade and Industry and all our Ports were thrown open, and all Duties, Prohibitions, Bounties, and Monopolies of every kind whatsoever were taken off[f] and destroy'd as you have very judiciously proposed, you would, I am perswaded, soon find that private Traders here would erect Warehouses for Corn as they have done for other manufactures and we should then have them on a reg[ular] and natural footing and this Island would then be, as Holland has been, the great market of Europe for Corn. But as long as the Bounty remains this cannot be if Trade and all matters relative to it were put on your Plan money and every thing would be in great plenty and very cheap and the nation would be rich and powerfull. And could I be [so] happy as to see your Plan establish'd I should not be alarm'd if I heard that the King of France was chosen King of the Romans. All Europe must bow to England when in such a Situation.

Your Remark on the Regulation of the Duty on Coals give me new information I did not know that this Tax was so absurdly circumstanced as you inform me in your letter, and your observations upon it are very just.

I agree with you in every observation you have made in your letter upon our Laws of Trade but I cannot agree to what your neighbour the Merchant asserts that we do export great quantities of spirituous liquors to Africa and diverse other Countries. He is mistaken, we do not export any Spirituous Liquors to any part of the Globe but to the Coast of Africa and no great quantities go thither

You seem to think that if the Bounty on Corn was taken off[f] and Trade in general put on the Plan you have recommended that Ale & strong Beer would be sold at 1*d.* a Quart. I really cannot see how it is possible to suppose that Ale and strong Beer should fall to that price or to any price near that.

Your general plan would promote a general spirit of Industry and must in consequence in its operation reform the morals of the poor; when the poor are allow'd the priviledge of making use of their senses they will not be so inclinable to drown'd them as they now are in the lazy idle way of Life in which our Laws oblige them to live. Lay aside the custom of annual Sessions of Parliament and the general disposition of the rich will be reform'd. But no further on this Head

P.S. I am glad to hear that the manufacturers in the West begin to see their own interest and I wish them encouragement and success in their present desire. If you approve of it I will try if I can find out one of the House of Commons who may disposed to head them."

1752, June 1st. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed.

. . . . "I find you fix upon that Method of raising Taxes, w^{ch} is mentioned in y^e Essay on Trade p. 148, 149. And indeed I do give my opinion now, as I have done it there, that it is so much y^e best, & very

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practicable ; And now were once our Taxes put upon that Footing, I do agree with yo^r Lordship, we need not care, who is Emperor of Germany or K. of France. Our Finances wo^d then be upon a right Foundation, all Trade free, & Ports open : And y^e whole Edifice of Governm^t might be compared to a stately Structure where y^e nicest Proportion was observod, & where all y^e Parts mutually strengthen each other

The Plan of y^e Treatise I am now upon is as follows :

1. I consider in a Preliminary Dissertation y^e *Commercial* nature of Man as arising from two distinct Principles, & different kind of Wants, viz. *Self Love & Social Love ; Animal Wants & Social Wants*. And as y^e Entranc in o Society multiplies all our Wants, & Self Love is much the strongest Principle in Human Nature ; hence I infer ; that every Man is naturally a Monopolist

If I do not tire Yo^r Lordship I wo^d add one subject more : Mr Addison in his Travels speaking of the Rep[ublick] of Lucca, has the following remarkable Observations :—

“ It is very pleasant to see how the small Territories of this little Republick are cultivated to the best Advantage ; so that one cannot find the least Spot of Ground, that is not made to contribute to the Owner.— This Republick is shut up in the Great Duke’s Dominions &c.” Here My Lord, You see all y^e Disadvantages of Situation ; not one Sea-Port, or Navigable River : And yet all the Proofs & Symptoms of a flourishing Commerce. Is it possible therefore to get some Insight into the Police & Regulations in this Republick for an Encrease of People—Preservation of Good Morals—Free Trade—Sufficiency of Current Coin—and judicious Taxes ? If a proper Information co^d be procured of the Particulars perhaps some Use might be made of it in an Application to ourselves ; And we might learn what the Size of Hercules wo^d be, by Measuring his Foot.—I am, *etc*.

JOSEPH TUCKER.”

1752, July 2nd. “To the Honorabill Lord Townshend att His House in Grovner square—London—this”

Honrabill my Lord—I hombely beag your Lordships pardon for tro-billing your Lordship with any thing of this kind but I have bin lame this 2 years of y^e Roumits as thay call it & have had all most all the Doctars in London & have bin in hige parke Hosptel but got no Good & thay all say as nothing will do me any Good but y^e Bath & there I can not goo for I have nothing to go with. God hellp me for it hase cost me above 3 scouer pounds all wrady but as my Housband was an olld sarvant to your Lordship & I had y^e Honer to sarve your Lordship some time till wee mariyed & both sarved your Lordship soberly & honistly but I had y^e misforting in maring your man Bing[a]men Higgins that is all y^e offence I hope wee ever did as I no of & I hope & dont dout that your Honer will be so charatibell & good as to besto something of a poor lame cripill for if I can not git to go to Bath I will to y^e Dockter Ward I must gitt to goo som whear or to y^e parish if I dont git my Lims—My Good & Hornabill Lord I shall for ever pray for your Lordship & am your Dutifull & obedent & Houmbill sarvant

GRACE HIGGINS.

I log att Mr Brook’s in Lankister Courte next Door to y^e French Horne in new Bond Street Grovner Squear. I must gitt out of town for cheapnes.”

1752, July 13th. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed.

My Lord—Yesterday's Post brought me a most obliging Letter from yo^r Lordship. . . .

I am to set out y^e 20 for Wales, in order to take Possession of a small inconsiderable Prebend in the Church of St Davids; but shall hasten back with all possible Expedition, & hope to be in Bristol again by the beginning of August, to throw myself at your Lordship's feet. If you come here by y^e 3^d or 4th; I flatter myself that nothing but inevitable Accidents will prevent me from writing to you. And I have y^e greater Desire of doing it, as I hope to improve by y^e Honour of your Conversation in many particulars, of w^{ch} at present I very much doubt my own Judgment:—Only as to y^e Bounty on Corn I make no scruple to declare that I am entirely convinced by yo^r Lordship's Arguments; And if ever my Pamphlet on Naturalization sho^d have a second Edition, I shall be very glad to let y^e World know, to whom I am obliged for that Emendation. If Your Lordship will please to admit me as yo^r Disciple, I hope to make up in Docility what I may want in Judgment.

I find by y^e daily Papers, that there is a subscription of Noblemen & Gentlemen all over England for the *Preservation of y^e Game*.—I have no Objection agst such a Design: But, my Lord, you are y^e only Nobleman I can find, who expresses any Concern for the *Preservation of Trade*; An Object certainly as well worthy y^e Attention of Persons of Birth, Rank, & Fortune, as Hares and Partridges.

I send a duplicate of this Letter to yo^r Lordship's House in Town, least y^e present sho^d miscarry.

JOSIAH TUCKER."

1752, Augt. 17th. William Gale to the same. From Chippenham. Returning thanks for a book, and sending compliments.

1752, Sept. 18th. Earl of Orford to the same. Unaddressed. Dated "Tuesday Sep. 18th," and endorsed in Lord Townshend's handwriting "1752—Sep^r the 18th L^d Orford's letter to me."

"My Lord—As there has been a Subscription set on foot for yearly Races at Swaffham, and it seems to be the Sence of the Gentlemen of the County in general that such a Meeting is wanting, I should be much obliged to your Lordship if you would show your Approbation of it, by giving me leave to set you down as a Subscriber. As your Lordship has formerly been a Friend to the Turf elsewhere, I flatter myself you will not be unwilling to encourage it in your own County, and that you will excuse the liberty of this Application from—My Lord—Your Lordships—Most Obedient humble Servantt

ORFORD."

1752, Nov. 27th. Augustus Hervey to Lady Townshend. Dated at Genoa and unaddressed.

"This is the third letter I have wrote to your Lady^{sp} since I have been abroad; & I must repeat my usual complaint of never hearing from you—tho' I must own it has been y^r former kind Indulgence that has only intitled me to expect it now—As to George [Townshend] I look upon him as a Man buried in the Matrimonial Sepulchar & till he is wak'd out of his Tomb by the Squalling of half a dozen Bratts expect to know no more of him: But I confess (let me vent myself by chideing) I did not imagine Lady Townshend wou'd so shortly forget one of her Chimney Corner party. Your Lady^{sp} has a thousand subjects to write of that you know are interesting to me—your own Well fare, George's (toute ingrate qu'il est), in short write of *Die Junke*

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any thing that relates to you & recalls the many hours you have permitted me to pass away at Whitehall. For my Part unless I could send you a Month's Sun or a Basket of Fruit, I know of nothing in this Country that would give you a moment's pleasure or amusement. For unlike our Lady *Caroline's*, our Lady this, our Lady that, our Miss this, our Miss that, the Women are all so poor that their out-sides are no better adorn'd than the Insides of the Men; they are as dirty & as Frippery as their Gallants are vain & ignorant, & the Commerce of the one as little desirable for want of a right Pride; as that of the other is from a wrong one. There is nothing more common in Italy than to see a great Princess who will return a Visit to no Lady of an inferior Title, stroling round the Streets for amusement & in a continued Conversation wth her own Footmen who to facilitate this entertainment walk on each side of her Coach, holding by the Doors. They play for Half-pence wth the utmost Avidity; & he that will be cheated of three & six pence never fails of going away wth the Reputation of being the most gallant man of the Company. I was delighted wth a thing say'd the other day by one of their own Countrymen w^{ch} putt their understandings in a light equally true & ridiculous. The Italian Women (say's he) are such Fools that if three of them are gott together; tis possible that one may say 2 & 2 makes 4, another that 2 & 2 make 5, & whilst the dispute grows warm, the third shall be embarrass'd w^{ch} to decide for. The Men are not in a Form, one Degree higher: they are too proud to seek or suffer the Company of their inferiors; too jealous to be pleased with that of their equals; & too ignorant to be able to bear their own. However I have had the good Fortune to meet wth two or three here who both know 'tis possible to communicate one's Ideas in other Languages besides Italian, & have a notion of there being inhabited Country's beyond the Alps; two Branches of knowledge that few Gentlemen or Ladies on this Side of them arrive at. I pass a good deal of my time wth them & wth more pleasure than I have done any part of it since I left Lisbon. Indeed I have been ill with a Pleurisie, & therefore bad Health, or bad Objects, I dont know w^{ch}, or perhaps both, have quite cured me of flirting; 'tis so long (tell Lady Caroline) since I have seen so spruce a Toylet as hers, that I have hardly the Idea of one; and if I venture ever again to accost a fine Lady, I believe it will be blushing, stuttering, twisting my Thumbs, & so much in the style of S^r Willfull Witwood, that if the Lady refused to *fetch a Walk* I should be extreemly puzzled for a second Question to putt to her; & in much greater Confusion to ask her the last Favour, than any Woman in France or Italy I believe ever felt in granting it. Your Lady^{sp} wont credit this change perhaps; & I wish I did not feel it, but I am absolutely an old Fellow. Irejoice in basking in the sun; every Limb is a Barometre, & foretells Rains, Winds, Snows &c.—I begin to tell storys of what I was; pretend to despise Pleasures I am past taking; rail at Wine because I drink none (nor have not since I left England) condemn gaming because I have no spare Money to play; & like the Dog in the Manger stare at every charitable Gentlewoman, that throws her oats to these Animals who are glad to eat them; tho' perhaps like most other reformers my only quarrel to the Banquet, is not being bidden or not having an Appetite. Now Dear Madam after what I have acknowledged myself dwindled into; 'twill be impudence to expect y^r Lady^{sp} will allow such a Creature much of y^r time; but 'till I come to a pair of Spectacles, a news-paper, and a Pipe, & confining my whole Conversation to Virtue & Vice wthout having a view to either in my Conduct I flatter myself now & then you'll hear me relate extraordinary things over a Cup of M^r

Johnson's good Chocolate in a Morning; & when M^{rs} French or Lord Waldegrave's engaged sometimes allow me to make a fourth in an Evening at Whist: & whatever changes you may discover in my *Person, Parts, or Conversation* there is one w^{ch} I'll venture to assure y^r Lady^{sh} you will never find, w^{ch} is my being otherwise than—Madam—Your most faithfull Oblig'd & Obed^t Serv^t

A. HERVEY.

Forgive my having made as many Blotts as lines but I have not time to write it over again. I am going to a very great Ball & Feast, & the Post will be gone too early in the Morning for me. I beg a thousand kind things to George & respectfull ones to Lady Ferrers—for *all the rest* speak of me (as Othello says) as I am—nothing extenuate."

1753, Jan. 20th. Lord Townshend to his son Charles Townshend. Rough draft; unsigned.

"Dear Charles—I was most extremely concerned and surprised upon reading the contents of the letter your servant brought to me on Wednesday last. I am thoroughly sensible from what I have experienced from your constant and uniform conduct towards me that nothing I can offer on this occasion to dissuade you from your present scheme will or can have any effect. But give me leave to remind you that if your income in your present situation is so strait and severe as you represent what a melancholy situation must you and your Lady be in if you marry with the additional income of only £700 per annum at the most. The reversionary expectations which as you say attend the Lady's fortune are not as you truly observe objects to a person in your situation. Advice from me is never agreeable to you nor would you ever throughout the whole course of your life hitherto attend to it so that I shall not detain you long even on this occasion.

I am indeed very sorry to hear that you have enter'd upon such a scheme and project as this is, but it is your own and I will have nothing to do with it.

I am equally surprised to find that you call on me to make up the fortune of this match. It is not in my power to advance anything on any such like occasion; nor were it in my power would it be in my disposition to make any advance upon a match which cannot be made suitable to your present circumstances. I desire therefore that I may hear no more of this, and am determined to give no further answer about it.

I am with best wishes for your prosperity

Yours most affect^{ly}.

1753, March 12th. W. Bowyer to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord—That you may not think I have been remiss in executing your Commands, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I proposed to the Public Advertiser to insert an Advertisement of the Letter on Industry as published in the Gazetteer. But I was rejected as one that offered at an Absurdity. We could sooner lay open all Privileges of the City than break through such a Punctilio.

I take the Freedom underneath to draw up the Clause of the Act in the Sense I understood your Lordship. I have forgot the very words otherwise I would have adhered more closely to them.—I am, my Lord—y^r Lordship's most dutiful & obed^t humble Serv^t

W. BOWYER."

[At foot] "AND be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all Persons whatever shall be at Liberty to use, exercise & follow any

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manual Labour, Art, Mistry or Occupation now used & exercised, or which shall be hereafter used and exercised in any Parish, Precinct, Hamlet, Borough, Town or City Corporate throughout England and Wales and Berwick upon Tweed, any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding. SAVING nevertheless to all Bodies Corporate all such other Rights, Privileges, & Immunities as they now respectively enjoy.

Or if a PROVISIO is more approved of,

PROVIDED always that this Act shall not extend to prejudice or infringe any other Rights, Privileges or Immunities which the several Bodies Corporate throughout England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed do now respectively enjoy."

[1753, March.] Rev. Josiah Tucker to the same. Undated and unaddressed. Endorsed by Lord Townshend "Answ^d on the 17th March 1753."

"My Lord—I am just returned from a Set of honest Merchants, true Friends to Trade. They have some intentions of printing off a 1,000 Letters of last Tuesday's Gazetteer, to disperse about, but have a Scruple whether they can justify it, without y^e Leave of y^e Author. Now as I imagine the Author may be known to Your Lordship, I hope you will pardon this Application for Consent. It is a pity, so excellent a Peice was not put into every Man's hand in y^e Kingdom. The Post is just setting out; I am, my Lord, with due Thanks for all Favours—Yor Lordships ever obliged—and most humble—Servant

JOSIAH TUCKER.

P.S. [My] Humble Respects wait on M^r Townshend."

1753, May 5th. John Watkin to Lord Townshend. From Yelvertoft. Asking for his Lordship's influence to procure him the appointment of Steward to Sir Jacob Astley at Hillmorton.

1753, Dec. 6th. Hambleton Custance (Sheriff of Norfolk) to George Townshend, M.P. for the County of Norfolk. Dated at Norwich and addressed "To the Hon^{ble} George Townshend, Esq^{re}—Member of Parliament—in South Audley Street—Westminster."

"Sir—It is with great Concern that I am obliged to give you any Trouble on this or any other Occasion, but I find myself necessitated to request your good offices with M^r Pelham and the other Lords of the Treasury in my Behalf, on account of another unlucky Escape of the Smuglers &c. from the Castle: The manner by which it was effected you will find by the enclosed w^{ch} is an Abstract of a Letter to me from the Deputy Sheriff, & in w^{ch} you will observe that two of the five Smuglers are retaken. I beg leave to assure you that nothing shall be wanting on my part for the Recovery of the rest, having sent out proper Persons to every part of the Coasts of this and the neighbouring County. I am with the utmost Respect—D^r Sir—Your most faithfull & obed^t humble Serv^t

HAMBLETON CUSTANCE.

1753, Dec. 26th. Rev. Robert Potter to ———, From Reymerston.
When first I married [my stepfather] M^r Colman persuaded me to entrust him with £340 (my wife's money) promising to give me security for it" etc.

1754, Oct. 5th. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to the Rev. Philip Yonge, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Dated at Rainham, and endorsed by Lord Townshend "Copy of my letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

"Sir—Having observed that several public Exercises have been lately instituted in your University with premiums annexed to them for the

improvement of Education by the advancement of Knowledge, and that among these provisions no incouragement is given for the Study of the Theory of Trade, I take the liberty of desiring to know from you, Sir, whether it will be agreeable to the University if rewards of the same nature with those lately granted in the other branches of learning should be given for the promotion of this.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the infinite advantage which would result to the Public if young men could be led early in Life to a diligent Study and correct knowledge of a Science so very important in it self and so intimately connected with the affairs and Interests of this Kingdom as the subject of Trade is; nor have I any view in making this Proposal but to express in part the gratefull sense I have of the many obligations which my Family have received from the University of Cambridge by an Institution which I should hope they would approve of, as it is but one step more in the System lately began, and as I am confident that, if it be accepted and strictly pursued, it will contribute to the honour of the University and the solid advantage of the Country. I am—Sir—Your most obedient humble servant [TOWNSHEND.]

1754, Oct. 6th. Rev. Dr. Yonge to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge, and endorsed "The Vice Chancellor's letter to me dated Oct. 6, 1754 in answer to mine of the fifth Instant."

"My Lord—I have just now rec^d the honour of your Lordship's letter, & will take an early opportunity of communicating it to the Heads of Colleges. Your Lordship's great attention to the publick good is as conspicuous in your generous offer as your regard to this University, which can never do enough to repay the obligations it owes to your Lordship's Family.—I am, my Lord—Your Lordship's—most obed^t humble ser^t P. YONGE."

1754, Oct. 12th. Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to the same. Dated at Claremont.

"My Lord—I am very much obliged to your Lordship for your very kind letter, and for your proposal to encourage in our University the Study of Trade, & Commerce, which is certainly of such infinite Advantage to this Country. I expect to see the Vice Chancellor soon, and will then consider with him, how to proceed, and in what manner your Lordship's views for promoting that scheme, may be best answer'd, & your kind Intentions take Effect. In the meantime, allow me to assure you, that Nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may contribute to the Success of such an useful Design, & I beg leave in the Name of the University also to return you my Thanks. I am with the greatest Truth & Respect—my Dear Lord—your Lordship's—most obed. Humble Servant HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

1754, Oct. 14th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at Wolterton, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I took the liberty some time since to ask the favour of Your Lrdp to communicate to me your late father's letters & papers as ambassador & Secretary of State, being employed in spending my Leisure hours to vindicate the administration in w^{ch} his Lrdp was concerned from the false & injurious calumny of the late Lrd Bolingbroke's posthumous works. I have gone so far as [to] what relates to the negotiations in 1709 & 1710, in w^{ch} Your father was Ambassador & Plenip^{ty} signing with the D. of Marlborough; and his papers relative to that transaction in w^{ch} he had so great a share would be of great use to me in making my work more perfect & correct; the communication of them for w^{ch} I will give

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you a receipt, & faithfully return them to Your Lrd again, will extremely oblige him who is with the greatest respect—My Lord—Your Lrds—
Most obed^t & most humble Servant.
H. WALPOLE.

The Rough Draft of Lord Townshend's reply to this letter is dated at Rainham Oct^r the 19th 1754, and runs as follows:—

“Sir—My Father did during his retirement here in the Country in the latter part of his Life determine to write a History of his own times; which he had entered upon, and tho he died soon after, yet as he had resolved rather to take the trouble on himself of drawing up this Historical account than to leave it to any other hand, I think that he has by such his resolution plainly signified to me his inclination and desire that these papers which he has left in my custody should not be perused or made use of by any other hand. I should otherwise have been glad to have complied with your request and am with the greatest Regard—Sir—Your most obed^t humble Servant”

1754, Oct. 17th. Rev. Dr. Younge to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge and unaddressed. Endorsed “The Vice Chancellors letter to me dated Oct. 17 1754. Rec^d on Saturday the 19th of Oct^r 1754.”

“My Lord—At a meeting of the Heads [of Colleges] on tuesday last I communicated to them your Lordship's letter to me, and I have their commands to return your Lordship their thanks, and to assure your Lordship of their desire to promote all kinds of knowledge in the University. That of the Theory of Trade, how beneficial soever it may and must be to the Publick, is so entirely foreign to the present System of our Education that the introduction of it will most probably be attended with some difficulties. But as those difficulties do not lead us to decline the acceptance of your Lordship's Offer, which we for our parts are ready to receive with great gratitude, so we hope that they will be soon overcome when your Lordship's Design shall be more fully explain'd. Before I communicate this affair to the rest of the Univer^s it is my Duty to make his Grace our Chancellor acquainted with it, who is so good to us as to condescend to take into his consideration every thing that concerns the honour and Interest of the University.—I am, my Lord—Your Lordship's—most obed^t humble ser^t

P. YONGE.”

1754, Oct. 26th. Lord Townshend to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge (Dr. Younge). In duplicate. The original draft in Lord Townshend's hand, and a corrected copy. Each 5 pp.

“Sir, I am much obliged to you for having communicated to the Heads [of Colleges] the Proposals I took the liberty of making through you to the University, and it gives me great satisfaction to hear from you that they have so entirely approved of my Motives & design in making it

The premiums I would propose to give are twenty Guineas each to the Authors of the two best Dissertations which shall be made by gentlemen of the University of any Rank or Degree upon Subjects included within the Theory of Trade, and appointed by those who shall be the Judges at the time under this Institution. The Prizes to be given according to the opinion of the Judges, and either to be delivered in money or vested in any other shape as shall be determined, previous to the execution of the design itself, at a meeting of the Heads. The Persons I should desire to name for Judges are the Vice Chancellor for the time being, the present Master of Trinity [Dr Robert Smith], the present Master of Christ's College [Dr Hugh Thomas] and two other Persons from the Body of the University to be named by me;

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& the three first of these Judges to continue such as long as they are Heads of the University, and the two last as long as they are resident in it; reserving to myself a power, which I perceive has lately been reserved in like cases, of filling up the vacancies which shall happen I could wish the Dissertations might be wrote in the English Language and that those which carry the Prizes might be read by the Authors of them in public on a Day to be appointed near to Commencement”

1754, Nov. 3rd. Dr. Philip Yonge to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge, and unaddressed.

“My Lord, I have communicated your Lordship’s last favour to the Masters of Trinity and Christ’s in particular, and this day in the customary speech at the expiration of the V[ice] Chan^r’s office I made the senate acquainted with your Lordship’s kind design. The two masters desire me to pay their compliments to your Lordship, and there seems to be no doubt of the senate’s giving your Lordship a testimony of their gratitude to your Lordship as soon as my Successor shall be establish’d in his office. Doc^r Thomas will be elected, and will probably take his seat tomorrow.—I am, *etc.*

P. YONGE.”

1754, Nov. 5th. Lord Townshend to Dr Philip Yonge. From Rainham. In duplicate. An undated rough draft in Lord Townshend’s hand, and a fair copy headed “Copy of my letter to Dr Yonge.” Both unsigned.

“Sir—I return you many thanks for the candor you shewed to me by [the] reception you gave to the Proposal I offered to you when Vice-Chancellor, and for the countenance you have given to it by your recommendation of it to the Senate in the customary Speech at the expiration of that Office. I likewise beg that you will be pleased to present my compliments to the two Masters, with my thanks to them for their kind acquiescence to that part of my scheme which relates more particularly to them, and am most heartily glad to find it is your opinion that the Senate will approve of what I have taken the liberty to offer as a method for introducing the Science of Trade into your University.”

1755, Jan. 18th. Lord Townshend to Dr Hugh Thomas, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Draft in Lord Townshend’s hand.

“Sir—Dr Yonge your late Vice-Chan^r having informed me, in his letter on the 3^d of Nov^r last, that he had acquainted the Senate with my late Proposal to the University in his customary Speech at the expiration of the Vice-Chan^{rs} Office, and that there seemed to be no doubt of the Senate’s approving of it, I have some hopes that my Proposal may be received tho’ I have not yet heard anything further relative to it.

There was one point left unsettled in my letters to Dr Yonge which was the nomination of the two Judges from the Body of the University: and it may not be improper I should name them now in case the University should admitt of the introduction of the Theory of Trade in the manner which has been proposed. The Persons I should desire to appoint, under the conditions which have been mentioned in my former letter to your late Vice-Chancellor, are the Reverend Mr Courtail of Clare Hall and the Reverend Mr Balguy of St John’s College. I am—
Sir—Your most obed^t humble Servant”

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1755, Oct. 29th. The same to the same. A draft in Lord Townshend's handwriting. Dated at Rainham.

"Sir—Mr Greaves having intimated to me that you expressed to him, when I had the honor of meeting you and several of the Heads at Fulburne, some desire that I would draw up some questions on the Theory of Trade, I have taken the liberty of sending to you the inclosed paper containing such questions on that Subject as have occurred to me.

I am very doubtfull whether these questions are so perfect as they ought to be; and do hope therefore that you will be pleased to give them no further regard than you shall find they do deserve; and I have with greater chearfulness complied with your request being satisfied from your candor that you will not think that by offering these questions to you and to the Gentlemen who have the direction of this Institution, I am presuming to dictate to those who have more knowledge and better judgement than myself. If there be any among them which can be made proper questions, such will receive your corrections, if there be not any such you will reject them all. I am with Truth—Sir Your most obed^t humble serv^t."

[The Questions enclosed].

"What influence has Trade on the Morals of a Nation?

On what circumstances does the populousness of a country principally depend?

Has a free trade or a free Government the greater effect in promoting the wealth and strength of a Nation?

Can any restraints be laid on trade or industry without lessening the advantages of them? And if there can, what are they?

Is there any method of raising taxes without prejudice to Trade? And if there is, what is it?

What are the uses of money in trade?

Is it more for the advantage of a trading nation to have regular troops or a Militia."

1755, Nov. 15th. Capt. the Hon. Roger Townshend to his father Lord Townshend. Dated at Mitcham.

"My Lord—I did not receive your Lordship's Letter till yesterday on my return to this place after a Weeks absence & attendance on S^r John Ligonier who has acted a very sincere & friendly part towards me; I acquainted your Lordship with S^r John Ligonier's having appointed me one of his Aid[es] de Camp a favor I had no right to expect from him as I was scarcely honor'd with his Acquaintance; the many advantages that must of course arise to me in my Profession from the Friendship & Opinion of that Great Man made it of all other the most desirable Post in our present situation of Affairs. It has always been customary for General Officers to name and chuse there own Aid[e] de Camps & I don't believe there is an Instance of its ever having been refused before; to make the refusal the more cruel and severe the Duke [of Cumberland] has consented to Lord Loudon's appointing Cap^t Campbell who is in the same Regiment with me & of the same Rank & did not apply till many days after me; thus my Lord am I deprived of the same means of recommending me in my Profession which every other Cap^t in my Profession enjoys. What is the real Cause of the Duke's hatred to me I am not in the least able to guess, S^r John Ligonier asked him if my behaviour either in my profession or towards him had been disagreeable to his Royal Highness; he said he had no kind of objection to any part of my behaviour since I had been in the Army but that I positively should not be his Aid[e] de

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Camp; Sr John has been extreemly hurt at the Usage he has been treated with & has several times endeavoured to dissuade him from such barbarous behaviour but without success. The General is determined he will name no other person & the Duke is determined not to consent. It is very hard that my Brother's Quarrell with the Duke shou'd be continued to me. I was in no ways concern'd in it nor did I ever say a Word in the least tending to reflect or call in question any part of the Duke's conduct, but yet he is determined I shall not rise in my Profession. It does not become me to treat a person in his Station with that Freedom which I really think his hard Usage of me deserves; I can conclude nothing less from his Cruelty towards me but an absolute Scheme of driving me out of the Army. How much more noble wou'd it have been in a Great Man to have waited till he had caught me erring in me [*sic*] Profession; he might then have employed all his hatred against me without drawing upon him[self] the odious Names of Cruelty & Tyranny. Every independent Person has condemned the Duke extreemly & several of his Friends have declared they endeavor'd to persuade him from it. It is a melancoly Subject for me to think off, let me behave with ever so much Bravery & Conduct & deserve Preference, as long as he commands I shall remain in my present Post. I honor & love the Army & the only Ambition I have in this World is to do my Duty in my Profession & [I] desire to be made an Example off if I am guilty & neglect[ful], but to be punish'd when I am conscious I am innocent is treatment every Man of spirit & honor must feel & complain off. I have troubled your Lordship with a real state of my Case Sr John Ligonier will do me the Justice to confirm it; I suffer so much at present from the Duke's treatment & my disappointment that I am afraid my Letter may be confused which I hope you will excuse; our Regiment is ordred to march on Wednesday to East Grinstead where my Company will be quarterd it is in Sussex.

The House of Commons satt till Six OClock on Friday Morning Mr Pitt & many other members spoke ag^t the Address; I am much obliged to you for the 50£ Note you was so kind as to send me & am youre Dutiful Son.

ROGER TOWNSHEND."

1755, Nov. 28th. Rev. Edmund Law, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, to Lord Townshend. Dated at Peter House and unaddressed. Endorsed, under the same date, in the hand of an amanuensis, "Dr Law (Vice Chancellor of Cambridge) his letter to me approving those questions I sent."

My Lord—I received the favour of your Lordship's Letter to my Predecessor, with the Questions inclined, w^{ch} appear to be all very proper, & will I hope be properly treated of in their Season; I shall not fail to lay them before the persons appointed to determine finally on this Subject at the usual time, & do myself the honour of acquainting your Ldship with their determination, w^{ch} I don't doubt but will prove agreeable to y^r Ldships good & generous intention, & thereby be the highest satisfaction to—my Lord—your Lordships most obedient humble Serv^t

EDM. LAW."

1756, Jan. 21st. The same to the same. Dated at Peter House and unaddressed. Endorsed, under the same date, by Lord Townshend, "Dr Law (Vice Chancellor of Cambridge) his letter to me inclosing 2 printed Copies of the Question on the Theory of Trade for the year 1756—Answered on the 26th Jan^{ry} 1756."

"My Lord—I rec^d y^r Lordships Commands by Mr Powel[1] & immediately call'd a meeting of the Commissioners to settle the Question for

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this year, as y^r Lordship will perceive by the inclosed, w^{ch} if it prove agreeable to y^r Lordship's intention it will be the greatest satisfaction to all the persons concern'd & in particular to—My Lord—Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

EDM. LAW."

1756, Jan. 26th. Lord Townshend to Rev. Dr Law. Copy. Dated at Rainham, and endorsed in Lord Townshend's hand, "Copy of my letter to Dr Law Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in answer to his dated Jan^{ry} the 21st 1756 in which he sent me the printed Copy of the Question on the Theory of Trade for the [year] 1756."

"Sir—I receivd the favor of yours by last Post, with Two printed Copies of the Question which the judges have order'd for this year.

The ingenuousness of my temper obliges me to confess to you that I did not imagine I should be so unfortunate as to find that every one of the Questions, which I took the liberty of offering to the consideration of the Judges would be rejected by them; and that I am much disappointed to find that the question, which was placed first on the paper, was not approved of.

The Question I mean is this, *what influence has Trade on the Morals of a Nation.*

This is in my opinion the best Question that can be put on the subject of the Theory of Trade. I should take up too much of your time if I was now to enlarge on this Question: I shall therefore only beg leave to mention, one remark or two which occur to me upon the Question which the Gentlemen have thought proper to publish for this Year.

The first part of their Question to wit, *What causes principally contribute to render a Nation populous?* would, I allow, be a very proper question, if the words which follow had not been made part of the question, & *what Effect has the populousness of a Nation on its Trade?* and the Question without this addition would have been of the same purport with one of the Questions I sent to you, tho' expressed in different words.

The question I allude to is this. *On what circumstances does the populousness of a Nation principally depend?*

The Theory of Trade like all other subjects of Science must be allow'd a free and unprejudic'd inquiry.

But the Freedom of the first part of your question is destroy'd by the latter part of it. For this addition must be understood in some respects as explanatory of the former part of the question, and it likewise indicates that those, who form'd the question, are of opinion that they [*sic*] are more causes than one which do principally contribute to render a Nation populous, and that they apprehend that the candidates for prizes on the Theory of Trade might neglect to enlarge on that of Trade.

But suppose it be allow'd that Trade if the only cause, or one of the principal causes which contribute to render a Nation populous; does it follow that the populousness of a Nation must necessarily increase the trade of it. If Trade be the cause of the increase of people, it cannot surely properly be said that the populousness of a Nation is the Cause of Trade, for the effect can never produce its cause.

Suppose a Nation become very populous from the greater freedom it enjoys in Trade than its Neighbours are possess'd of; and let us suppose that on a Sudden these freedoms are taken away by impolitick laws which restrain their Trade, such as lay heavy burthens upon it by

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taxation on necessaries of Life, by duties on imports and by bounties on exports, and throwing every branch of Trade into some kind of monopoly, will any one think that in such a Case the number of its people can support the Trade, or rather must not the consequence of the loss of its Freedom in Trade be a loss of its people? Is it not evident that numbers of its people must fly into other countries for employment where Trade is less incumbered and more free.

The answer therefore to the latter part of the Question viz. *and what Effect has the populousness of a Nation on its Trade*, seems to me to be, that it cannot necessarily have any effect at all upon its Trade.

I have here from the good wishes I have for the success of this new institution taken the Liberty to express my Thoughts to you on this question proposed for this year. You will I hope excuse this freedom and believe me to be—Sir—Your most obed^t & humble Serv^t”

[TOWNSHEND].

1756, Jan. 28th. Rev. D^r Edmund Law to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge, und endorsed in Lord Townshend's hand, “D^r Law (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge) his letter to me in answer to mine of the 26th Inst.”

“My Lord—I receiv'd y^r Lordship's favour of last Post with concern as it gave the parties in the Trust committed to them by your Lordship the severe mortification of perceiving how far they had fail'd in their endeavours to discharge it acceptably. As I had the honour to bear some share in this Trust, I think myself obliged to lay before y^r Lordship as plain & particular an account of our Conduct as I am able to recollect After reading over all y^r Lordship's Propositions & the very obliging Letter w^{ch} accompany'd them, a previous Question was put whether any variation in them might be agreeable: When it was the opinion of those who appear'd to have the best means of being acquainted with y^r Ldship's real Sentiments, that such alteration w^d not give offence. We had then a long consultation on the Subject, & the first Question relating to the influence of Trade on Morals I apprehend[ed] might be postponed on acc^t of the great corruption for some time visible among the trading parts of our Nation; witness the late uproar rais'd about the general Naturalization & Jew Bills. The second Question seem'd to be pitch'd upon chiefly for its seasonableness in our present Situation, & the addition made to it in order to bring the general Design of y^r Lordship's Institution more directly & immediately in view, as well as give the greater scope to writers on this Subject, by not only explaining how far Trade sh^d be consider'd among the principal causes of well peopling a Country, but likewise shewing in what respect the number of Inhabitants must put a People on employing many of their hands that way, & thereby reciprocally of encreasing & improving the materials, & promoting the several branches of Trade by repeated Trials.—But I am not presuming to dispute these points with y^r Lordship. The Question ought undoubtedly to have been sent to your Lordship before it was published, w^{ch} omission, with any other impropriety, I hope y^r Lordship will be so good as to excuse from persons so little conversant in subjects of this kind.

I beg leave to congratulate y^r Lordship on your late recovery & am in all duty—Your Lordships—most obedient humble serv^t.

EDM. LAW.”

1756, Feb. 16th. Lord Townshend to Rev. Mr. Powell. Draft. Unsigned and unaddressed. Dated at Rainham.

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"Dear Powell—I was indebted to you for one letter, before yours of the 15th came to my hands this morning, which I should have acknowledged if I had not been unwilling to give you too frequent interruptions; and it was once my intention to send you the Vice-Chancellor's answer to my letter (which I now here enclose for your perusal) but I was afterwards of opinion that there was no necessity for giving you the trouble of a letter upon the late absurd conduct of your Vice-Chancellor, since what was done could not be prevented. I have indeed had a good deal of difficulty with my self to avoid sending the Vice-Chancellor an answer to his letter. It concerned me very much to find that the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to insinuate in his letter that my dislike to the *very absurd* question which has been advertized and which contains no more than that the cause produces the effect and the effect the cause, arises from my being displeased that the questions I sent were rejected; tho' I had expressed in my letter which accompanied them, my assent that they should be corrected or rejected as the judges should think most proper.

What I said in my last letter to the Vice-Chan[cello]r was that I thought myself unfortunate that all my questions should be rejected; and I cannot see, with great submission to his sentiments, why the circumstance of my having expressed myself in this manner, as I did in the letter which accompanied the questions, should make it improper in me to give any opinion on the question they have fixed on? or that there is any inconsistency in my conduct under any construction. I say'd correct any of the questions or reject them all as you shall judge most proper; will the Vice-Chancellor suppose that, when I wrote this, I could imagine that any one of my questions would have been so altered as to be made nonsense or that they would all be rejected for to give place for a more improper question than any of them?" *etc. etc.*

1756, May 22nd. Rev. R. Browne to Lord Townshend. Dated at Walton. Asking to be appointed to the living of Hanbury which will shortly be vacant by Dr Horberry's acceptance of a college living.

1756, June 2nd. Lord Middleton to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Wollaton.

"Sir—I am concerned for the occasion of your letter, having been in hopes peace would have subsisted in the neighbourhood of Tamworth this whole parliament, and as your's and Lord Weymouth's interest seem'd, for I was much a stranger to the transaction, to unite in the last election the change of the Uncle for the Nephew [Viscount Villiers in the seat of Thomas Villiers] I should have conjectur'd would have made no alteration in the agreement. I have no property in the town, nor ever cultivated any interest by purchase near it having no other view than being a promoter of unanimity among my acquaintance, and by having now resided so many years at Wollaton my influence in the place is not worth requesting; but small as it is in case of opposition it must go in conjunction with my old friends who I suspect will not be forgetfull of Mr Floyer's hard fate [at the Tamworth election in 1741]. I am with great regard" *etc.*

1756, June 11th. "A copy of a Letter to Lord Jersey upon the affairs of Tamworth." Dated at Audley Square.

"My Lord

When I had the Honour to see you at my House you seemed to desire I would give your Lordship no vexatious Opposition at Tamworth, to which I very readily assented & further declared I would inform your Lordship as early as possible with my Determination with

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respect to the ensuing Election—I came to Town last night and can assure your Lordship that notwithstanding the appearance of an Agreement made at the last Election at Tamworth with respect to future Vacancies—totally without my Knowledge and tending to prevent my Family Interest from having the least Weight there, yet my Lord, as I do not now intend to oppose Lord Villars [Villiers], I have avoided any Measures which may put him or his Friends to any Trouble or Expence.

I hope your Lordship will do me the Justice to believe me when I assure you that altho' I cannot concur in the measure as settled, yet that I rejoice in any Circumstance which gives so much Satisfaction to one from whom I have received so many Civilities, & for whom I have so much regard & respect, & am My Lord—y^r Lords^{ps}—Most obed^t Humble Serv^t

GEO: TOWNSHEND."

1756, June 11th. Lord Jersey to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Grosvenor Square—"6 o'clock Afternoon."

"My dear Sir—I no sooner received your most obliging letter of this morning than I endeavoured to pay my Acknowledgements in Person. They are so warm, & so sincere as I can't forbear conveying them by this the most likely Opportunity first to reach you; I know nothing that may have passed on former Elections, but I have many reasons to rejoice that there is to be no Opposition on this; They are not altogether selfish, but regard families that I must ever esteem, and not only families, but Persons; particularly Lord Weymouth and your self; It may be improper for me to say more at present than that I have the highest Value for you both, & to assure you which I do with the greatest truth that I am with the most friendly regard—Your obliged & faithfull humble Serv^t—

JERSEY."

1756, June 24th. Rev. D^r Law to Lord Townshend. Dated at Peter House and endorsed by Lord Townshend "D^r Law Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge his letter to me—Received and Answ^d on the 26th June 1756."

"My Lord—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship that your Lordship's prizes for this year are adjudged to [the Rev.] M^r [William] Bell of Magdalen College, & S^r Lobb of St Peter's College, whose Dissertations shall be transmitted to your Lordship as soon as they have been read before the University. There were nine in all & several very good ones, w^{ch} your Lordship may at any time command from—My Lord—Your Lordship's most obedient humble Serv^t

EDMUND LAW."

1756, June 26th. Lord Townshend to Rev. D^r Law. Endorsed "Copy of my Answer to D^r Law Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge letter to me dated the 24th Inst."

Sir—I received your Letter of the 24th Inst^t this morning, and shall in answer only mention in a few words that when you, the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, did in your letter of the 28th of Jan^y last seem to charge me with inconsistency of conduct and did mention in that letter, *that the first question relating to the influence of Trade on Morals might as you apprehend be postpon'd on account of the great corruption for some time visible among the trading ports of our Nation; witness the late uproar raised about the general Naturalization & Jew Bills*, I did resolve to let the Institution drop so far as I have been concern'd in it and to give my self no further trouble about it, you need not therefore give yourself the trouble of transmitting to me the two Prize Dissertations.

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There is not any moral Duty which is not of a Commercial nature. Freedom of Trade is nothing more than a freedom to be moral Agents. And since a free moral Inquiry into this most interesting Theory, on the Observance of which the happiness of this Life and of the next do entirely depend, cannot be allow'd at your University I have done, and have nothing more to add than that I am—S^r—Your obdt humble Serv^t."

1756, Oct. 22nd. Richard Dacres to Lord Townshend. Dated at Gibraltar and endorsed "Rich^d Dacres Letter to me from Gibraltar acquaint[ing] me that he had embarked my barb Horse on board the Rising Sun for England, and likewise inclos'd a Bill for Charges [of] keeping at Gibraltar from April 1756 to [the] time the Horse was embarked."

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have embarked on board a Transport Ship called the Rising Sun, Daniel Peak Master, an Iron Grey Barb Horse for your Lordship, being the same which was purchased long since by M^r Petticrew, & left in my charge by [Lieut.] Gen^l [Thomas] Fowke [Governor of Gibraltar] at his departure from hence. I used all possible efforts to get him a passage on board a Man of War, but found it impracticable, and indeed I think he is safer where he is, by being in a large commodious Ship, under Convoy, and were he in a Man of War he must run the Risque of being thrown overboard in case of meeting an Enemy. He is embarked in extreme good order, & has excellent Accomodations aboard, & I much hope that he will arrive safe & prove entirely to your Lordship's satisfaction

In the same Ship with your Lordship's Horse I have embarked a Mare for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, & a horse for M^r Thistlewayte of Hampshire, and the Man who has the care of them home, & who is named Thomas Bicknell is to return to Gibraltar immediately after he has delivered them. I have made no Bargain with him for his Time & Trouble, but have left that matter entirely to the Owners of the Horses.

It will give me great Satisfaction to hear that the Horse is safely delivered into your Lordships hands, & meets your Approbation, after the great Sums and frequent disappointm^{ts} which I am sensible he has cost; and if your Lordship will be pleased at any time to honor me with your Commands I shall be proud of the opportunity of shewing with how much Respect & Attention I have *etc.*

RICH^d. DACRES."

Same date. A copy of the above letter, endorsed "1757—March the 25th—A copy of Richard Dacres letter the original of which was sent this day to Mess^{rs} James & Tho^s Tierney Merch^{ts} in Mark Lane."

1757, March 8th. William Fitz-herbert to the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Boyle Street, Dublin.

Enclosing the writer's views on the Militia.

1757, March 19th. Thomas Bicknell to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord.—I am the Person orderd over from Gibralter to take under my care a Barbary Mare belonging to the Prince of Wales and a horse of the same Country for your Lordship having from the 18th October to the 31st of January continually had the Inspection and care of your Lordships Horse. The necessary expenses as to Feeding &c. I have been paid for being so much out of my own Pocket, but my Care Trouble and attendance I humbly beg leave to refer to

your Lordships Goodness and Generosity. Any Commands of your Lordship my be directed for me at Lt General Fowkes in South Audley Street wich will be most gratefully remembered by my Lord your Most Humbly Obedient Servant,

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THOS. BICKNELL."

June 18th, 1757. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, to the Hon. George Townshend.

"Dear Sir,

Tho I can have nothing to inform you of relating to the Duke of Newcastle's transactions, in order to a junction, which you are not acquainted with from his Grace, I should be extremely happy of an opportunity to have some conversation with You, on a Subject, which but just now has taken its final and conclusive turn, and must receive a Negative or Affirmative Answer. The D. of Newcastle and Lord Hardwicke have repeatedly declared to Lord Bute and myself that They could add nothing to the efforts already made with regard to the Points of difficulty, now immoveable and in their express Opinions, necessary to be comply'd with, as neither They nor their Friends are disposed to resist any further. I am obliged to be at home on business to morrow morning, which, I hope, will be my Apology for taking the liberty to propose to you so great a trouble, as that of calling at my House to morrow between ten and eleven, if it be not inconvenient to you to do me that honour. I am ever with the truest esteem and respect.

Dear Sir

Your most obedient
and most humble Servant
W. PITT."

Friday 7 o'clock.

This letter is endorsed with the following memorandum in the handwriting of the Hon^{ble} George Townshend:—

"N.B: This was the first time for about a fortnight I had heard any thing from Mr Pitt, during which time the Negotiation for a Ministry went on in his & L^d Bute's the D[uke of] Newcastle's & Lord Hardwicke's Hands.—On the Friday night June the 18th 1757, I received this Letter & the next morning waited on him with my Brother, & to our Astonishment heard him avow the ridiculous & dishonest Arrangement of Men which is now to take place—not the least adoption of any Publick System of Measures being declared or even hinted at by him.

Upon this occasion I without hesitation declared my resolution to be no part of it—my Brother did the same.

GEO: TOWNSHEND."

London, June 20th 1757.

1757, Nov. 6th. Capt. the Hon. Roger Townshend to his father. Dated at Winchester and unaddressed.

My Lord—I received your Lordship's kind Letter with the inclosed Bill of 50£. on Mr Child for which I beg you to accept of my most sincere thanks. The Letter you was so kind as to write to me before I went on our late unfortunate & disgraceful Expedition [to Westphalia], with the enclosed Note I did not receive 'til I was on board the Man of War & had no opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of it. I appropriated it to the use it was intended for & discharged my Serv^t, & I give your Lordship my word of honor that I will in every respect adhere & keep to that Scheme of Oeconomy which I know is

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absolutely necessary for my own happiness & will I hope recommend me to your Lordship's favor and opinion.

I beg leave to declare myself intirely ignorant of my late servant's conduct concerning the Old Chesnut horse, your kindness to me on every occasion if I have a spark of gratitude in my composition, must make it impossible for me to act so low & base a part; I hope extravagance has been my greatest Crime, & as I have suffer'd & know that it was you alone that freed me from my misfortunes, it would be unpardonable conduct in me towards your Lordship, if the business of my life was not to follow that Plan lay'd down by you & do everything in my power that was most agreeable to you.

I've parted with the 2 Mares & the Brown Gelding, I did not recollect when I sent my Servant your mentioning the Chestn^t horse was disposed off. I can easily furnish myself with a strong horse & that with the Black Colt will be all I shall keep.

An Inquiry is much talked off into the Conduct of our General [the Duke of Cumberland] that commanded our late Expedition [in Westphalia], it was well named the secret Expedition, for without a real & honest Inquiry takes place it will ever remain a secret to me.

Our going to America early in the spring seems at present to be believed. I cou'd wish for a better. A commission eight years a Captain is being very much out of luck, but however if they will not prefer me I can't help it, and must be contented to go upon another Expedition with the Buffs.—Your Dutiful Son.

RO : TOWNSHEND."

1758, Feb. 12th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Namure and unaddressed.

"My Lord—The ships are ready and Admiral Boscawen came on board last night, we wait only for a fair Wind; the Ships orderd to sail with us are, Namure, Adm^l Boscawen; Royal William 90 Guns, Princess Amelia 80, Invincible 74, Lancaster 74, Vanguard 74 to join us at Plymouth, Prince of Orange 64, Centurion 60, Burford 74, Eight winterd at Hallifax [in Nova Scotia], several are already gone with convoys; when the whole Fleet is collected together it will amount to 24, Sail of the Line besides Frigates; a Fleet superior to anything the French can fit out.

I have been apply'd too by a friend of mine to solicit your Lordship in his favour, for a Scarfe, when you have a vacancy; his name is Derby he lives at Winchester, if you are not under Engagements to any other person Mr Derby will think himself highly honor'd & infinitely obliged to your Lordship for the Scarfe. I know him to be a worthy good Man & I should be happy in obtaining him this favor of your Lordship

Your Dutiful Son

RO : TOWNSHEND."

1758, Sept. 26th. Hon. Charles Townshend to his mother.

"My dear Lady Townshend,—Your Ladyship has heard from my Brother Townshend that he has been so kind to us as to call at Adderbury in his journey from Bristol to London; and, tho' his visit was short, it was long enough to manifest, what I was very happy to find, that he never was in better health or spirits. The success of the Militia in every County in which it has been at all countenanced, & the notorious opposition or contempt of the L^d Lieutenant in every County in which it has been ill received or forgotten, fully proves how indifferent at least, if not favorable, the general opinion of the kingdom is to the measure; which I should hardly have mentioned to your Ladyship,

if the measure itself were not the Child of your Son ; which I know from most pleasing experience, is a consideration of great & irresistible weight in your judgment. George seems more intent upon his command in the army than ever I saw him : The retreat of his formidable & abdicated Enemy [the Duke of Cumberland] ; the disreputation of almost all the senior officers hitherto employed, & the infinite Honor naturally bestowed upon commanders successful in this perilous time all unite in indulging & inflaming his original Genius & uncommon Talents for the army.

He seems also to be not a little urged & accelerated by the quick rise & very promising prospect of preferment & command now opening to Roger ; whose situation must improve every day, as his ability grows from experience ; opportunitys occur from his situation ; and advancement follows from his service. General Amhurst speaks of his diligence, attention, & capacity in the most favorable language, & I should do him injustice if I did not acknowledge, how much he is likely hereafter to make a very considerable figure in a profession, whose importance & necessity grows too fast upon us in this Country.

I learn from Lady Essex's letters to Lady Dalkeith that she lives entirely with Lady Ferrers at Bristol : Lady Ferrers gives the same account of their intimacy in her letters ; which I only mention without comment ; entreating you not to construe my words, til I see you, & from a desire of obviating prejudice, not affecting disguise.

Last week we sent you some venison & two Pineapples ; did they arrive safe, or where (*sic*) they good ?

Lady Jane Scott left us on Sunday ; as she came, she went, oppresst, unintelligible, wretched, healthy & whimsical, a monstrous appetite : good nights : occasional unguarded cheerfulness, & premeditated spleen & despondency are certainly no proofs of real illness & yet these are all the symptoms of it she has. I wish she is not in danger of a complaint still worse than ill health.

A thousand thanks to you for the many Gazetts you have sent us : They are infinitely agreeable to us, and most so, as they are testimonies of your affection : which is, in the estimation of us both, the most valuable possession we have or can enjoy in life.

If I have in any thing a real satisfaction it is in acknowledging the happiness I have in your affection & in saying in return how sincerely & invariably I am—Your most affectionate & faithful

C. T.

[P.S.] Lady Dalkeith bids me say for her whatever words can say in declaring her love & Honor for you."

1759, July 23rd. Charles Burney to Philip Case. Dated at Lynn and endorsed, " Mr Burney to Mr Case about Musick."

" Sir,

I fear I shall not be able to propose any useful hints as to the Furniture of the Barrel Organ you mentioned to me, unless I was informed what Stops it contained, what is its Compass, together with the Size & Number of its Barrels. However I will suppose it capable of performing the following Pieces, w^{ch} in the serious Way w^d if well adapted to the Instrument afford great pleasure to the admirers of such Compositions.

1. Corelli's 8th Concerto (or the favourite movem^t in it).
2. He was despised & rejected—in Handel's Messiah.
3. Powerful Guardian—set by D^o.
4. Return O God of Hosts—in Samson.
5. Tis Liberty alone—in Judas Maccabeus.

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6. Handel's Second Organ Concerto, or Part of it.
7. Geminiani's 1st Concerto op. 2^{da}, or Do.
8. King of Prussia's March.
9. March of the 3^d Regiment of Guards.
10. Hasse's 1st Concerto.
11. Rende mi il Figlio mio, del Sig^r Cocchi, nel Ciro riconosciuto.
12. The Symphony & last Movem^t of Handel's Coronation Anthem.

If these Compositions or any Part of them should be approved & practicable, it will be necessary to have them judiciously suited & adjusted to the Genius of the Organ & filled up with such Simphonies & accompanym^{ts} as will best compensate for the Want of a Voice in the Songs or a Number of Instruments in the other Pieces.—I am, Sir,—Your Most Obed^t & Most Humble Servant,

CHAS. BURNEY."

1759, Nov. 27th. Judith Irving to Lord Townshend? Unaddressed.
A letter asking his Lordship for his interest in procuring promotion for the writer's husband Major Irving.

1759, Feb. 15th. Robert Johnson to the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Sandy, Bedfordshire.

"Sir,—When I purchas'd Mr Long's Estate at Cavenham in Suffolk, he told me you had given your consent to inclose a small piece of ground that lay between two of my Closes near the house; but as I am now become the proprietor and have some thoughts of putting that Scheme in Execution, [I] don't think myself sufficiently justify'd to take out a writ to do it, without acquainting you therewith and haveing your farther permission for that purpose. If there is any thing I can do for you in that Country or elsewhere, please to command, your very assured

Humble Ser^t RT. JOHNSON."

1760, Dec. 2nd. Edward Weston to Lord Townshend. Dated at Scotland Yard, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Having long been solicited by Mr Case my deputy in the Office of Clerk of the Peace [for Norfolk], who I understand is honoured with Y^r L^{ps} particular Regard, to surrender that Place to him; As the Value of it to me is of late years so greatly lessened, (partly by the Decay of Business, & partly by the Claim of my said Deputy to Fourscore Pounds p^ann. out of the Profits, in lieu of 50 or 60, for which he long executed the Office) that it has brought-me-in this last year no more than 19^{pd}; I have at last determined to comply with those solicitations. And, as I am obliged to y^r L^{dp} for the long Enjoyment, which I have had of it, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you with my Resignation, hoping it will not be disagreeable to you, & taking the same Opportunity to return my sincerest Thanks to Your L^{dp} for so great a Mark of your Favour, & to assure you that I am with the greatest Gratitude, as well as Respect, & shall be always—My Lord—Your L^{ps}—Most obliged, and most obedient humble Servant

E. WESTON."

1761, May 15th. A receipt for a "Moiety of the Expences of the [Norfolk] County Election 1st April 1761."

It begins:—"To 63 Staffmen and Chairmen at 10^s each;" and ends:—"Paul Ald[erman] Rogers. your Subscription to the Norwich roads 10.10.0, and ends "Total 102.5.6" with the following receipt at foot.

"1761. May 15th. Rec^d of the right hon^{ble} Geo: Townshend by the hands of Mr Cha^s Townshend One hundred and two Pounds five Shillings and Sixpence in full of the Contents by me

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NOCKOLD TOMPSON."

176½, Feb. 12th. Lieut. William Brograve, R.N. (commanding the Albany Sloop in Portsmouth Harbour) to the Hon. George Townshend.

The writer begs General Townshend to use his influence so that he may sail in the Albany, or in a larger ship, under the orders of Admiral [Sir George] Pocock [K.B.], on the Expedition then on foot [for the capture of the Havanna].

March 2nd, 1763. Lord Townshend to his son Charles. Draft, dated at Rainham.

"Dear Charles—You may remember that about the beginning of last Dec^r upon reading the paragraph in the General Evening Post, which informed the Public of your Resignation of your former Place, I immediately wrote you a letter from Balls expressing my joy and congratulations to you on that wise guiding of your self, as you did by this act put your self into that state of indepen[den]cy which was necessary to enable you to act that truly patriotic part which your country seemed more immediately to call for at that time. If I contradicted the general forms of behavior which prevail at this time in troubling you with a letter on that accasion and it be not the mode now for a Parent to shew any concern for the welfare and happiness of his Son, you acted like a man of fashion in taking no notice to me of that letter and in preserving that silence towards me, which had been observed by you towards me for a considerable time before I wrote that letter and which you have not broke through.

As I am too oid to alter and cannot easily extirpate that Parental concern and affection, which, by a long indulgence of them, are deeply rooted in my heart, you will I hope forgive me that I do now trouble you again, tho not with that joy which attended my other letter, with a transcript of a paragraph out of the North Briton of Saturday last which is as follows, viz.

That great reformer of abuses, the new Whig head of the board of Trade, has just condescended to stipulate for an additional Salary without Power, as the price of his support of this Tory government. I am—Dear Charles—Yours most affec^{ly} "

1763, May 24th. Rev. T. O. Young to the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Caius College Cambridge.

"Dear Sir—I have not been able to purchase one of the Caricatura's of Wilk[e]s—They are only at the Coffee houses—A Printseller has promis'd me two by to morrow night. If he does not disappoint me, you shall receive them on Saturday. . . .

I am, Dear Sir, your most affectionate and faithful servant

T. O. YOUNG."

1763, June 2nd. Hon. George Townshend "To Mr Otley at the Angel, St Edmunds Bury, Suffolk." Dated at Newmarket.

The writer begs Mr Otley to hand the enclosed letter to a Serjeant or Corporal of the Norfolk Militia who would call for it.

1764, March 17th. Colby Bullock to George fourth Viscount Townshend (afterwards first Marquis Townshend). Dated at Shipdam and unaddressed. Endorsed "Mr Bullock on his appointment of Executor to the late Lord's Will."

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"My Lord—The sense of the obligation and Duty I owed to Your Lordship's Father when living, will I hope excuse the liberty I now take of expressing my very sincere and deep concern to you at his Death. . . . Mr Case informs me of your having seen the Will, which I have not yet done, nor shall do, 'till I am assured from Your Lordship of your consenting to my acting in it. If my Name and Agency therein receive your approbation, it will be my constant endeavour to cooperate with the other Gentlemen in the best manner I can of performing the Trust reposed in us ; but if your Lordship shall on any account judge me to be improper, I shall without reluctance decline all concern in a Business, to which Obedience to the deceased Lord's commands is the sole motive I can have of proceeding to take my share in it." . . .

1764, April 30th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the Duke of Newcastle. Dated at Grosvenor Square. [Copy.]

My dear Lord—I have this Evening the Honour of Your Grace's Letter, which is writ upon so many very interesting Subjects that I am not able to resist the desire it has raised in me of speaking my Sentiments fully to Your Grace, tho' with the utmost deference.

Your Grace's knowledge of the World and great experience in public business necessarily make me distrust any opinion of mine from which you differ ; yet, upon further Reflection, I have not found reason to change the Idea I lately expressed to you of the temper, character and deadness of the Time we live in. Recollect, My Lord, the ingratitude you have yourself met with ; the desertion of the Majority of the Whiggs ; the many great names and Familys who have abandoned all Union from obligation and consanguinity, upon the frivolous distinction of supporting the Person of the King : the successful attack made upon the freedom of the Press : the quiet reception of every Act of Violence offered to Persons and to Things, and the perfect state of tranquility in the City and in the Counties which now seemingly takes place under a Ministry, lately so odious, and still so rash :—Are not these proofs that the national Temper is subdued ? That Opposition, by so often deceiving, has lost the power of raising Confidence ? And that indifference and distrust are become habitual and general ? I wish any degree of Spirit, Care or Attention were able to reform this Error, or to awaken Men to a Sense of Danger, but I expect it not, and, I should disguise, if I did not frankly confess to you that I despair of any such Revolution.

Your Grace seems to regret that a stand was not made upon the unjustifiable treatment of our Friend the Duke of Devonshire ; I had not, at that time, the Honour of being in His Grace's Confidence, and therefore I know not what he himself wished ; but, certainly the gradual overthrow of the Whiggs at Court was too quietly submitted to in the several preliminary steps, and could never, in my opinion, have been completed, if it had been at first resisted. Each separate personal injury was, I fear, too far considered as an individual case, whereas, if the very first Attempt had been made a common Cause, the defence of the whole would probably have been not difficult. I agree with your Grace, that the Minority, in defiance of all Disadvantages, made the Ministry and the Crown look pale upon their Numbers in one part of the last Session, and it is now said perseverance and activity would have given Success. Perhaps this may be true ; but, if it be, what was the sudden and secret Cause which slackned their Activity ? Some impute it to jealousy ; but to jealousy in whom, and of whom ? others to inattention ; these to disunion, and those to want of suitable and interesting Questions of Business. As to the Visit to Cambridge, I

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know how loudly I have been condemned for that absence ; but, My Lord ! such loose Censure does not even dwell upon me ; especially when it comes from Men with whom I have acted *voluntarily*, not by compact ; from Opinion, not Obligation, and who have no right to circumscribe any one Sentiment or direct any one Action of my political conduct : in whose Plans I had originally no participation, whose Systems I am not bound to adopt, and to whom I stand, in no Sense, nor any degree accountable. Let them distribute their wild Panegyric, and Censure over their Glass as Wine warms and Prejudice dictates ; I shall still, unmortified by their harmless dissapprobation, be ever pleased with having obeyed your Commands, and endeavoured at least to assist my Friend Lord Hardwick and his Family at Cambridge. I say this as often as I hear it, which is almost every Day, from some of our most zealous Friends who continually speak of this Event, either in direct Terms of blame, or by insinuations which are more offensive.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rockingham have done me the Honour of dining with me this Day, but we were not alone, and our Conversation was at large. Your Grace hoped something would have been settled, and you see the necessity of a Summer Plan preparatory to the Winter. I have said this : but my Idea goes farther, and you will forgive me if in this critical Minute, perhaps the last of deliberation I should open my Mind freely ; in the language of a Man who would bring things to a decision ; and who, being at liberty to act as his judgement advises, waits for the communication of such a systematical and probable Plan as may induce and justify those who shall again embark.

For myself, I am of Opinion, My Lord, that the Minority should be strengthened, if it can *be done upon proper Terms*, by a connexion with Lord Bute, or with Lord Holland, or by the reconciling Lord Temple and Mr Pitt with Mr Grenville. Because I think the Party in the House of Lords is weak, in the Court, odious, and in itself not sufficient to success ; at least with this Parliament, when there is only one Court, so young a King ; at the close of an unpopular War, and in an Age of extravagance, indigence, immorality, and indifference.

I presume not to enter into the reciprocal aversions and late resentments which may be to be considered under this Head ; too new in the Confidence of Your Grace and the Duke of Devonshire, and too much a stranger to the Voice of the Duke of Cumberland, to venture upon so private a Subject ; I only express my wish, and presume to suggest what I think expedient and necessary to give opposition, force.

Could both of the former of these be done, or (which I still more wish) could the Family reconciliation be accomplished, the next Thing would be to review the Minority and to allot to particular Men their separate Departments in speaking to individuals ; from which revisal and explanation it would be learnt how far late inactivity has lessened Numbers, what may be hoped upon another Trial, and what Assistance is requisite.

To gain upon the Minds of the People a Daily Paper, upon the Plan of one of the present Prints, should be set up, and circulated, diligently, but quietly ; and two good Pens should be employed to write from Materials, suggested by Men of Knowledge, and subject to their inspection. Some leading Men in each Town through the several Counties should be admitted to Confidence, and be persuaded to give their Clubs and Districts the Tone of Conversation, recommended from hence.

A Committee should be appointed to consider and prepare Heads of Business for the next Winter, and in one Word the Kingdom should be kept warm, and the Chiefs attentive and laborious during the recess.

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Mr William Baker should be desired to put the City in motion, both as an Example to other Counties, and as an attack nearest home.

Your Grace will perhaps say, this is mighty well : but reconciliations with Lord Bute or Lord Holland, and the restoring of Harmony between warm and alienated Relations are all impossible, and I shall believe it upon your Testimony ; presuming only to add, that if that be the case, I should apprehend the Minority, unable, as it now stands, to break the Ministry, unwilling to accept the only Allies useful or necessary, and composed of parts not perfectly united, may possibly not much advance in another Session ; weakened by the conclusion of the last, perhaps lessened in Numbers, certainly in public opinion : No general Warrants to arraign : no extraordinary Measures, and no ground of Debate but the Army, the Navy and the several disputable Speculations which may occur about the State of the Debt and the Condition of Public Credit.

I must again beg Pardon for taking up so much of your Time, but my mind is full both of matter and anxiety. I could not resist the Impression, and it is perhaps right I should take an Opportunity of saying not only what, but all I think to Your Grace. My View in doing it is honest, for I profess I wish to see decision, and have long tried to enforce that Doctrine. As things now stand, the Ministry are strong, the Minority not in strength or reputation : Lord Bute forced to keep neutrality at least, and the public grown familiarized to an Administration they see so little opposed : Mr Legge I fear will not recover : Mr Pitt seems withdrawn into himself, and retired to his Family and Amusements : other Men act as they did, seldom seen and inexplicit, while the Ministry diligently pick up Individuals every day who see no other prospect, nor hear of any other Union. For my own part, I prefer, it is evident, the Characters, Claims and Interests of those I have voluntarily supported to those of all other Men, and, if any hope should remain of Success, there is no situation or advantage I would not again risque or sacrifice ; but, My Lord, it must be [with] a reasonable hope of success, resulting from Union, Plan, Activity and Strength. I am far from being in a Condition to make even this prudent, after my Family disappointments and the little favour I have ever met with from former Administrations, but there is nothing I would not do to support those I prefer upon a System which has in it any Evidence of real concert, consistent Plan, and solid grounds of Strength. I have now suggested the Means which have occur'd to me, but I am as open to consider any other, and only dread the loss of more time in more broken Consultations, imperfect Plans, and indecisive Seasons. Let me add, that the generous manner in which Mr Pitt behaved to the whole Party last Year, his Name, his Weight, his Talents all make his concurrence a necessary part of any Union ; and I should very much fear any Plan would be found ineffectual, which had not both the lustre of Mr Pitt's accession to it, and the declared and active support of Lord Hardwick's Family, few Men in this Country being equal to Mr Yorke in that Importance, which I thank God still results from Abilities, Integrity, and Independence.

I will certainly wait upon Your Grace at Clermont ; and the Duke of Devonshire says he will bring me.

The Bishop of London [Dr Sheldon] is expected to die every Minute, and Warburton is declared to be his Successor. Lord Sandys has accepted a Pension of £1,500 a Year which he consented to take on Condition he was permitted to draw up the Reasons of the Grant, which Privilege of drawing his Nightcap over his Eyes was, I believe, never refused to any Deserter at his Execution.

I beg my Compliments to the Duchess of Newcastle : I have just seen Conway who will dine with your Grace at Claremont on Friday, if we should learn from the Duke of Devonshire that Your Grace approves of that Day."

1765, June —. A receipted bill for wine.

Lady Townshend is debtor to John Cole and paid 7s. for four bottles of Port wine and 3s. 6d. for two bottles of Lisbon.

1765, Aug. 2nd. George Shirley to Lord Townshend. Dated at Lower Ealington.

"My Dr Lord—By a Messenger from Tamworth who arrived here last night at 11 o'clock, I rec^d the enclosed, & an other from L^d Aylesford expressing his great inclination that Mr Smith shou^d be in your Lordship's interest. His Lordship's letter to me I have sent to Mr Willington by the return of the Messenger, & shall follow it this evening I have seen Mr Meacham of Stratford whose brother is with us, & he tells me his father in law, who is concern'd for Lord Weymouth, thinks his Lordship's interest much lessen'd by the present Contest, & has no hopes of success"

1765, Oct. 29th. An Agreement between Lord Townshend and Lord Weymouth concerning the Burgh of Tamworth. [Dated at Grendon Hall.]

In Consideration of the present Contest against Mr [Edward] Thurlow the Candidate upon the Mannour Interest being dropt, and of Lord Townshend's concurring in his Election; Lord Weymouth agrees that upon Lord Townshend and Mr Luttrell contributing each Five Hundred Pounds towards it, Lord Weymouth will provide a Seat in and during the next Parliament for a Person to be named by Lord Townshend; that such Seat shall be found for [*sic*] Weobly, unless Lord Weymouth can purchase another certain Seat, in which Case Lord Townshend and Lord Weymouth are to pay in equal Proportions so much of the Price of it, as shall be given on the Score of securing Re-Elections:

But if the Seat shall be found at Weobley, in case of the Death of Lord Townshend's member at Tamworth, the Member he shall have named for Weobly shall vacate his Seat.

It is further agreed that Lord Weymouth will use his Interest to fill up one half of the Corporation with Lord Townshend's friends, as soon as can be done with Security and Convenience to the United Interest.

[Signed] TOWNSHEND [and] WEYMOUTH. Witness[es] ROB. BERTIE [and] S. STANTON.

Same date. An election agreement, dated at Grendon Hall.

"An agreement between Lord Townshend, Mr Luttrell, and the Under-written, relative to the Borough of Tamworth;

Mr Luttrell and his Friends who now support the Castle Interest engage in Consideration of Lord Townshend naming Mr Luttrell in that Interest at the next General Election to support henceforth the Nomination of the two Members which shall be recommended by the Manour and the Castle thereby to promote the future Tranquility of the Town by resisting any third Interest.

But it is understood and agreed that in Case Mr Luttrell should happen to die during the next Parliament the Nomination of a Member to succeed him shall fall intirely to Lord Townshend.

[Signed] TOWNSHEND; J. LUTTRELL; S. PIPE; J. OLDERSHAW; J^NO WILLINGTON. Witness[es] ROB. BERTIE [and] S. STANTON.

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1766, Jan. 8th. Draft letter of Lord Townshend to Mr Whiston
Dated at Rainham.

"Mr Whiston

Your Sincerity & Integrity makes me desirous of preserving your Acquaintance, and the promise you made me of communicating your Observations upon the Necessities of the Poor, & the means of relieving them, affords me an occasion of giving you these Assurances.

By a friend of Tamworth, I have this opportunity of repeating my good Wishes to you ; It is the more agreeable to me because no Election depending, it cannot be so directly interpreted as an interested Compliment, an Influence I know your honest Heart disdains ; but when I confess my Desire to consult you for the Sake of Thousands & to derive assistance from you in many Instances which perhaps my Rank cannot so easily procure, I am sure you will readily contribute, & you may be assured that I will not only most earnestly consider the Lights which you may afford me upon this Subject ; but that I will either apply them myself, or recommend them to others of more Ability in such a Manner, as may contribute to the Success of that Measure which every honest & humane Man ought most devoutly to wish.

The Distress of the Poor in this Country is certainly a Circumstance which reflects the greatest disgrace to [the] Honour of this Great Country, and occasions the most radical National Imbecillity. Both as Christians & Legislators it crys out against us ; whoever can adjust & establish this great Point will deserve more Honour than Twenty Modern Cato[']s with as many admiring Senates at his Heels. If I am not mistaken the American Colonies have in 25 Years doubled the Number of their Inhabitants from G^t Brittain (I exclude Foreigners entirely in the Computation) How many more have starved here that might have work'd there ! or at home ? Luxury among one part & Misery with the Other is daily expelling our Inhabitants by Thousands & then we are surprised that our Empire should be moving.

Adieu my worthy friend I heartily wish you & y^r Family, all health & shall allways be happy to be of use to you & to them.

Yr friend & Wellwisher

TOWNSHEND."

1766, June 5. Hunt Walsh to Lord Townshend. Dated at Dublin, and unaddressed.

. As to the state of our Politicks, we have had a variety of Disputes during the course of this Sessions, which have probably made a greater noise on your side of the water, than they have upon the Spot. The Patriots began the Sessions with a Minority of about ten, but on the Address to His Majesty for limiting the time of our Parliaments sitting, they mustered above ninety, and upon several other motions had between fifty and sixty, a great matter of Debate among us rises from a power our privy Council assumes of stopping our Bills, and not letting them go to England after they passed our House ; the Parliament do not allow there is any Law for this. Sir William Osborne, and M^r Flood, are the chief in the Opposition and are certainly very able Men, we are fond of imitating our Neighbours, and set up for great asserters of liberty. By the last Packet there is a report that you are to succeed Lord Rochford at Madrid, if so we can not expect to have the Pleasure of seeing you here for some years. I am, my Lord " etc.

1766, June 21st. Castell ? Bacon to the same. Dated at Elcham.

"My dear Lord,

I beg'd y^r L^dship in my last Letter that You would be so good as to give me a Hurdle of old Hounds to hunt the Otter. The

Bearer is the Person, who is to look after the Hounds & therefore if You can supply me with a Hurdle, please to order them to be delivered to him.

I am very much obliged to You for the Intelligence You sent me, & I dare say, that You will very soon be sent for to the Queen's House.

I see by the Gazette that L^d Granby is no longer L^d Lieut. of Derbyshire, for I thought he would have been continued in it at least, 'till the Duke of Devonshire was of Age.

C. BACON.

1766, June 24th. Dingley Ashham to the same. Dated at Conington, and unaddressed.

. "I am sorry you've lost so many of yo^r young [grey] hounds. I have some of the same litter I sent you as clever as any w^eever, and enter as well—there was one sent by mistake w^{ch} if too little for you I shall be glad of again—the best respects of all here wait on you and Lady Townshend."

1766, June 25th. C. BACON to the same. Dated at Elcham.

My Dear Lord

I am much obliged to You, for the trouble You have given yourself in endeavouring to furnish me with Hounds for Otter Hunting, But from the present State of your Kennel, I beg You would not think any more about it, for I shall continue to wage War against the Otters insidiously, with Traps Steelfalls &c. instead of open force I was well informed that Newfoundland Dogs are the best in the World for Otter hunting, & therefore last year Commodore Palliser was desired to bring some over with him, & accordingly did so, He ordered a man to lead them up from Portsmo[uth]. Whether the man was an American or not, I dont know, but that he was a villain is most certain, for not liking his errand, & out of revenge as is supposed to the Boatswain, from whom he rec^d his immediate Orders, in coming to Town, he made the Dogs swallow pieces of Sponge & thereby killd them all—The Commodore is to bring some more over, when he returns, & I hope they will arrive safe—Our intercourse last Year with the Plantations in every respect, was very shocking & bad "

1766, Oct. 24th. Charles Townshend to Lady Townshend. Unaddressed, but indorsed "Cha. T. to his Mother."

Dear Madam.—Your Ladyship will forgive my not having sooner informed you of the calamity which we have suffered in our Family by the death of Mr [Campbell] Scott, but, in the affliction of Lady Dalkeith under so very severe a misfortune, I have really been incapable of any attention beyond herself. I had the good fortune of being able to break the sad news gradually to her, and time to bring S^r W. Duncan & Mr Hawkins within reach before she suspected any thing. By these means the immediate shock was in some degree alleviated, and the blow itself the better resisted. Soon after bleeding, she sunk into a calm habit of melancholy, and I led her into a discourse upon her only remaining son. His character, his settlement in life, & his return to comfort & support her. This turn of discourse had the effect I wished, for it induced her to communicate what she felt & served to divert her mind to fresh objects. I took the moment & sent for the Duke [of Buccleugh] by express.

Yr's most affectly,

C. T.^r

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G[rosvenor] S[quare] Oc[tober] 24, 1766.

1767, May 30th. William Wilkin to the Dowager Lady Townshend. Dated at Fordham.

“We should have been much better than any could have expected, but we have every day constant heavy or great rains, and the wether over and above cold, which hurts the Stocks of all Sorts of Cattle, and nothing grows, what will be the end of these unnatural times, I cant judge as yet, I have been very wet two Days, and that have given me a great Cold, which I hope will not last long. My Doctor advises me to bleed which I purpose to doe this morning. It is a very sickly time in the low Countrys, and in the Isle of Ely”

1768, Augt. 12th. Lieut.-Colonel George Williamson to “His Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend.” Dated at Woolwich.

“My Lord,

I have had the honor of a letter from your Lordship and am very unhappy to find I have given you some offence in too anxiously soliciting for my Son's Promotion [I] had no other meaning by speaking to Lord Granby than hoping that his Lordship's recommendation of my Son would render the Young Man more worthy of Your Lordship's Patronage”

1768, Augt. 14th. Dr Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford, to the same. Dated at Waterford.

“My Lor[d],

I take the first opportunity, when I think your Excellency may be returned to Dublin, to express my most dutiful acknowledgements for the great honour you did me in coming to the Episcopal House. I wish I had been more in readiness to receive your Excellency in such a manner as your own high rank, as well as your Station entitles you to, but I arrived but the day before your Excellency, and when I was in Dublin I didn't think your Excellency would honour me so soon with your Presence. I must make you my Excuses for not having sent you some cold Provisions to Dungannon Fort, but I was absolutely ignorant that it was a Place destitute of Accomodation, and didn't know it till after your Excellency was gone from Waterford. Tho I am unwilling to trespass upon your time, yet I must beg leave, before I conclude, to express my gratitude for the many marks of affability and kindness with which your Excellency has been pleased to honour me and which I shall always remember with due sentiments. I am with the utmost regard respect & submission

R. WATERFORD.”

1768, Sept. 27th. John Powdick to the same. Dated at the General Post Office.

The writer solicits his Lordship's interest to procure him the appointment of Post Master at Thetford.

1768, Nov. 13th. Rev^d Francis Wollaston to the same. Dated at East Dereham.

The writer begs Lord Townshend to forward his views as to an exchange of his living for another.

1768, Nov. 22nd. Richard Woodward to Lady Townshend. Dated in New Street and unaddressed.

The writer begs her Ladyship's influence with the Lord Lieutenant in favour of his son-in-law Capt George Robinson, who sold out of the 65th Regiment in Aug^t 1767, and who would willingly again purchase.

1768, Dec. 8th. Rev. Francis Wollaston to Lord Townshend. Dated at Charterhouse Square.

. "As to Mr de Grey, his illness was a tedious fever which ended in abcesses formed in his throat, that were very painful and dangerous, as they sometimes prevented his swallowing. We hope however he is now out of danger"

1768, Dec. 20th. Robert Wilmot to John Lees. Dated at St James's.

. "Lord Frederick Campbell arrived in Town last Saturday. I have called twice but had not the good Fortune to find his Lordship. I am told that Lord Percy and Sir George Macartney will set out some day this week for Dublin."

1768, Dec. 23rd. Rev. Francis Wollaston to Lord Townshend. Dated in Charterhouse Square.

My Lord—I am afraid Your Excellency will think me impertinent in again troubling you with a repetition of my application I understand the Rectory of Bow in Cheapside is shortly to be resigned, & is in the gift of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury; whether Your Excellency would chuse to procure that for me from him (in the manner you proposed with my Lord Duke of Grafton; or in any other method you see proper) which being better than my vicarage is more than I could get by exchange or Your Excellency may perhaps not chuse to ask for it

PS.— I have since heard that the Arch-bishop intends to compliment the Duke of Grafton with it, so that if from either of them Your Excellency could procure it for me, it would lay me under the highest Obligation.

1769, Jan. 1st. O. Wynne to the same. Dated at Haslewood.

"My Lord,—I have just heard that You intend to pay a Visit at Elphin, & Boyle, in a few days, and to shoot at Rockingham, if so, I flatter myself that I shall have the honor of seeing Your Excellency, & Your friends, at this Place.

I am just twenty Miles from Boyle, and the Road is very fine, I think I can promise You some pleasant Shooting, & You will see a Romantick Country; if I find that I am to expect the honour of Your Company here, I shall be ready to assist you with horses or Carriages, I am with the greatest Respect, Your Excellency's much obliged, *etc.*"

1769, Jan. 21st. Rev. Francis Wollaston to the same. Dated in Charterhouse Square.

. "I am sorry to find by him [Mr Lees] that Your Excellency seems to have misunderstood my intentions concerning the resignation of Dereham; the Rectory of which, being a Sinicure of £300 p an. & compatible with anything, is by itself, in general estimation, equal to any other living of £600; & therefore was not in my thoughts to part with. But the Vicarage of about £200 p an., if Your Excellency could obtain for me a living in or near London, would thereby be vacated. If, in exchange for that part of my living which is of £200, I wish by Your Excellency's interest to obtain one not less than £300, I hope you will not think me unreasonable"

1769, Feb. 17th. Capt. William Wolseley—"at Mrs. Berner's, grocer, Panten Street Leaster Fields, London"—to Lord Townshend.

The writer, who has been 14 years in the army and served three years in Germany, gave £3,500 for his Troop in the 8th Dragoons and now is unable to sell in the regiment above the Regulation price. The

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value of his commission, and £17,00 his wife's fortune, is all that he has to subsist on after selling out. Cornet [William] Clive of Lord Pembroke's Regiment, [the 1st Dragoons] brother to Lord Clive, and Capt. Falkner of the Guards, are desirous of purchasing the writer's Troop.

1769, May 6th. Lieut. John Crosse, Commander of the Hornet Sloop of War, to Sackville Hamilton. Dated at Dublin, and addressed to Sackville Hamilton Esq^r at the Custom house.

The writer, having been desired to assist in apprehending John Connor a proclaimed smuggler, explains that he is under orders to sail for Liverpool, where he expects to find orders to deliver up his command; but that he will call at the Isle of Man on his way to Liverpool and will acquaint the commanding officer of the King's ships, who he doubts not will repair to Dublin without delay.

1769, May 9th. Sackville Hamilton, Principal clerk to the Commissioners of the Customs and Revenue in Ireland, to Mr Waite of Dublin Castle.

Enclosing the last, by direction of the Commissioners, to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant.

1769, Aug. 9th.—H. William Wilson to Lord Townshend. Dated at Kirby.

"My Lord—I was honoured wth your two Letters the same post, and take the first opportunity of returning your Lordship thanks for your very obliging Offer of your house at Rainham which I should wth great pleasure [have] accept'd of, but since my last I have buried my Uncle of Didlington who has left me Sole Executor so [I] shall spend [a] great part of the Sporting Season there, but shall always be happy to pay my Respects at Rainham on your return"

1769, Aug. 10th. Rev. Francis Woolaston to the same. Dated at East Dereham.

My Lord—The sollicitude of all my friends to have me once more settled in their neighbourhood, together with my own inclinations urged me last summer to make application for a removal from hence: & I would apply no where but to Your Excellency though I could have wished to have received some advancement at Your Excellency's hands, & therefore did decline one opening by way of Exchange last winter; I could not refuse an offer that has since been made by the Bishop of Rochester [Dr Zachariah Pearce] at the request of my brother Heberden; nor with so aged a Bishop could I delay passing through all the forms at once: & therefore, being summoned last week to London from whence I returned yesterday, [I] was a few days since collated to the Rectory of Chislehurst in Kent; a situation most agreeable & on all accounts most desirable. I hope your Excellency will excuse me in this. It is my maxim to keep always steady to my principles, & [to be] gratefull to benefactors; among whom I have hoped and shall hope always to reckon Your Excellency."

1769, Oct. 28th. Mrs. Robert Orme to her sister-in-law Lady Townshend.

Dear Madam,

"I have long wished for an Occasion of writing to you but the Resentment of all my Family except that of my poor Brother Charles was so great that it deterr'd me from making any other Application but Sir William Draper who was so feeling and humane as to have at heart a Family Reconciliation filled me with joy at his Account of your great Benevolence Compassion and good Will. It is therefore Madam in Consequence of what I think my Duty that I trouble you with this

Letter to return you my most gratefull thanks for your kind and affectionate Behaviour, and also to beg of you dear Madam to use all your Influence upon my Brother to forgive me and my Children, and be assured that I shall ever retain the most most grateful Remembrance of it.

Clyst, October 28th.

AUDERY ORME."

1769, Dec. 28th. Rev. K. Percival to ——. Dated at Dublin, and unaddressed.

..... "Lord Townshend has not had a satisfactory sessions, the conclusion of which you see in the Votes of the Commons the Opposition he met with laid him under a Necessity of giving whatever he had to dispose of to such Members as supported him in the House. This has in a great measure put it out of his Excellency's Power to do anything for my brother William My Brothers Health is declining, & the Expenses of his Family encreasing, his eldest Son has been above a year in the College, his Second is Apprentice to a very respectable Merchant, & his third still at School; they are all very well disposed, & behave intirely to the Satisfaction of their Friends"

1770, Feb. 13th. Simon Fraser to Lord Townshend. Dated at Percy Street.

"My dear Lord—I have been very much concerned these two weeks, that no information reached me upon material Matters, which deserved your Lordship's Attention. I called at Lord Weymouth's Office the morning after The Duke of Grafton's resignation, and I was told that an official Letter had been sent to acquaint your Excellency of it, and as the most experienced Politicians could not guess what effect that Event would have upon the present Administration, it was necessary to wait the fate of two or three questions in the house of Commons, before a Conjecture could be formed about Lord North's Situation; and by the division yesterday in both houses, it is evident, that the Ministry has got additional Strength. I have desired that the Minutes should be sent to your Lordship, and by them, you will see the Motions which were made Yesterday in the house of Commons, by Mr Dowdswell, and in the house of Peers by Lord Chatham seconded by Lord Camden, and it was an exceeding good debate. The Duke of Grafton Lord Gower, and Lord Mansfield distinguished themselves upon the Side of [the] Administration. To day the Countenances of the friends of Government is cleared up, and all partys agree, that we shall have no Change this Winter. I have taken some trouble to enquire about your Excellency's Situation, and I sincerely believe that it is seriously intended to continue your Lordship in the Government of Ireland, and to support you firmly in it. The many unforeseen events which have happened here, rendered it impossible to give the Dispatch transmitted by Mr Swan a final and decisive Consideration, Mr Wood told me yesterday that he carried it by Lord Weymouth's desire last Sunday to Lord North, and that it would, in all probability be answered in the Course of the week. I hope it will be entirely satisfactory to your Excellency and that you will be enabled to govern Ireland upon true Constitutional Principles, and to bring forward some independent gentlemen who have supported your Lordship's Administration at the risk of their own political existence.

Lord Legonier cannot live many days. The Duke of Gloucester will certainly have the first Regiment of Guards, and I have heard it surmised every where that Your Lordship has very good pretensions to the third; I humbly submit it, if your Excellency may not apply to His

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—

Majesty, by a Letter addressed to Lord Weymouth, there cannot be any impropriety in this Application, as there is no Commander in Chief at present, if Your Lordship shall think proper to inclose the letter to me, I will take Care to deliver it, and perhaps an opportunity may offer of having some Conversation with the Secretary of State [Lord Weymouth] upon the Subject.

General Cornwallis desires to be very affectionately remembered to Your Lordship and he wishes to have his Regiment quartered this year at Waterford, & if it makes no alteration in the arrangement of Quarters it would be very agreeable to me. The General, in the most delicate, & tender manner desired me to mention his wish, to have an Ensigny in his own or some other Regiment for a very near relation of his. He is well aware of the difficult Situation in which your Excellency must be frequently placed with respect to political Connections, and he is far from desiring this instance of your Excys kindness to him, if it lays you under any inconvenience."

1770, April 10th. The same to the same. Dated in Percy Street.

"My dear Lord—I had the honor to see Lord Weymouth this Morning, and was happy to find that he had an Opportunity to receive His Majesty's Pleasure so soon, upon the most material part of your Excys Dispatch; it will be transmitted to Your Lordship by this night's Post, and as the Parliament is not to meet it will not be necessary for me to apply to any of the Members to repair to Ireland. Mr Conolly left town last Sunday; and he will give you an Account of what passed in the house of Common here about Irish affairs; Deyson's Pension is much talked of; and I find that it is disclaimed by some of the Ministry; if it is considered as good ground for opposition here, Your Excys may imagine how much may be made of it in Ireland"

1770, May 1st. Lord Barrington, Secretary of War, to the same.

The writer informs the Lord Lieutenant that the latter had been appointed a Lieut.-General.

Same date. Viscount Clare, M.P. for Bristol and ex-President of the Board of Trade, to the same. Dated in London.

"My dear Lord—I feel in common with my late Brothers, Messrs Ellis and Grenville, your Excellency's very kind attention to our Interest, altho I do not mean to avail my Self of it, as I hope to qualifye in Ireland. But my Obligation to your Excellency is the very same. I know how well you understand and have at heart the Importance of the Linen-manufacture to Ireland. I wish that others Natives of that Country, who are indebted to it not only for their Existence but for the means of preserving it, members of both Houses here, were half so zealous in their Endeavours for its Service: but many of them forsooth, are too great to bend their Attention to such low Concerns, and we were left, as usual, in the House of Commons with very few indeed belonging to Ireland either by Birth or Fortune, to determine upon the Continuance of the Bounty now given in common to certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported from Great Britain. The Friends of Manchester took advantage of this thin Attendance to come to a Compromise with the Scotch, by which a Part of the Bounty was to be taken off from those Linens and apply'd to chequed and striped *British* Linens. I soon perceived and exposed the Injustice of this Proposition. The Scotch adhered to the Compact with us, and the Friends to this Expedient did not venture to propose it in a formal Question to the House. The Bounties upon Linens will be continued. But as it proposed to give also a small Bounty upon British chequed and striped Linens, I shall try whether we can not obtain the same for those of the manufacture of

Ireland, which are *now* prohibited to be imported here by an excessive Duty. I shall also endeavour to have the Bounty upon white and brown Linens of Great Britain and Ireland, which is now absurdly confined, extended to printed Linens of the same Species. But in neither of these Propositions have I much hopes of succeeding.

I wish when there is a Vacancy at the Linen-Board, to be appointed a Trustee; and, without much Vanity, my Country-men ought to wish it at least as much as I do; for I mean, when I return into Ireland to make myself as much as I can master of that important subject.

I hope I said nothing in my last Letter to convey an Idea to you as if you had been reflected upon by your Country-man, or any other person, in the Debate upon the Irish Pensions. Not a Glance of that Tendency was thrown out: and when Justice was done to your Love for Ireland manifested upon that and every other Subject, it was Praise, not Vindication. I do not believe we shall rise quite so soon as was believed. I think we shall sit three weeks longer, even if no extraordinary Event should happen. Wilkes is my near Neighbour, and passes every Day before my Door as unnoticed and unattended as any other Passenger.
CRAGGS-CLARE."

1770, May 26th. Rev. T. O. Young to Lady Townshend. Dated at Northchurch.

..... "Now our Parliament is up, the News Papers seem to turn their patriotic attention to Irish *grievances*, & the Guild of Merchants begins to share the Paragraphs with our Common Council."

1770, June 2nd. Lady Mary Compton to the same. Dated at Bruton Street.

..... "for the last three Weeks, they [*i.e.* fires] have been more wanted than in the Depth of Winter. The [King's] Birthday [June 4th] being so near, I imagine as soon as that is over, the Town will empty very fast; a few people will be obliged to attend, till her Majesty's Month is up."

1770, June 5th. Mrs. Elizabeth Drummond to the same. Dated at Wimbledon.

..... "I think you managed very cleverly about my Lady Arden [the Countess of Egmont]. I wish it had been an English Peerage, but as she wisht to have it, I own I am very happy it is done, I really was much surprised for I had never heard a word of it till she came & told me it was done. I suppose you have heard of all the Weddings & of the *New Club*. I fancy it will not last long. Some friends of yours is of it, & I have been told is sorry for it but have not resolution to scratch their Names out.

1770, June 8th. Hon. John Townshend to the same (his mother). Dated at Eton.

1770, June 10th. Mrs. Manby to the same. Dated at Denver Cottage.

... "I suppose your Ladyship has heard that Lord Buckinghamshire is going to be married to Miss Conolly a young Lady of blooming Fifteen. Mr Henry Dashwood is going to be married to a Daughter of Sir John Rous's, she is very young. It is thought they won't marry till S^r Tho^s Peyton is dead.

J. MANBY."

1770, June 10th. Hon. George Townshend to the same (his mother). Dated at Eton.

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1770, June 11th. Mrs. Turner to the same. Dated at Warham.

. . . . "This corner of the county is at present quite gay [I] assure your Ladyship that both Concert's & Play's are with in our reach. The Former we owe to a few Gentlemen, who in the Spring agreed to meet once a Month at Fakenham, eat together there, & have a little Musick before & after their repast—as they were most of them performers on some instrument, a little addition to their Band was deem'd sufficient, & to procure that a Guinea each was to be subscribed, out of which their Dinner was likewise to be furnished. . . . Ladies can gain admittance only with Tickets, but of them every subscriber has the disposal of two. . . .

The plays are at Walsingham—the Lynn Company arrived there about Ten Days ago—open'd the Theatre (commonly called a Barn) on Wednesday last, & propose acting constantly three times a week during their stay which [I] fancy will be at least a Month longer. . . .

Private Letters, as well as the Publick Papers, say Lord Buckingham is very soon to be married to Miss Connolly [I] cant say I am at all surprized at the shortness of the time he allots to Mourning: tho' own I am exceedingly so to find that Cupid, & not Plutus, influences him in his present Choice. . . .

A. TURNER."

1771, Jan. 22nd. Sir George Savile, M.P. for Yorkshire, to Lord Townshend. Dated at Rufford.

The writer begs that his Lordship will appoint Ensign Nicholls (Senior Ensign of the 54th Reg^t, and formerly in the writer's Regiment of Militia) to a Lieutenantancy as it is understood that a Company is to be added to each Corps on the Irish Establishment.

1771, Augt. 30th. Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Admiralty.

"My Lord

I am honoured with your Excellencies letter recommending Captain Schomberg to succeed to the vacancy in the Dorsett Yacht, and tho' by a letter I have from him at the same time he seems inclined to accept that Command if it should be offered to him, yet I am persuaded when he comes to reconsider the matter, he will not persevere in that pursuit, as I have informed him by letter that the person who retires to that Command cannot have any claim to be employed in active Service in his Majesties Navy in case of war, or future desire to go to Sea, in a Line of battle Ship.

What I have hitherto said relates however only to Captain Schomberg, but I am coming to a more disagreeable part of this business, namely, that there is another person strongly recommended by Lord Rochford for this Command, & recommended many months ago, who is disposed to take it on the usual conditions & as a retirement out of the active Service of the Navy, what am I to do between your Lordship's & L^d Rochford's desire? You are both my friends, & friends from whom I have received the most essential proofs of kindness. . . .

SANDWICH.

[P.S.] I mention nothing about Captain Shirley for whether it is him or Captain Schomberg, it is exactly the same thing to me, upon the conditions above mentioned."

1771, Sept. 4th. Captain Alexander Schomberg to the same. Dated at Windsor.

. . . . "I would not again venture to be so importunate in my Correspondence, were it not that I find myself under the disagreeable Necessity of explaining to you the impropriety (I will not call it by a

harsher name) of Lord Sandwich's interposition & misinterpretation when he writes to you of the *determined incompatibility of my acceptance of the Dorset Yacht with my future employment in any active Service*. His Lordship may have determined this in his own Mind, but the fact is incontrovertibly otherwise: & when I had the Honor of waiting on his Lordship, I gave him a Case in Point. I mentioned Cap^t Weller who commanded a 74 Gun Ship in the last War after having been for some time Commander of the Dorset Yacht, & who is now, on account of his bad Health on the list of retired Admirals, to which his Lordship replied that he *was not then at the [Admiralty] Board*."

1771, Sept. 9th. The same to the same. Dated in London.

"Impatient at the Earl of Sandwich's conduct I hurried to Town, but it will be a Week before I can see him & I fear unless your Lordship is pleased to move again I shall be defeated. The Time presses & I wish to save [the] post. Your Lordship will forgive my writing to you as it were on one Leg but delays are dangerous & I have made up my Mind for having again the Charge of your Person across the Sea.

My Noble Lords at Whitehall think me weak enough to *leave* my Cake and gnaw the *Streamer* but they are mistaken.

Your Lordship is the best ju[d]ge of their power; they may tear the Yacht from me, but they shall not gain, what they labour at, my Consent.

Excuse this Hint & this hurry my Lord I have thought it right to give you this intelligence, & I hope I have not misjudged."

1771, Sept. 11th. Solomon Schomberg to the same. Dated in Whalebone Court, Lothbury.

. . . "Allowing for human Infirmities, my Conduct in a Period of upwards of three very expensive Years in your Excellency's Service, has, (unless, Indigence is criminal) been strictly irreproachable; What Debts I have contracted, were created by Necessity, unavoidably incur'd by my Situation, by Illness & other adventitious Circumstances, & not through Choice or Extravagance."

1771, Oct. 2nd. Lord Sandwich to the same. Dated at the Admiralty.

"My dear Lord,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform Your Excellency, that I have contrived to accommodate the person recommended by Lord Rochford, otherwise than with the Command of the Dorset Yacht; & that I am therefore ready to obey Your Commands upon that Subject.

I must beg however before the Commission is made out, to receive your final & explicit determination between the Captains Shirley and Schomberg; your last letter went on a supposition that Captain Schomberg would not accept it; but whither he is extremely indigent, or extremely infatuated, or whither he may think my situation here not permanent I know not, but he persists in his acceptance of the Yacht if it is offered to him; contrary to the opinion of his best friends, and of every Officer in the Sea Service with whom I have conversed upon the occasion. I am sure, my Dear Lord, you who are a Military Man, & have the most proper notions of the sort of delicacies due to the preservation of a military character, will not think the carrying passengers for emolument is a proper school for a person that is to command a fleet; if lucre is a person's object let him have it, but then do not let him aspire to honours that for the good of the Service must be pursued thro' a different channel. I own I wish you had never mentioned his name upon this occasion, as it will probably lose an Officer to the Navy

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who might hereafter have made a considerable figure in his profession : & will postpone a very good man who you wish to serve [Captain Shirley], who is related to your family, and who I think much the properer man for the employment in question."

1771, Dec. 19th. Hugh Massy to the same. Dated at Suire Castle, near Cashell.

The writer begs Lord Townshend to appoint Simon Durdon Esq^{re}, of the city of Limerick, High Sheriff of that county for the ensuing year.

1772, Feb. 19th. Capt. Alexander Schomberg to the same. Dated at Dublin.

The writer suggests a plan for attacking Copenhagen should we ever break with the Danes.

1775, March 8th. John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College Dublin, to the same. Dated at Trinity Coll.

This letter refers to an appointment which the writer has recently received from the Government.

1785, July 24th. Lord Orford to the same. Dated at Norwich.
My Dr Lord

I am sorry to inform you that Master Money ascended alone under the British Balloon at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Balloon rose to a great Hight & took a direction towards the Sea. . It was seen entering over the Ocean about a League south of Lowestoff at a very great Hight at Six of Clock. By which Circumstance I am greatly apprehensive for his Safety. Nor can I account for his thus continuing in the Air but that by some accident perhaps the String which connects the Valve was broken or by the Collapsion of the lower Part of [the] Balloon (for twas not half full) the String w^{ld} not act upon it. It gave me great Concern to hear that Your Lordship had received a Wound from your own Sword. I hope you are now perfectly recovered & that we shall soon see you in the Country.

ORFORD."

1786, Jan. 30th. Arthur Young to the same. Dated at Bradfield Hall.

"My Lord

The more I reflect on your Lordship's discovery in feeding cattle and sheep with the trimmings of plantations the more important it appears to me ; & I am confirmed in the opinion by that of every person I have mentioned it to. This makes me anxious to have y^r Lordship's account of it, w^{ch} I hope you will favour me wth. It will convince the world that y^r retirement when in the country is no less dedicated to the service of mankind than y^r more active exertions have been, to promote that of the State.

I was lately in High Suffolk to view their cows, & met with a good farmer who wanted a farm ; his name Kent ; I told him of y^r Lordship's & believe he will go to see it."

My most respectful Compt^s to Lady Townshend—I hope she will by & by let a Cow rival a greyhound.

1791, Feb. 21st. The Chevalier D'Eon to the same. Addressed to "My Lord Marquis of Townshend—No. 14 Weymouth Street."

M^{lle} D'Eon est bien fâchée de ne s'être point trouvée chez elle quand Milord Marquis de Townshend lui a fait l'honneur d'y passer. Depuis ce tems elle a été incommodée, Sans cela elle auroit été lui presenter ses respects & à Milady.

Si Milord a la bonte de lui faire dire le jour & l'heure qu'elle peut le voir elle si [sic] rendra avec empressement ; l'homme qui garde la porte

de Milord dit à toutes le personnes qu'il ne connoit pas que Milord n'y est pas.

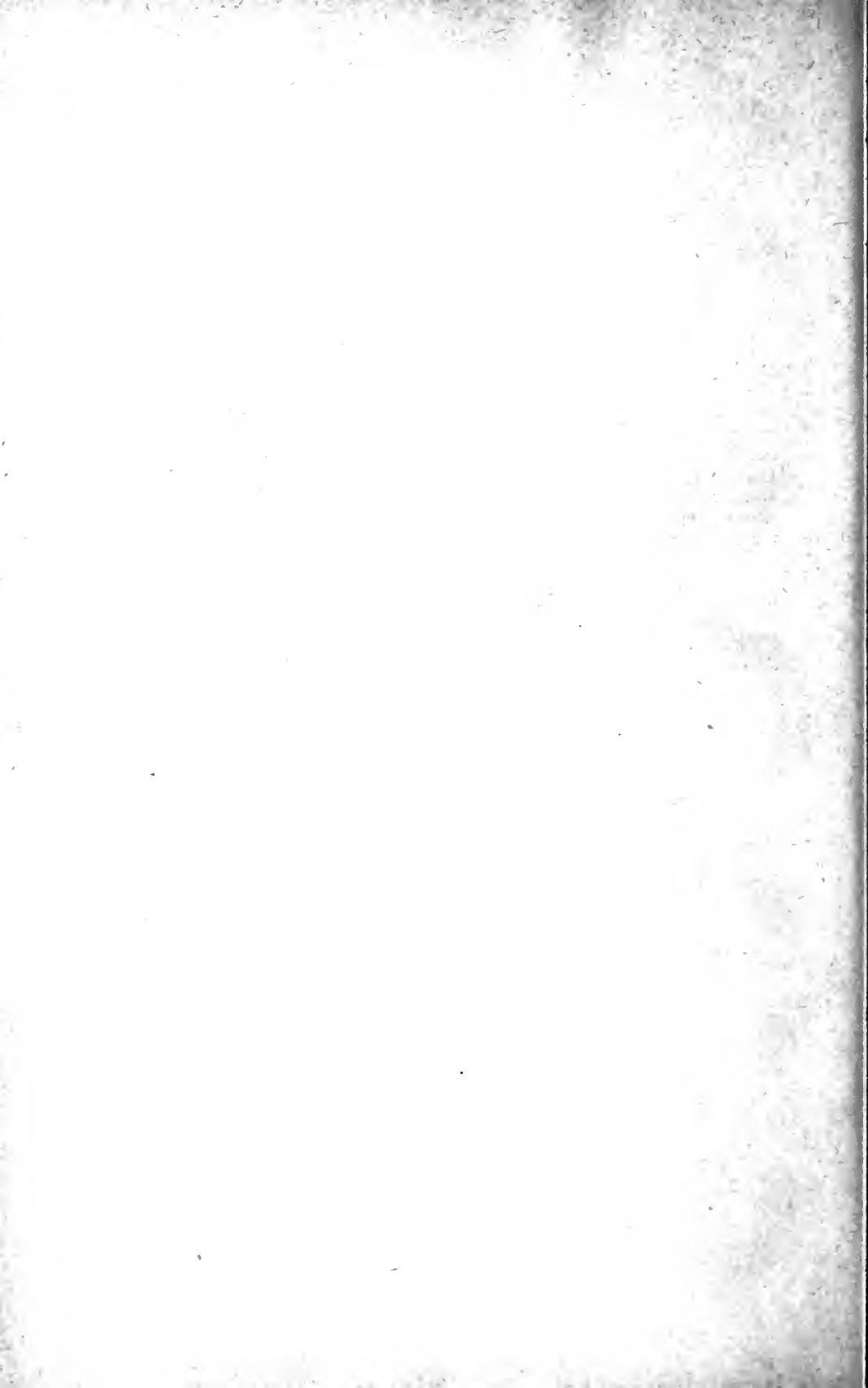
1791, March 4th. Lord Orford to the Marquis Townshend. Dated at Eriswell.

" My Dr Lord

May I beg of your Lordship to send the Inclosure to L^d Frederick. I am now to return your Lordship Thanks for L^d Sheffield's Pamphlet in which as in all his Lordship's there is much to be approved of, tho' not the whole work. I cannot for instance agree with his Lordship & the Yarmouth merchants that t'wod be right to take off the Penalties to which ships are liable for smuggling Corn. The Argument that the Owner shou'd not suffer for the Fault committed by his Captain is not consistant to the Laws of this Country which in every Instance make the Master responsible for the offences of his Servants. Your Lordship's Coachman for Instance driving your empty Carriage against an other you tho absent cou'd be obliged to pay all Damage incurr'd, & I am persuaded that if the Penalty was to be changed from Confiscation to one Hundred Pounds agreeable to L^d Sheffield's Proposal that the whole Corn Bill wou'd be reduced to a Piece of Waste Paper, for the Merchant wou'd run so small a risque whenever the Markets either at Home or Abroad were so high as wou'd indemnify him for speculating on the Chance of Detection.

Farming & Farmers go on well this Winter. Corn continues increasing in Price and I am certain from my own returns that they have not had so good a Year among many Past as the Last.

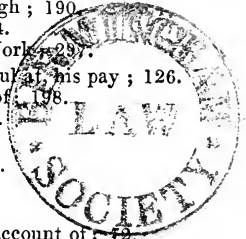
If you chuse to breed by a very fine Indian Wild Boar sent from Madrass to L^t C^o Hughes, now at Houghton you will be welcome to serve as many Sows as you please."



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